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U.S OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

THE
OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE
OF
JAMES S. CALHOUN

WHILE INDIAN AGENT AT SANTA FÉ AND SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS IN NEW MEXICO

COLLECTED MAINLY FROM THE FILES OF THE INDIAN OFFICE
AND EDITED, UNDER ITS DIRECTION, BY

ANNIE HELOISE ABEL

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1915

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

O. I. A	Office of Indian Affairs.
B. I. A	Bureau of Indexes and Archives.
A. G. O	Adjutant General's Office.
A. L	Abstract of Letters Sent, Office of Indian Affairs.
L. B	Letter Book, Office of Indian Affairs.
L. R	Letters Registered, Office of Indian Affairs.
R. B	Report Book, Office of Indian Affairs.
D. L	Domestic Letters, Bureau of Indexes and Archives.
M. L	Miscellaneous Letters, Bureau of Indexes and Archives.
M. B	Military Book, Adjutant General's Office.
R. L. R	Register of Letters Received, Adjutant General's Office.

MANUSCRIPT SOURCES.

A. *Office of Indian Affairs* (Mails and Files Division):
  1. Originals (unbound)—Files (incoming letters, reports, &c.)—
    a. St. Louis Superintendency.
    b. New Mexico Superintendency.
    c. Utah Superintendency.
    d. Fort Leavenworth.
    e. Santa Fé Agency.
    f. Salt Lake Agency.
    g. Rio Gila Subagency.
    h. San Joachim Subagency.
    i. Depredation claims.
    j. Treaties, originals.
    k. Treaties, copies.
    l. Miscellaneous papers, no file marks.
  2. Copies—
    a. Abstract books (abstracts of letters sent)—
      No. 5. January, 1848, to February, 1849.
      No. 6. March, 1849, to June, 1851.
      No. 7. July, 1851, to December, 1852.
    b. Letter books (letters sent)—
      No. 41. June 1, 1848, to March 31, 1849.
      No. 42. April 1, 1849, to January 31, 1850.
      No. 43. February 1, 1850, to October 31, 1850.
      No. 44. November 1, 1850, to July 20, 1851.
      No. 45. July 21, 1851, to March 31, 1852.
      No. 46. April 1, 1852, to January 20, 1853.
    c. Letters registered (record of letters received)—
      No. 36. January 1, 1849, to December 31, 1849.
      No. 37. January 1, 1850, to October 11, 1850.
      No. 38. October 12, 1850, to April 30, 1851.
      No. 39. May 1, 1851, to December 31, 1851.
      No. 40. January 1, 1852, to December 31, 1852.
    d. Receipt book (receipts for salaries, employees of Indian Office, 1846–1852).
    e. Report books (letters from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior)—
      No. 6. July 26, 1848, to June 23, 1851.
      No. 7. June 28, 1851, to April 29, 1854.
    f. "Records"—New Mexico, No. 1—
      This is a volume containing several Journals of Daily Transactions, and among them is John Greiner's. It extends from April, 1852, to September, 1852.

A. *Office of Indian Affairs*—Continued.

g. Letter press book—New Mexico—

At the beginning of Volume I, which covers the period from April 4, 1852, to December 27, 1853, are two sets of *inserted* pages, evidently pages torn from other letter press books. The first set of inserted pages contains copies of some of Greiner's letters.

B. *State Department* (Bureau of Indexes and Archives):

1. Originals (bound)—Miscellaneous letters (incoming), 1848 to 1853. These letters are carefully indexed in separately bound volumes.

(2. Copies (bound)—Domestic letters (outgoing)———

- Vol. 37. August 8, 1848, to April 20, 1850.
- Vol. 38. April 22, 1850, to March 31, 1851.
- Vol. 39. April 1, 1851, to March 6, 1852.
- Vol. 40. March 5, 1852, to August 27, 1852.

C. *War Department* (Archives Division of the Adjutant General's Office):

1. Originals (unbound)—

a. Regular files, 1848–1853.

b. Two boxes of New Mexican papers, 1848-1849 and 1850, for which there is no "register of letters received" in the A. G. O.

2. Copies (bound)—

a. Military books (outgoing letters)—

- No. 28. August 17, 1847, to December 31, 1848.
- No. 29. January 1, 1849, to December 31, 1849.
- No. 30. January 1, 1850, to December 31, 1850.
- No. 31. January 1, 1851, to September 30, 1851.
- No. 32. October 1, 1851, to April 30, 1852.
- No. 33. May 1, 1852, to October 13, 1852.

b. Registers of letters received—

- No. 68. October 1, 1848, to March 5, 1849.
- No. 69. March 6, 1849, to June 30, 1849.
- No. 70. July 1, 1849, to December 31, 1849.
- No. 71. January 1, 1850, to August 30, 1850.
- No. 72. September 1, 1850, to May 31, 1851.
- ✓ No. 73. June 1, 1851, to December 31, 1851.
- No. 74. January 1, 1852, to June 30, 1852.
- No. 75. July 1, 1852, to December 31, 1852.

c. Letter books, Department of New Mexico—

No. 5, being Old Book, No. 1, rebound. The first part of this book is taken up with copies of Charles Bent's letters, September, 1846, to January, 1847; the second part with Sumner correspondence, November, 1851, to February, 1852.

No. 6, being Old Books, Nos. 1½ and 3 rebound. Old Book No. 1½ contains letters from Santa Fé, 1862, 1863, 1864; Old Book No. 3, letters from Headquarters of 9th Military Department, 1850. There are a few 1849 letters.

No. 7, being Old Books, Nos. 2 and 4 rebound. The letters are from Headquarters of 9th Military Department, 1849, and are mostly Munroe's. There are a few of Sumner's.

No. 8, being Old Book, No. 5, rebound.

No. 9, being Old Books, Nos. 5 A and 6, rebound.

No. 17, being Old Book, No. 13, rebound. There is one letter for 1851. The other letters are for the period from January, 1852, to December 5, 1852.

INTRODUCTION.

For many years past the Office of Indian Affairs has been the victim of the most untoward circumstances and events imaginable. Its records have been like the people, the repository of whose history and financial status they are, both in the frequency of their removals and in the uncertainty of their occupancy tenure. As a matter of fact, the Indian Office has never really had a place, suited to its needs, that it could call its own, either a whole building or a part of a building. It has always been obliged to accommodate itself to certain rooms not needed at the moment by some other bureau and to vacate them the instant they were needed. The wonder is that the Indian Office files are so nearly complete and so well preserved as they are, considering how little concern they have ever caused those highest in authority. The day of their safety is, however, fast drawing to its close unless something be soon done to arrest the tendencies of these later years.

Upon the occasion of its transfer from the old Post-office Building to the Pension Building, where it was allowed to use the west rooms on the ground floor and the corresponding half of the basement and of the court, the Indian Office was permitted to appropriate certain old cases that had been discarded by the Pension Office. These cases contained numerous huge drawers, huge in that their extension was deep. They were otherwise shallow and not in any sense adapted to the accommodation of the Indian Office files. The great bulk of the files were then in filing boxes just such as are in use at the War Department today; they were folded; and were arranged, in the filing boxes, chronologically and with strict reference to tribe, agency, superintendency, or locality. The transfer from the old Post-office Building had been made solely with a view to giving more room to the General Land Office. There was no money to spend on Indian Office furniture or equipment and no place in the new quarters for putting up the tall cases of shelves upon which the old filing boxes had, for so long, reposed. Under the circumstances the only thing to be done was to empty the filing boxes and arrange their contents as conveniently and as compactly as possible in the discarded Pension Office cases. Many things, such as maps and books and papers that were not needed for the current business of the Indian Office, and in consequence regarded as not particularly valuable, were deposited in the basement, exposed to furnace heat and dirt and to danger of destruction from fire. It soon developed that sufficient space had not been allotted to the Indian Office for the accommodation of its office force and its files and so additional space on the topmost floor of the same building was grudgingly conceded. Here some of the most valuable papers, historically considered, that the Indian Office possesses, were placed and there they remained for a long period, comparatively inaccessible except, be it remembered, to fire. When, finally, the larger part of the space they occupied came to be again demanded by the Pension Office, many of them were moved at a few hours notice and fairly dumped on the floor of the court. The Indian Office was not responsible; for it was powerless. The *Letter Books* and the *Report Books*, covering over a hundred years of history, are still at the top of the Pension Building. They are folio volumes and, if needed, are, of necessity, roughly handled; for there is no table or desk near by upon which to place them and they are carted from attic to court on trucks.

Needless to say, the Indian Office, anxious for the safety and preservation of its records, has been untiring in its efforts to arouse an interest, congressional, historical, or popular, as the case may be, in them; but it has met, as yet, with only very slight success. The first evidence of this success came in the shape of the following item in the Indian Appropriation Act of June 17, 1910:

For the classification and indexing of the files of the Office of Indian Affairs and preparing historical data from records therein, including the pay of employees, five thousand dollars.

As is apparent at first glance, the scope of the work was to be out of all proportion to the means appropriated, especially as there was no certainty of an indefinite continuance. The work contemplated could not possibly be accomplished in a year's time, yet was of such a nature that, if once entered upon, would have to be completed or the records sacrificed. Hoping for the best and trusting that the work would sufficiently progress, under the existing appropriation, to supply its own justification for a renewal, the Indian Office engaged three persons at a salary of twelve hundred dollars each and set them at work arranging the *old* files. The idea was to have them consolidate *General* and *Land* files and flat-file the whole. At the close of the fiscal year, the work came abruptly to an end, Congress having failed to make provision for its further prosecution.

A policy such as this was exceedingly hazardous. The old system of classification of the files had been broken in upon, one might almost say ruthlessly demolished; and, thus far, there was absolutely nothing to take its place. Things were in a state of transition that bid fair to be annihilation. Eventually, it was made possible for work to be resumed for another fiscal year. This was under the Indian Appropriation Act of August 24, 1912, which was, in reality, simply a re-issue of the earlier enactment. Its terms were just as broad in the one direction, scope of work, and just as narrow in the other, means at the disposal of the office.

In the spring of 1913, the attention of the Office of Indian Affairs was called to the fact that one part of the congressional enactment had not been complied with and it happened to be the part that certain influential members of the Senate and House committees, having supervision of the matter, were most interested in; namely, the publication of historical data. Almost simultaneously, notice came from the all-powerful comptroller that no portion of the five thousand dollar appropriation could legally be expended for flat-filing cases, without which, of course, the flat-filing could not proceed. The coincidence was purely circumstantial; but it, none the less, induced the Indian Office to enter upon a new course of action. It resolved to edit and publish a set of historical papers. It was then March and the money for the purpose would not be available after June 30, 1913.

It was under such circumstances as these that the project for editing the Calhoun correspondence had its inception. Any other set of papers might just as conveniently, perhaps, have been selected; but the time for work was short and the period covered by the Calhoun letters was known to be of short duration. Moreover, it was hoped and confidently expected that papers, issuing from the great southwest right after the Mexican War, could not fail to contain matters of historical interest and prove to the world the exceedingly great value of records in the Indian Office, the preservation of which would of itself justify, in large measure, the erection of a national Hall of Records.

Very little seems to be known of the early life and family connections or antecedents of James S. Calhoun, first territorial governor of New Mexico. Apparently, he has only two descendents living, two great grand-daughters, Mary Calhoun Simmons and Osgood Catharine Simmons Arnold (Mrs. Joe Arnold), sisters, living together in Atlanta. From Mrs. Arnold some slight biographical information has been obtained. She is of the opinion that her great-grandfather was born near Abbeville, South Carolina, about 1802 or 1803, although he refers to himself, in a letter to Luke Lea, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, June 30, 1851, as a native of Georgia, and it was with that state that the greater part of his life was identified. "On one Calhoun family record," so reports Mrs. Arnold, "he is shown as a brother of John C. Calhoun, on another, as his half-brother, and on another as his first cousin." Suffice it to say, that his living relatives know nothing that they are willing to vouch for of the connection. His fame, such as it is, rests upon his own life-work and upon that alone, and, assuredly, he needs no reflected glory. He was a self-made man. "On December 19th, 1822, he was married to Caroline Ann Simmons of South Carolina. This wife died in 1828, and in February, 1830, he married Mrs. Annie V. Williamson of Greene County, Georgia. He had two children by his first wife—Carolina Louisa and Martha Ann. Carolina married Wm. E. Love in 1843, Martha married a Mr. Davis (John B.) and died without any heirs. Wm. E. Love and Carolina had two children, Anna Calhoun and James Calhoun. James died at the age of eighteen, unmarried. Anna married J. O. A. Simmons in December, 1877. . . ."

After his marriage to Mrs. Williamson, Calhoun moved to Columbus, Georgia and engaged in the shipping business. He was the owner or part owner of several large vessels, presumably, the senior partner in the shipping firm of Calhoun and Boss (Bass) of Columbus. During the Second Seminole War, a boat, the *Anna Calhoun*, and two large barges, all owned by this firm, were engaged by Lieutenant D. H. Vinton, acting quarter-master, for the United States service and detained by him, to the very great pecuniary loss of Calhoun and Boss, beyond the contract time. The firm entered claim against the government, therefore, for consequential damages. In 1838, the report[1] of an investigating committee proved adverse and the claim was disallowed. In 1840, the case was re-opened and, on July 10th of that year, Mr. Giddings from the Committee on Claims to which had been referred House bill, No. 490,[2] reported favorably. March 3, 1843, an act[3] was passed appropriating $15,000 "for the relief of James S. Calhoun."

Calhoun was a stanch Whig, a "rabid" one, says his great granddaughter. He professed a great admiration for General Zachary Taylor, an admiration developed most likely by his interest in events leading up to and resulting from the Mexican War. In that war, Calhoun rendered personal service. He was captain of a company in a regiment of Georgia volunteers, received in June of 1846, commanded by Colonel Henry R. Jackson, and discharged in May of 1847. For almost a year subsequent to either August or September, 1847, Calhoun was the lieutenant-colonel commanding a battalion of Georgia mounted volunteers, which battalion was disbanded in July of 1848.[4]

It was at the opening of President Taylor's administration that James S. Calhoun received the appointment of United States Indian Agent at Santa Fé. He had no especial fitness for the position except the moderate familiarity with the region where his duties were to lie; but he proved himself a thoroughly capable and honest official. Not a single scandal, not a single suspicion of peculation tarnished his record and, in his time, at least, that was a singularly rare experience in the United States Indian service.

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[1] Report of Committees, No. 1034, 25th Congress, 2nd session, Vol. IV [July 2, 1838].
[2] House Report, No. 654, 26th Congress, 1st session.
[3] 6 U. S. Stat. at L., 906.
[4] Charles K. Gardner, "Dictionary of All Officers in U. S. A.," p. 533.

The reasons for Calhoun's appointment were undoubtedly mainly political and his official correspondence offers a certain surprise and, withal, a certain disappointment because that thing was so. The new agent, and the first ever sent from Washington to Santa Fé forsooth, had practically nothing to say about the remarkable Indian civilization of the southwest. He seems not to have been even remotely interested, scientifically. His letters are all strangely lacking in references to scenery, to archaeological remains, to interesting Indian customs, or to evidences of previous Spanish occupation. They are likewise lacking in more than a vague and occasional reference to the presidential administrative plans for New Mexico Calhoun was most certainly sent to Santa Fé for a purpose but what the real purpose was does not appear. Somewhere, no doubt, and very probably in the *confidential* files of Interior, War, or State department, there are papers that hold the secret. It is unfortunate that the limited time allowed for collecting the Calhoun correspondence did not permit the ransacking of all government archives for the years 1849, 1850, 1851, and 1852. Enough is told in the letters now printed to convince even the most casual reader that more might have been told and very probably was; for James S. Calhoun was a ready writer and a highly intelligent man. He was in the close confidence of men like Ewing, Crawford, Iverson, and Dawson.

One noticeable thing about all the Calhoun letters is the complaint of inadequate support from Washington. The Indian Office was evidently quite unprepared to enter upon the task that legitimately fell to its lot of taking charge of the Indians of the southwest, and Congress had other things seemingly more vital to attend to. Calhoun's career, both as Indian Agent and as Superintendent of Indian Affairs was one long fight with corrupt local political influences; but he surely did his best to make bricks without straw. His closing days were sad. He left Santa Fé a sick man and he died on the plains. There is something very pathetic in the thought that he carried his coffin with him. Evidently he half expected never to see Georgia again. In William Walker's Journal, under date of July 2, 1852, this entry is given:[1]

"The corpse of Gov. Calhoun, who died on the road from Santa Fe to Kansas was bro't in for burial. He is to be buried with Masonic Honors. What train bro't the remans in is yet unknown."

The family believe him to have been buried at Independence, Missouri.

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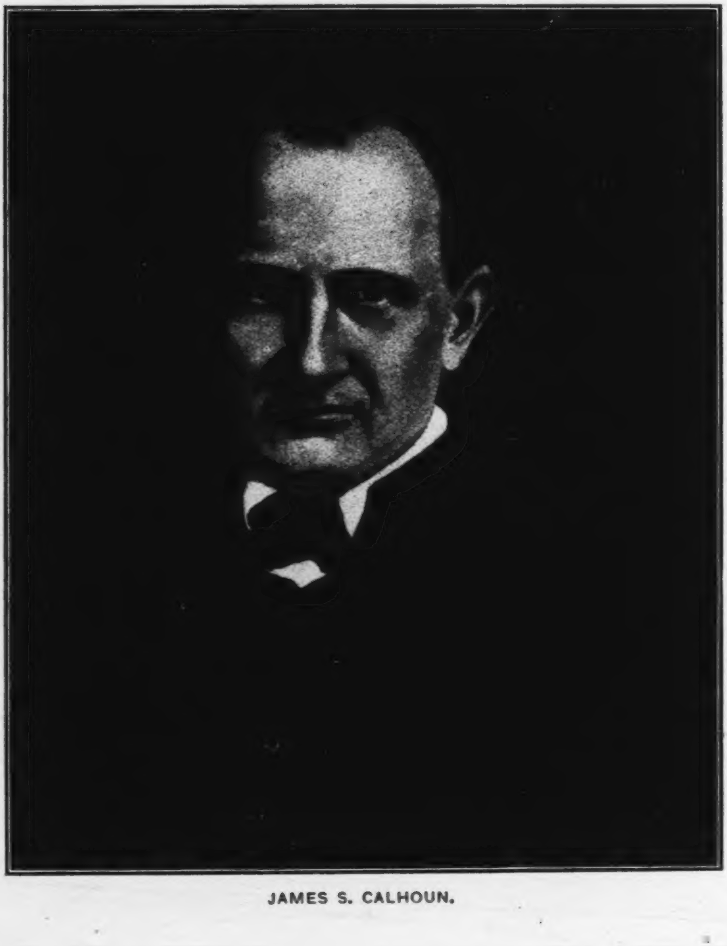
[1] Connelley, "The Provisional Government of Nebraska Territory," p. 353.

The text of the Calhoun and related correspondence as here printed calls for a few explanatory remarks. As nearly as possible all documents have been presented just as they appear in the files, with all mistakes in syntax, capitalization, punctuation, and so forth, uncorrected. One exception to exact reproduction is found in the use of the caret, which has not been inserted on the printed page, although found in the originals in connection with all omissions and interlineations. Another exception, equally minor in character, is in the form of a few irregular abbreviations, the form of the original having been slightly changed to suit the requirements of the typesetting machines.

Objections to the strict ad literatim procedure offered themselves when it came to a copying of letter-book records. Such records are of course merely copies of official correspondence. They often abound in errors, due to the ignorance or carelessness of copyists. So numerous and so unwarranted, indeed, were the mistakes in spelling that the editor had misgivings about reproducing them. The rule for making exact transcripts had, however, been laid down and could not, even under such adverse conditions, be legitimately departed from.



JAMES S. CALHOUN.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF JAMES S. CALHOUN.

[CALHOUN TO CLAYTON.[1]]

ANTE ROOM,
Apl 3, 1849.

Sir,

It is now probable that I may leave for Georgia on to-morrow morning.[2] And as I conceive it of great importance to have a Copy of *all the Laws* of the United States to take with me to New Mexico will you pardon me for enquiring, again, whether you can, with propriety, furnish them to me, together with Disurnell's Map, 1616?

Respectfully

J. S. CALHOUN.

[Related Correspondence.]

[In connection with the establishment of the Santa Fé Agency, the two departmental letters here subjoined are instructive]

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[1] B. I. A., M. L., March and April, 1849. Presumably this letter was addressed to John M. Clayton of Delaware who served as Secretary of State under President Taylor from March 7, 1849 to July 22, 1850.

[2] This was preparatory to his taking up his work as United States Indian Agent at Santa Fé.

Upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs [O. I. A., Report Book, No. 6, pp. 65, 146–148] and at the direction of the President, acting under the discretionary power vested in him by the 4th section of the Act of June 30, 1834, the Indian Agency at Council Bluffs had been transferred to Santa Fé.

The Act of June 30, 1834 was "An Act to provide for the organization of the department of Indian Affairs" and its 4th section reads as follows:

"* * * And the President shall be and he is hereby authorized, whenever he may judge it expedient, to discontinue any Indian Agency, or to transfer the same, from the place or tribe designated by law, to such other place or tribe as the public service may require * * *." [4 U. S. Stat. at L., p. 736.]

The immense territorial acquisition, resulting from the Mexican war, called for a reorganization of the Indian service [see Medill to Marcy, November 30, 1848, O. I. A., Report Book, No. 6, p. 65]; but Congress failed to make the necessary provisions for the same and, as a last resort, the method of agency transfer was called into requisition. The preliminary details of the transfer were quite complicated.

Under existing law, the number of agencies was limited but that of sub-agencies unlimited. There were two Council Bluffs Indian establishments, a *sub-agency* on the Iowa side of the Missouri River, accommodating "the united nations of Chippewa, Ottawa and Pottawatomie Indians," and an *agency* on the Nebraska side, at Bellevue, accommodating the Otoes and Missourias, the Pawnees, and the Omahas. Under the provisions of the Treaty of 1846 [Kappler, II: 558] "the united nation of Chippewa, Ottawa and Pottawatomie Indians" agreed "to remove to their new homes on the Kansas River, within two years from the ratification of the treaty." This discontinued the "Council Bluffs Sub-agency" and made it possible for the Indian Office to meet the new needs of the Southwest by reducing the "Council Bluffs Agency" to a subagency and, that done, completing the number of agencies by erecting one at Santa Fé.

[EWING TO MEDILL[1]]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
March 29th 1849.

Hon. WM MEDILL
Commissr Ind. Affairs

SIR

The President directs that the Indian Agency at Council Bluffs be removed to Santa Fe. You will make out an order of removal accordingly.

And you will prepare a Commission for James S. Calhoun of Georgia to be Indian Agent at Santa Fe.

Very Respectfully
Yours

T. EWING *Secy*

[EWING TO MEDILL[2]]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON
3 April 1849.

SIR

You may allow to the Indian Agents at the Salt Lake, in California and at Santa Fé, in New Mexico, one year's salary in advance, each, and their travelling expenses from Saint Louis to the place of rendezvous. The necessary Interpreters may be allowed $300. each, and perhaps even that is too small for the agency at Santa Fé.

For contingencies, presents &c. $1000. each, may be allowed and a reasonable sum for procuring the necessary statistical information.

Similar proportionate amounts may be advanced to the Sub Agents at San Joachim and the Rio Gila, respectively.

You will please also place in the hands of the Agent at Santa Fé $300, to be applied in searching for and obtaining the Mexican boy——

I wish this branch of the service to be well cared for, as the future action of the Department in our Indian Affairs depends upon its accuracy and extent.

Very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant

T. EWING
Secretary

WILLIAM MEDILL Esq
Commissioner of
Indian Affairs

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, I 175.

[2] O. I. A., Salt Lake Agency, I 193½.

[MEDILL[1] TO CALHOUN.[2]]

Office Indian Affairs.
April 7th, 1849

Calhoun Esqr James S
Indian Agent. Santa Fe.
Sir:

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a commission constituting you Indian Agent at Santa Fe, to include the Indians at or in the vicinity of that place, and any others that may hereafter be designated by this Department.[3]

Your compensation will be at the rate of $1500 per annum, in full of salary and all emoluments whatever, to commence as soon after the execution of your bond as a notification can reach the person now holding the appointment and receiving the salary, advising him of the change which has been made in the location of the Agency and of the discontinuance of his services and salary.

I enclose also the form of a bond to be executed by you in the penal sum of $5000, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States District Judge or District Attorney.

So little is known here of the condition and situation of the Indians in that region that no specific instructions, relative to them can be given at present; and the Department relies on you to furnish it with such statistical and other information as will give a just and full understanding of every particular relating to them, embracing the names of the tribes, their location, the distance between the tribes, the probable extent of territory owned or claimed by each respectively, and the tenure by which they hold or claim it; their manners and habits, their disposition and feelings towards the United States, Mexico and whites generally and towards each other, whether hostile or otherwise; whether the several tribes speak different languages, and when different, the apparent analogies between them, and also what laws and regulations, for their government, are necessary, and how far the law regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, a copy of which I enclose, will, if extended over that country, properly apply to the Indians there and to the trade and intercourse with them and what modification if any, will be required to produce the greatest degree of efficiency.

You are authorized to employ one Interpreter, permanently, by the year, and such others from time to time as you may find necessary in the discharge of your duties. As the law limits the compensation of interpreters to $300 per annum, that amount cannot be exceeded; but in the case of those employed temporarily, you will engage their services on the best terms you can and employ them for as short periods & as seldom as possible consistent with a proper discharge of your duties.

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[1] William Medill of Ohio served as Commissioner of Indian Affairs from October 28, 1845 to June 30, 1849 inclusive. See O. I. A., Receipts for Salaries, Employees of Indian Office, 1846 to 1852.

[2] O. I. A., L. B., No. 42, pp. 17–19; Special File, No. 26.

[3] Calhoun's was a recess appointment. His qualifications for the position of Indian Agent at Santa Fé were probably his military experiences in the Southwest, his familiarity with the region, and his acquaintance with the Georgia delegation in Congress.

You will be allowed a horse for yourself & one for your interpreter to be held as public property and accounted for as such.

As you will doubtless avail yourself of the military escort[1] which will leave St. Louis shortly, funds will be placed in the hands of the Supt. of Indian Affairs at that place to be turned over to you.[2]

The remote position of the scene of your operations has induced the Secretary of the Interior to authorize an advance of one years salary to yourself and your Interpreter together with other sums for other objects as follows viz:

One year's salary for yourself	$1500.00
One years salary for your Interpreter	300.00
Pay of additional Interpreters	200.00
Contingent expenses, including Presents to Indians, purchase of two horses, forage for the same, house rent, fuel, stationery, collection of statistical information &c &c, together with your travelling expenses to your agency	1500.00
For the release of such Mexican captives as may be found among the Indians and for which demand may be made on the government of the United States	300.00
	$3,800.00

It has been represented to the Department that there is a Mexican boy in captivity among the Indians either in New Mexico or California, and for whose release the Mexican Minister has made a demand on this government but as the Department is as yet unacquainted with the particulars of the case it will be made the subject of a special communication to you, as soon as they can be ascertained.

After obtaining all the information you can collect with regard to any captives you will report their names, ages, whether they are Mexicans or Americans, the length of time they have been held in captivity, and if they are Mexicans whether they were taken prior to the termination of the war and treaty with Mexico or subsequently.

In dispensing Presents to the Indians you will be as economical as possible and confine the disposition of them to cases where some important end is to be accomplished.

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[1] See order of Secretary of War, p. 5.

[2] Ewing to Medill, April 12, 1849, O. I. A., St. Louis Superintendency, I 202; L. B., No. 36, April 12, 1849; Medill to Superintendent D. D. Mitchell, April 12, 1849, L. B., No. 42, p. 33.

You will report directly to this office and will lose no opportunity of doing so, as it is extremely desirable that the Department be kept well advised of the state of affairs in that region.

I enclose blank forms to guide you in rendering your accounts, which must be done quarter yearly or as nearly so as possible.

In rendering your accounts you will account for the money placed in your hands under the following heads of appropriation. viz:

Pay of Superintendents and Indian agents	$1500.00
Pay of Interpreters	500.00
Contingencies, Indian Department	1800.00
	$3,800.00

I enclose copy of a communication[1] from Charles Bent Esq,[2] Governor of New Mexico, in which you will find a good deal of information that will be useful to you.

W. M.

P. S. I enclose a copy of the late treaty with Mexico, and also copies of the reports of Messrs Fremont,[3] Emory,[4] Abert[5] and Cook.[6]

[Related Correspondence.]

[ORDER OF SECRETARY OF WAR.]

[The following letter, recorded in A. G. O., M. B. No. 29, pp. 129–130, shows that the War Department made timely provision for Calhoun's transportation:]

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

The following persons engaged in the public service in California and Oregon, are to be furnished by the proper Staff Officers with transportation and subsistence during their journey to their destination, viz:

John Wilson, Indian Agent, for California, with his family.

James Collins, Collector at San Francisco.

Jas. S. Calhoun, Indian Agent at Santa Fe.

These gentlemen will furnish to the Quarter Master and Commissary, a list of persons attached to the public service under them, for whom also, transportation and subsistence will be supplied. Arms will be issued to those of the party who may require them—to be turned over to an officer of the Army on reaching their destination, and the subsistence furnished under this order, is to be paid for at Government prices.

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[1] Probably the letter to Medill printed on pages 6–9.

[2] Charles Bent was the man whom General Kearny appointed, under recognised authority, governor of New Mexico upon the occasion of his own departure for California. See Bancroft, History of Arizona and New Mexico, p. 441. Governor Bent was assassinated by insurgents at Taos, January 19, 1847. See Twitchell, Leading Facts of New Mexican History, II, pp. 233–235 and notes.

[3] Frémont, J. C. Report of the exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains. House Doc., 28th Cong., 2nd Sess., No. 166.

[4] Emory, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H., Notes on a Military Reconnoissance from Fort Leavenworth to San Diego, 1846–'47. House Ex. Doc., 30th Cong., 1st sess., No. 41, and Senate Ex. Doc., 30th Cong., 1st Sess., No. 7, pp. 5–416.

[5] Abert, Lieutenant J. W., Report of his Examination of New Mexico, 1846, 47. House Ex. Doc., 30th Cong., 1st Sess., No. 41, pp. 417–548.

[6] Cooke, Lieutenant-Colonel P. St. George, Report of his March from Santa Fé to San Diego, Ibid., pp. 551–563.

A suitable escort from the Army will be furnished for the protection of the parties.

GEO W CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT
April 3d. 1849

[BENT TO MEDILL.[1]]

SANTA FE NEW MEXICO *Nov 10th 1846.*

SIR

Having been appointed by Brig Genl Kearney. Governor of the Terry of New Mexico, and by virtue of that appointment ex officio. Superintendent of Indian Affairs, for said Territory, it becomes my duty to lay before you the following information in regard to the different tribes of Indians inhabiting and frequenting this Territory

First: I will mentioned the Apaches or Jicarillas a band of about 100 lodges or about 500 souls. The Jicarillas have no permanent residence, but roam through the northern settlements of New Mexico.—They are an indolent and cowardly people living principally by theft committed on the New Mexicans, there being but little game in the country, through which they range, and their fear of other Indians not permitting them to venture upon the plains for Buffalo. Their only attempt at manufacture is a species of potter ware, capable of tolerable resistance to fire, and much used by them and the Mexicans for culinary purposes. This, they barter with the Mexicans for the necessaries of life, but in such small quantities as scarcely to deserve the name of traffic. The predatory habits of these Indians render them a great annoyance to the Mexicans

Second: The apaches proper who range through the southern portion of this Territory, through the country of the Rio del Norte, and its tributaries, and westward about the headwaters of the river Gila. They are a warlike people, are about 900 lodges and from 5000 to 6000 souls; know nothing of agriculture or manufactures of any kind but live almost entirely by plundering the Mexican settlements. For many years past they have been in the habit of committing constant depredations upon the lives and ~~an~~ property of the inhabitants of this and the adjoining territories and states from which they have carried off an incredible amount of stock of all kinds The only article of food that grows in their general range is the Maguey plant and that spontaneously and in very small quantities.

Several bands of the Apaches have for several years past received a bounty of so much per diem per head, from the Government of the state of Chihuahua, but still without having the intended effect of preventing them from plundering the inhabitants.

Third: The Navajoes are an industrious intelligent and warlike tribe of Indians who cultivate the soil and raise sufficient grain for their own consumption and a variety of fruits. They are the owners of large flocks and herds of cattle, sheep, horses and mules and asses. It is estimated that the tribe possess 30000 head of horned cattle 500,000 sheep and 10,000 head of horses mules and asses, it not being a rare instance for one individual to possess 5000 to 10000 sheep and 400 to 500 head of other stock, and their horses are said to be greatly superior to those raised by the Mexicans. Most of their stock has been acquired by marauding expeditions against the settlements of this Territory. They manufacture excellent coarse blankets and coarse woolen goods for wearing apparel They have no permanent villages or places of residence, but roam over the country between the river San Juan on the north and the waters of Jila on the south. The country between these two rivers is about 150 miles in width, consisting of high table mountains difficult of access and affording them as yet effective protection against their enemies. Water is scarce and difficult to be found by those not acquainted with the country, affording another ~~difficult~~ natural safeguard against invasions. Their numbers are variously estimated at from 1000 to 2000 families or from 7000 to 14000 souls. The Navajoes so far as I am informed, are the only Indians on the continent having intercourse with white men, that are increasing in numbers.—

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[1] Found in the Archives Division of the Adjutant-General's Office and in a book bearing the following memorandum: Old Book No. I. Bound as No. 5, Dep't New Mexico, A. G. O. It is to be found on pp. 25–33.

They have in their possession many prisoners, men women and children taken from the settlements of this Territory whom they hold and treat as slaves.

The Moquis are neighbours of the Navajoes and live in permanent villages, cultivate grain, and fruits and raise all the varieties of stock. They were formerly a very numerous tribe in the possession of large stocks and herds but have been reduced in numbers and possessions by their more warlike neighbours and enemies the Navajoes. The Moquis are an intelligent and industrious people, their manufactures are the same as those of the Navajoes. They number about 350 families or about 2450 souls.

The Yutas inhabit the country north of the Navajoes and west of the northern settlements of this Department. They number 800 lodges and about 4000 to 5000 souls. Their range extends from Navajo Country in latitude about 35° to 40° North. Their range of country is very mountainous and broken, abounding in wild game, deer, elk and bear, which serve them for food and raiment. They are a hardy, warlike people, subsisting by the chase, and several bands of them have been carrying on a predatory war with the New Mexicans for the last two years and killed and taken prisoner many of the people and driven off large amounts of stock. Since Genl Kearhey's arrival, these Indians have sued for peace, and measures are now taking to effect a permanent treaty.

The Cheyennes and Arrapahoes range through the country of the Arkansas and its tributaries on the north of this Department. They live almost entirely on the Buffalo, and carry on a considerable trade, both with the Mexicans and Americans, in Buffalo robes, for which they obtain all the necessaries not derived from the Buffalo. They are a roving people and have for many years been on friendly terms with the New Mexicans.

The Arappahoes number about 400 lodges 2000 souls. The Cheyennes 300 lodges 1500 souls.

East of the mountains of New Mexico, range the Comanches, a numerous and warlike people subsisting entirely by the chase. Their different bands number in all, about 2500 lodges or 12000 souls. They have been at peace for many years with the New Mexicans but have carried on an incessant and destructive war with the Department of Chihuahua, Durango and Coahuila from which they have carried off and still hold as slaves a large ~~amount~~ number of women and children, and immense herds of horses, mules and asses

The Kayuguas range through a part of the same country and are similar in their habits and customs and are considered a more brave people than the Comanches. They number about 400 lodges or 2000 souls

Below I give you a tabular statement of the population of the tribes of Indians ranging the country within the Territory of New Mexico and on its borders, made up from the most reliable information I have been able to obtain during a residence of many years in New Mexico and its vicinity

Apaches or Jacarilla	100	lodges	500	souls
Apaches proper	8-900	do	5500	do
Yutas (Southern)	200	do	1400	do
Yutas (Grand & Yu-uinte rivers)	600	do	3000	do
Navajoes	1000	do	7000	do
Moquis	350	do	2450	do
Camanches	2500	do	12000	do
Kayuguas	400	do	2000	do
Cheyennes	300	do	1500	do
Arappahoes	400	do	1600	do
Total			36,950.	

You will perceive by the above statement that since New Mexico has become a Territory of the United States nearly 40000 Indians will fall under the immediate superintendence of the U. S. Government, and it becomes a subject of serious import, how the numerous and savage tribes are to be controlled and managed. And as it becomes my duty by virtue of my office to lay before you all the information I possess, in regard to these tribes of Indians, I will also venture to make a few suggestions for your consideration—

Agents and subagents are absolutely necessary for the regulation and control of the various tribes of Indians above named.

A very desirable effect might be produced upon the Indians by sending a delegation from each tribe to Washington. They have no idea at this time of the power of the United States and have been so long in the habit of waging war and committing depredations against the Mexicans with impunity, that they still show a disposition to continue the same kind of warfare, now that the Territory is in possession of the United States I am convinced that a visit to our capital of some of the principal men of each of these nations, would secure future peace and quiet to the inhabitants of this Territory.

I would also suggest the propriety of sending with this delegation of uncivilized Indians, a deputation from the 'Pueblo' or civilized Indians who are by law citizens of this Territory and of the United States

They compose a very considerable portion of the population of New Mexico and if excited so to do might cause a good deal of difficulty here

A small expense in this matter on the part of our Government, now, might be the means of avoiding blood shed hereafter.

You are doubtless aware that presents of goods are indispensable in all friendly communications with Indians. I would respectfully suggest the necessity of Goods of that kind or the means wherewith to purchase them, being placed at the disposition of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for this Territory.

I deem it highly necessary to establish stockade Forts in the Yuta and Nabajo countries with sufficient troops to keep these in check, and from making their long accustomed inroads upon the Territory, one also at some suitable point on the Arkansas River, for the purpose of protecting travellers, between this Territory and Missouri and the settlements that may extend in that direction, and from the Indians of that vicinity

Another establishment of the kind should be located in the Southern part of this Territory to serve as a safeguard against both the Apaches and Mexicans, who it may be confidently expected, will continue to make inroads upon the

Territory from that quarter for many years to come I neglected to mention in the proper place that Col A. W. Doniphan received orders from Genl Kearney before leaving the Territory for California, to march his regiment against the Navajoes. Overtures of peaces had been made to them without effect. They have continued their depredations up to the time Genl Kearney, after leaving Santa Fé wrote to me, advising that full permission should be given to the citizens of New Mexico, to march in independent companies against these Indians, for the purpose of making reprisals, and for the recovery of property and prisoners. In conformity with his suggestion, I issued a proclamation to that effect.

Col^s^ Doniphan left here a few days ago with his command for the Nabajo Country and I feel confident, that with the aid of the auxiliary war parties, he will soon compel the nation to sue for peace, and to make restitution of property and prisoners taken since the entrance of American forces on the 18th August last

In conclusion I earnestly solicit your full and particular instructions on the subject of the tribes of Indians referred to in this communication, at your earliest convenience, by so doing you will greatly oblige.

Your obedient Servant

[CHARLES BENT?]

Honble MEDILL

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

[CALHOUN TO CRAWFORD.[1]]

[2] CHATTANOOGA TENNESSEE *April 17 1849*

SIR

Before leaving Washington, I understood you to say, you would cause to be issued the necessary orders for the Transportation, arms &c I would require in going to Santa Fe—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I suppose now[3] of your department, called upon me for the information necessary to justify orders. I gave it to him—eight less than I will have with me—Fourteen are *now* here—and six are to join me at St Louis—This morning while at breakfast in Dalton Georgia, I received a letter from Genl. John Wilson,[4] Indian Agent at Salt Lake, informing me that it was necessary I should "address a paper" to each particular Bureau, making known to them what will be absolutely necessary—

The foregoing is written for the purpose of explaining to you why I have sent to the different Bureaus the requisitions alluded to above—and under the impression that Genl. Wilson has misapprehended the matter—I go to St. Louis with all dispatch—where I hope to hear from you

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[1] George W. Crawford of Georgia must have been the recipient of this letter since he succeeded Wm. L. Marcy of New York as Secretary of War and entered upon the duties of the office, March 14, 1849.

[2] A. G. O., Files, C 86 of 1849. See also entry for April 27, 1849, in A. G. O., R. L. R., No. 69.

[3] The Home, or Interior Department, had been created under Act of March 3, 1849 (9 U. S. Stat. at L., 395), and the Office of Indian Affairs had been transferred, as a Bureau, to it from the War Department. (See sec. 5.)

[4] John Wilson had been appointed United States Indian agent at "the Salt Lake, California." He travelled across the plains in the summer of 1849, at about the same time Calhoun did, and his account of the journey is highly interesting. It is found in his letter to Secretary Ewing under date of December 22, 1849. O. I. A., San Joachim Sub-Agency, W 420.

I am Sir
With great respect
Your obt Svt

JAMES S. CALHOUN
Indian Agent
at
Santa Fe.

SECTY OF WAR
Washington City

[CALHOUN TO EWING.[1]]

CHATTANOOGA TENNESSEE[2] *April 17, 1849*

SIR

I am here on my way to St Louis, and will speed forward with all practicable despatch—I have with me, fourteen persons—all told—four females among them of my family—Six others will join me at St. Louis—

From Independence I shall have with me twenty bold & enterprising adventurers—several of whom served in the war against Mexico—as Volunteers under my command[3]—these young gentlemen will do faithful service in Mexico—For them I desire arms &c &c—I have asked for rations and transportation for Baggage for twenty, not less than fourteen—the number now with me—I would be glad to include the gentlemen refered to above—for I regard them as absolutely necessary to the entire success of my efforts to discharge my duties in New Mexico—

The Commissioner of Indian affairs, Col. Medill—required of me a memorandum of the number of my family before I left Washington, to the end, as I understood, to have the necessary orders issued from the proper Bureaus—I gave the number *twelve* two others have come with me—I mention these matters to say this morning at the moment of my departure for this place, I received a letter from Genl. John Wilson, saying it was necessary to address separate papers to each Bureau—for arms &c, rations and transportation—I have done so in general terms—I have only to inquire whether it would be improper to cause orders to issue in general terms to the proper officers to furnish arms—transportation & rations upon my requisition to such only as should be present—

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[1] Thomas Ewing of Ohio was appointed first Secretary of the Interior Department. President Taylor nominated him and he served from March 7, 1849 to July 25, 1850. Members of the Ewing family were very largely interested in the Santa Fé trade.

[2] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 300.

[3] In connection with this somewhat obscure matter, the letters on pages 11–13 are elucidating.

I hope to hear from you at St. Louis—

Wishing you entire success in the administration of your department—

I have the honor to be
Yr obt svt JAMES S. CALHOUN

[Related Correspondence.]

[MARCY TO JONES.[1]]

WASHINGTON CITY.
December 10' 1847.

JONES, JOHN A. Esq
Milledgeville, Georgia.

SIR,

I have received your letter of the 24' ultimo respecting the appointment of Capt. J. S. Calhoun to the command of the Georgia Battalion. The appointment of the officers of the battalion rested, under law, entirely with the Governor of Georgia. Captain Calhoun had several times tendered to this Department his services to raise volunteers, and had been recommended by letters from the Hon. W. T. Colquitt, A. Iverson, John H. Lumpkin and Seaborn Jones, speaking highly of his character, intelligence, influence and military zeal. On this account when the next requisition was made on the State of Georgia, the following paragraph was added with regard to Captain Calhoun.

"As pressing application has been made to accept a regiment proposed to be raised by Captain J. S. Calhoun of your State, it is deemed not improper for the Department to apprise you of the fact and to express a wish, as he has seen service, that it may not be inconsistent with your views to aid in bringing him into service again with this battalion.

Very respectfully, Your Obt Serv

W. L. MARCY
Secretary of War

[CALHOUN AND OTHERS TO ———[2]]

CUERNAVACA, MEXICO
March 29th, 1848.

SIR,

The undersigned desiring to continue in the *Military Service* of the United States, and from an association in said service having the fullest confidence in each other, and beleiving the best interests of the country may be promoted thereby, they respectfully submit, should it be deemed advisable by the President of the United States, *to raise an additional Mounted Regiment*, for New Mexico—the Californias—or any other place, *Volunteers* or *Regulars*, ~~they~~ pledging themselves, within ninety days after the disbanding of the Volunteers now in service, to raise and have ready for effective service, a *full* regiment for one, two, three, four, or five years—as may be desirable—

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[1] A. G. O., M. B., No. 28, p. 166.

[2] A. G. O., Files, Inclosures of P 256 of 1848.

This *tender*, or suggestion, is made, upon the sole condition, that the undersigned are to be *the three* principal Chiefs, in the order in the order in which their signatures are hereunto appended—

To *you* we are each known—Col Iverson will speak to you in behalf of Capt Goulding—Capt. Hamilton—the son of your old friend, Dr Hamilton of Cass County, you will remember. Lt. Col. Calhoun and Capt. Goulding have been in service, now, near two years.—This is Capt. Hamilton's first campaign: but *we* think we understand the duties of the positions we ask to be assigned to us, and that we can discharge them with credit to ourselves, and with benefit to the country—

We respectfully request you to make known to the President of the United States the contents of this communication, and, we have the honor to be

Your very obt. Servts.

J. S. Calhoun
Lt. Col. Comdg. Mtd. Bat. Geo. Vols.
E R Goulding
Capt Comdg Comp "A" Mtd Bat Geo Vols
C V Hamilton
Capt. Comdg Comy. "B" Mt. Batt. Ga Vols.

[HARALSON TO THE PRESIDENT[1]]

Ho Reps. U. S. *12th May 1848.*

Sir,

As the best means of complying with the request in the last paragraph of the accompanying communication I forward to you the paper as I received it.

With great respect &c.

H. A. Haralson

The President of the United States

[MARCY TO HARALSON[2]]

War Department,
Washington August 21, 1848

Sir,

The President referred to this Department your letter of the 12" of May, enclosing a proposition of the officers of the Georgia Mounted Battalion, to recruit a battalion for service in California. At that time it was not known precisely what arrangements would be adopted respecting the force to be employed in the Western territories and no satisfactory answer could be given to the offer. You are now aware that there is no necessity or authority for the employment of an additional volunteer force.

Very respectfully, Your Obt Serv

W. L. Marcy
Secretary of War

Hon H. A. Haralson
Lagrange, Georgia.

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[1] A. G. O., Files, P 256 of 1848.

[2] A. G. O., M. B., No. 28, p. 373; Inclosure of P 256 of 1848.

[CALHOUN TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR [1]]

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA
Novr. 25th 1848.

SIR.

It occurs to me, that a Mounted Regiment of Dragoons will be required, at no distant day, for service in New Mexico and California.

This is to repeat, what I have said to you, and to others, that in sixty days, if not in *less* time, I can raise a Regiment, One thousand Strong, and desire to engage in that Service—In order to render such a Regiment effective, and not to interfere with existing arms of the public defence, I am inclined to the opinion, it should be, to a certain extent, independent in its organization, so far as all its officers are concerned—This will secure harmony, and if it can be so organized, we are ready to enlist for two, three, four, or five years—ready to assume an armed occupation, and to

range it the country named in every direction—Capt. Goulding, who again unites with me in this tender of our services, agrees with me, that a Battalion could be put en route for New Mexico and California in *less* than sixty days.

With great respect,
Your obt Servt,

J. S. CALHOUN
late Lt. Col. Comdg Mtd. Bat. Geo. Vols.

SECRETARY OF WAR
Washington City.

[MARCY TO CALHOUN [2]]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Decr. 7, 1848.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 25. ultimo I have the honor to state that the Executive has no authority to accept the services of the regiment which you offer to raise for service in California.

Very respectfully Your Obed. Servt.
W. L. MARCY—
Secretary of War

CALHOUN, J. S. Esq.
Columbus,
Georgia.

[CALHOUN TO MEDILL.]

[May 17, 1849, the Indian Office received a communication without date from Calhoun. It covered his official bond and a notice that R. B. Alexander and D. McDougald would be his sureties. It was sent to the Secretary the day of its receipt. See R. Bk. No. 6 p. 178 and L. B. No. 42, p. 237. It was returned with objections, May 18, 1849. O. I. A. Santa Fé Agency, I 230. Ewing's objections were embodied by Brown in his letter of July 16, 1849. L. B. No. 42, p. 237.]

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[1] A. G. O., Files, C 437 of 1848.
[2] A. G. O., M. B., No. 28, p. 464.

[CALHOUN TO CRAWFORD.[1]]

CAMP SIX MILES WEST OF KAW RIVER
May 22d. 1849.

SIR

This is the fourth day we have been at this place and the third of the halt by order of Genl. Brooke[2]—Why it is so, we can not tell. We have rumors of Canadian outbreaks, that possibly may require to be looked to by the military arm of our Government—We also have a rumor in our Camp that Indian hostilities against Americans New Mexicans and all emigrants have been commenced by the Apaches, Nabojos, Comanches & others combined—The truth in relation to the foregoing matters, is better known at Washington than here—Upon this subject I addressed a note to the Secty of the Interior commenced on yesterday—Will you see the Secty?

The foregoing is promised that I may say, as early as *December 1847*—I offered my services to raise a mounted regiment to serve East, West, North, or South for two, three, four, or five years.[3] I renewed the proposition twice in March 1848 and again in August 1848—and now I mention it again in view of the possibility that circumstances may prevent my executing the wishes of the Administration in the capacity in which I go to New Mexico—I do not wish to be idle, and so I have said to Mr Ewing by the mail that will convey this to you—Should troops be desired, such as I have alluded to I beg to say, that the tide of emigration will favor an early filling up of such a regiment—

On the subject allow me to say, the troops I desire to raise it is desired should have an independent organization—Volunteers if you please, subjected as a matter of course to the rules & regulations of the service. In this way I can raise a large force, and secure for New Mexico a desirable population—I will now add the impression is, a larger number of troops will be wanting in New Mexico and Calafornia than the Government can send there from the Army as now organized—I regret the idea is so prevalent, that desertion will thin the ranks to an unusual extent.

Take the foregoing suggestions for what you may think them worth, and remember, if I cannot be profitably employed in executing the commands of the government in New Mexico, with the permission of those who have the power to grant the authority, I can, and will, at an early moment raise a regiment—one thousand strong—

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[1] A. G. O., C 122 of 1849. See also entry for June 11, 1849, A. G. O., R. L. R. No. 69.

[2] George Mercer Brooke who rendered distinguished service in the second war with Great Britain and also in the war with Mexico. He died, March 9, 1851.

[3] The only documentary evidence of this, extant in the United States archives, seems to be the letter of Secretary of War, W. L. Marcy, to John A. Jones of Milledgeville, Georgia, December 10, 1847, M. B. No. 28, p. 166.

have it duly organized—put in motion—and which shall render as good service as any troops to be found anywhere—

I am
dear Sir
Your very obt Svt
JAMES S. CALHOUN.

Hon.
Secretary of War
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO MEDILL.[1]]

28 M. W. OF FT. LEAVENWORTH
May 24, 1849.

SIR,

I write only to repeat what I addressed to you two or three days ago, that we are still halted at this point, awaiting orders from Genl. Brooke, from whom we have no certain intelligence as to his arrival—and when he does arrive, in consequence of the feebleness of our oxen, our progress must be slow. For obvious reasons this state of things is to be regretted, for I apprehend it is important that I should be at Santa Fe at the earliest practicable moment.

I am
with great respect
Your obt. Servt.
J. S. CALHOUN
In. Agt.
Santa Fe.

To the COMMISSIONER OF IND. AFF.

This note was written to the Sec. of the Int. before I remembered it should be addressed to you.

J. S. C.

[BROWN TO CALHOUN,[2] &C.]

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS
July 13, 1849.

Circular to Agents & Sub Agents
of Indian department.

SIR:

I herewith inclose you forms for a census of the Indian tribes of the United States, which you are requested, with the aid of your interpreter, to fill up for the Indians under your charge, and return to this office at the earliest possible time. It is desirable to do this without alarming the prejudices of the tribes, and with this view to give it, as much as possible, the air of an ordinary business transaction, in which it is their interest, as it is believed on all hands to be, to give you every proper aid. The object has been much misapprehended heretofore by portions of the tribes, and in some instances, by the Agents. But the general success of the measure, and its absolute importance to a correct understanding of the condition of the tribes and the just and ready administration of their affairs, is such as to induce the office to press it, to completion. Were it otherwise however, the act is imperative, and makes it the duty of every agent to exert himself to the utmost.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 317.
[2] L. B., No. 42, pp. 231-232.

These forms have been prepared for the most advanced class of tribes, and such queries are inserted as to bring out all the requisite classes of facts wanted for the investigation. To do this efficiently and well the statistics of "*families*" have been called for. But it may be impracticable to extend this degree of scrutiny to tribes who are still simply in the hunter state—who rove a great part of the year from place to place, without fixed habitations and who have, in fact few or no animals and little or no agriculture. In the latter case, it will only be necessary to denote the facts or deficiencies in the forms, crossing or dashing the blanks in the queries; but still giving as many details as you can, to enable the department to judge of the true state, condition and prospects of the tribe. It is recommended in all cases, where the returns by *families* cannot be given, and estimates are resorted to, that you take up the tribe by its natural village, bands or divisions under separate chiefs, which can be afterwards concentrated for the whole tribe. It is seldom that the number of lodges cannot be given, even in the wildest bands, and from those who receive annuities the old pay rolls & schedules cannot fail to afford some important light.

It is the duty of all the subordinates about your Agency, and of persons in the pay or countenance of the government, to aid you in these investigations. But the department relies chiefly, for success, upon your personal influence with the Indians and your ability and promptitude in seconding its views.

O. B.

[BROWN TO CALHOUN.[1]]

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS
July 16, 1849.

CALHOUN Esq JAS. S. (Ind Agt. Santa Fe)
care of D D Mitchell Esq. St. Louis Mo

SIR:

I have had the honor to receive your official bond as Indian Agent at Santa Fe. On examination I find it is defective in several particulars—viz: The omission to fill in the names of the sureties in the body of the bond, the date of its execution and of the oath of office—and also the official character of the officer who certifies the sufficiency of the security—These defects must be supplied and I therefore enclose the form of a new bond to be executed by you and forwarded to this office with as little delay as possible In the meantime the bond forwarded by you will be retained and placed on file

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[1] L. B., No. 42, p. 237.

O B.[1]

[CALHOUN TO MEDILL.[2]]

No. 1.

IN CAMP NEAR SANTA FE
July 29 1849

SIR.

You are already advised of my departure from Ft Leavenworth on the 16" of May, and I have now to inform you that we reached Santa Fe on the 22d of the present month, having been employed in marching forty nine days: our halting days numbering nineteen, the greater portion of which was six miles west of Kaw River, in obedience to an order issued by Genl. Brook to Col. Alexander commanding the Troops. This you will perceive is the eighth day in camp at this place, not having been able to procure quarters elsewhere. I have the promise, however, of an adobe building at the enormous rent of $100 pr month, to which an additional expenditure must be made to americanize it so that it may be inhabited with any degree of comfort. This excessive rent I was compelled to submit to, or remain in camp. All the buildings in Santa Fe are of mud, with floors and covering for the roof of the same material. Until our Government established a saw mill, near this place, sawed lumber could not be had at any price. Since then, it has been sold as high as $80 pr M.

The foregoing statement of facts is submitted to the department to explain the apparent tardiness of my movements and the extravagent, if not unusual and unreasonable expenditures to be incurred, and altogether unavoidable in Santa Fe. Before the meeting of the ensuing Congress I hope to be able to communicate to the department information more precise and in detail on this subject. While en route, and during the few days I have been in camp here, I have omitted no opportunity, that has offered to procure such information, as might enable me to execute discreetly, the important trusts confided to me by the President of the United States. The obstacles to be overcome in adjusting our Indian relations in New Mexico, and its borders, are of a much more formidable character than has been anticipated. At and near the Arkansas Crossing, we found several thousand Indians of various tribes assembled, awaiting the return of Mr. Fitzpatrick[1] from Washington.[2] Their expectations in relation to presents to be received by them, on the return of Mr Fitzpatrick, were so extravagant as to cause emigrants, and others to have fearful apprehensions on account of those, who were expected to be on the plains after the 15 of July, the day named by the Indians for the return of Mr Fitzpatrick. Being ignorant of Mr. Fitzpatrick's authority to enter into stipulations[3] with these Indians, and his means to quiet their expectations, I did not feel at liberty to communicate with them in my official capacity. The Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Keoways, Comanches & Utahs were the principal tribes in lodges at the Arkansas Crossing. It will be readily perceived, if it were practicable at this time to visit the tribes in this territory, and in its borders, the influence which a government agent should exercise over being, guided chiefly by animal instincts, would be completely ineffective, were I to attempt it without definite information in relation to what Mr Fitzpatrick may have accomplished.

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[1] Orlando Brown was Commissioner of Indian Affairs from July 1, 1849 to June 30, 1850 inclusive. See O. I. A., Receipts for Salaries, Employees of Indian Office, 1846 to 1852.

[2] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 338.

Without visiting them, the information, precise, and definite, which I am instructed to lay before the Department cannot be accurately gathered. Yet the nearest possible and reliable approximation shall be transmitted at an early day. The Pueblo Indians, it believed are entitled to the early, and especial consideration of the government of the United States. They are the only tribe in perfect amity with the government, and are an industrious, agricultural, and pastoral people, living principally in villages, ranging North and West of Taos South, on both sides of the Rio Grande, more than two hundred and fifty miles. By a Mexican statute these people, as I am informed by Judge Houghton[4] of Santa Fe, to whom I am greatly indebted for much valuable information, were constituted citizens of the Republic of Mexico, granting to all of mature age, who could read and write the privilege of voting. But this statute has had no practical operation. Since the occupancy of this territory by the government of the United States the Territorial Legislature of 1847 passed the following act—which is now in force, Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico. Sec. I. That the inhabitants within the Territory of New Mexico known by the name of Pueblo Indians, and living in Towns or Villages built on lands granted to such Indians by the laws of Spain or Mexico, and conceding to such inhabitants certain land and privileges, to be used for the common benefit, are severally hereby created and constituted, bodies politic and corporate, and shall be known in law by the name of the " Pueblo de (naming it) and by that name they and their successors shall have perpetual successions, sue & be sued &c &c.

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[1] Thomas Fitzpatrick, United States Indian Agent for the upper regions of the Platte. See Thwaites' Early Western Travels, XXI: 192, note. In 1848, Fitzpatrick made an interesting report on the Indian tribes along the Santa Fé trail. It is published as an accompanying document to the Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1848.

[2] See Brown to Fitzpatrick, August 16, 1849. L. B. No. 42, pp. 294–296.

[3] Thomas Fitzpatrick in conjunction with Superintendent D. D. Mitchell negotiated the Treaty of Fort Laramie, 1851, for the protection of the routes of travel to California and Oregon. See Kappler, Indian Affairs, Laws and Treaties, II, pp. 594–596.

[4] Under the Kearny régime in New Mexico, or the so-called Kearny Code, Joab Houghton had been appointed one of the three judges of the superior court. See Bancroft, History of Arizona and New Mexico, p. 426, n. 21; also, House Doc., 29th Cong., 2d sess., No. 19, p. 26, and Senate Ex. Doc., 32d Cong., 1st sess., No. 71, pp. 4–5.

These Indians are anxious to have schools established amongst them and to receive agricultural information, which if granted on a liberal scale, could not fail to produce marked and beneficial results, not only upon them, but upon all of the tribes of the territory. So soon as it may be attempted with propriety, it is my intention to visit the principal villages of this tribe that I may from personal observation ascertain their true state and condition, and from them glean such information as they may be able to afford in relation to other tribes. At present it is the opinion of Col. Washington,[1] the Military commander of this division, that any attempt to conciliate the tribes who have caused the recent and present troubles in this territory, would have a very injurious tendency. The Indians presuming upon their knowledge of safe retreats in the mountains, and our entire ignorance of all avenews, except established military roads and well known trails, are not to be subjected to just restraints until they are properly chastised. When they shall feel themselves so chastised, they will sue for peace, and it is respectfully suggested, that the government of the United States ought to be prepared to meet them without delay. It may not be amiss to invite for a moment the attention of the Department to, perhaps, the very gravest subject connected with our Indian affairs in this territory.

There are wandering tribes, who have never cultivated the soil, and supported have themselves alone by depredations. This is the only labor known to them. The thought of annihilating these Indians can not be entertained by an American public—Nor can the Indians abandon their predatory incursions, and live and learn to support themselves by the sweat of their own brows unsustained by a liberal philanthropy—This subject—I humbly conceive, should engage the earnest and early consideration of the Congress of the United States, for it is respectfully submitted, that no earthly power can prevent robberies and murders, unless the hungry wants of these people are provided for, both physically and mentally.

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[1] Lieutenant Colonel John Macrae Washington assumed the duties of military governor in New Mexico, October 11, 1848. He fought in the war with Mexico and was promoted for gallant conduct at the battle of Buena Vista. Several of his letters relative to New Mexican affairs are published in House Ex. Doc., 31st Cong., 1st sess., No. 5, Pt. 1, pp. 104–115.

I am, with great respect
Your obt. Servt
JAMES S. CALHOUN
Indian Agent
S. F.

Col. MEDILL
Comr. of &c.

[CALHOUN TO MEDILL [1]]

No. 2.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.
August 15, 1849.

SIR.

I had hoped by the mail of to-day to have transmitted to you some agreeable intelligence—the Utah Indians promised to come in for the purpose of sueing for peace, they have disappointed us. On to-morrow we leave for the Navajoe territory, intending to return by way of the Utah Country.

The Indians, generally, are in bad temper—the number of Troops are not sufficient here to keep upon them a proper check, and *Infantry* are useful only to protect posts—stations—and property. Mounted troops are the only military order of this country that can be effectively used against the Indian tribes of this remote region.

Col. Washington goes in person in command of the expedition.

With great respect
I am Your obt servt
JAMES S. CALHOUN
Indian Agt. Santa Fe

Col. W. MEDILL.
Comr of Afs &c

[CALHOUN TO MEDILL [2]]

No. 3.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO,
Septr 25th, 1849.

SIR: With this note I transmit to you a *copy* of a treaty,[3] the character of which will be elucidated by a reference to it.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 346.

[2] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 356, Filed in File-box, "Treaties, Copies." Also to be found, printed, among the documents transmitted to Congress along with President Taylor's Message, January 21, 1850 (see Richardson, Messages and Papers of the Presidents, V, pp. 26–30) in answer to House Resolution, December 1, 1849. (House Ex. Doc., 31st Cong., 1st sess., No. 17, p. 202.)

[3] McLaws' communication to Ker February 3, 1850, A. G. O., Old Book, No. 2, p. 22, gives some idea as to how the terms of the treaty were complied with.

With Governor Washington[1] and others I returned to Santa Fé on the afternoon of the 23d instant.

During the expedition against the Navajoes my health was all that I could desire; but I am seriously threatened this morning, resulting, as I suppose from occupying a room where the air is more confined than I have been accustomed to of late. I trust, however, my recuperative energies will come to the rescue in time to enable me to make you a more elaborate report before our mail is ordered to the United States.

I have no communication from the Department of the Interior of a later date than the 14th of May last.

Is it possible that no plan can be adopted to remedy the want of mail facilities of which we now complain?

I am,
With great respect,
Your obt. Servt.

James S. Calhoun,
Indian Agent,
Santa Fe.

W. Medill, Esq.,
Com^r of Indian Affairs, Washington city

P. S. The great cañon, which we have spelt "cheille" in the treaty, is pronounced "chey". I am not at all satisfied as to the correct spelling, nor have I yet met with any one who could enlighten me in reference thereto. J. S. C.

[Inclosure]

COPY OF A TREATY, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE NAVAJO TRIBE OF INDIANS.

The following acknowledgements, declarations, and stipulations have been duly considered and are now solemnly adopted and proclaimed by the undersigned: that is to say, John M. Washington,

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[1] Colonel Washington seems to have taken charge of the original of the treaty. See this letter:

Office Indian Affairs,
February 16th, 1850.

Hon. Thomas Ewing
Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

On the 9th of September last, a treaty was made with the Navajo Indians in New Mexico, by Col. Washington, and J. S. Calhoun, Indian Agent, a copy of which was sent by the latter to this office.—The original, it is presumed, was sent by Col. Washington to the War Department, as the treaty is published with the documents accompanying the late annual report of the head of that Department. I would respectfully suggest whether application should not be made for it to be laid before the Senate by the President, as in the case of all other treaties with Indians.

Very &c O. B.

[O. I. A., R. B., No. 6, p. 279.]

Governor, of New Mexico, and Lieut. Col. Commanding the troops of the United States in New Mexico, and James S. Calhoun, Indian Agent, residing at Santa Fé, in New Mexico, representing the United States of America, and Mariano Martinez, Head Chief, Chapitone, second cheif, on the part of the Navajo Tribe of Indians.

1

The said Indians do hereby acknowledge that by virtue of a treaty entered into by the United States of America, and the United Mexican States, Signed on the second day of February in the year of our Lord, Eighteen Hundred and Forty Eight at the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo by N P Trist of the first part, and Luis G. Cuevas, Bernardo Conto, and Migl Atristain of the second part, the said tribe was lawfully placed under the exclusive jurisdiction and protection of the Government of the said U States, and that they are now, and will forever remain under the aforesaid jurisdiction and protection.

2

That from and after the signing of this Treaty, hostilities between the contracting parties shall cease, and perpetual peace and friendship shall exist, the said tribe hereby solemnly covenanting that they will not associate with, or give countenance or aid to any tribe or band of Indians, or other persons or powers who may be at any time, at enmity with the people of the said U. States: that they will remain at peace, and treat honestly and humanely, all persons and powers at peace with the said States, and all cases of agression against said, Navajoes by citizens or others of the United States, or by other persons or powers in amity with the said States, shall be refered to the Government of said States, for adjustment and settlement.

3

The Government of the said States having the sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade and intercourse with the said Navajoes, it is agreed that the laws now in force regulating the trade and intercourse, and for the preservation of peace with the various tribes of Indians under the protection and guardianship of the aforesaid Government, shall have the same force and efficacy, and shall be as binding, and as obligatory upon the said Navajoes and executed in the same manner as if said laws had been passed for their sole benefit and protection: and to this end and for all other useful purposes, the Government of New Mexico, as now organised, or as it may be by the Government of the United States or by the legally constituted authorities of the people of New Mexico, is recognised and acknowledged by the said Navajoes; and for the due enforcement of the aforesaid laws, until the Government of the United States shall otherwise order, the territory of the Navajoes is hereby annexed to New Mexico.

4

The Navajo Indians hereby bind themselves to deliver to the Military authority of the United States in New Mexico, at Santa Fé New Mexico, as soon as he or they can be apprehended the murderer or murderers of Micenti Garcia, that said fugitive or fugitives from justice may be dealt with as justice may decree.

5

All American and Mexican captives, and all stolen property taken from Americans or Mexicans, or other persons or powers in amity with the United States shall be delivered by the Navajo Indians to the aforesaid military authority at Jemez, New Mexico on or before the ninth day of October next ensuing that justice may be meted out to all whom it may concern, and also all Indian Captives and stolen property of such tribe or tribes of Indians as shall enter into a similar reciprocal treaty, shall in like manner, and for the same purposes be turned over to an authorized officer or agent of the said States by the aforesaid Navajoes.

6

Should any Citizen of the United States or other person or persons subject to the laws of the United States, murder, rob, or otherwise maltreat any Navajo Indian or Indians, he or they, shall be arrested and tried and upon conviction shall be subjected to all the penalties provided by law for the protection of the persons and property of the people of the said States.

7

The people of the United States of America shall have free and safe passage through the territory of the aforesaid Indians, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by authority of the said States.

8

In order to preserve tranquility and to afford protection to all the people and interests of the contracting parties, the Government of the United States of America will establish such military posts and agencies, and authorize such trading houses at such time, and in such places as the said Government may designate.

9

Relying, confidently, upon the justice and the liberality of the aforesaid Government and anxious to remove every possible cause that might disturb their peace and quiet, it is agreed by the aforesaid Navajoes that the Government of the United States shall at its convenience, designate, settle, and adjust their territorial boundaries, and pass and execute in their territory, such laws, as may be deemed conducive to the prosperity and happiness of said Indians.

10

For and in consideration of the faithful performance of all the stipulations herein contained by the said Navajo Indians, the Government of the United States will grant to said Indians such donations, presents, and implements and adopt such other liberal and humane measures as said Government may deem meet and proper.

11

This treaty shall be binding upon the contracting parties from and after the Signing of the same. Subject only to such modifications and amendments as may be adopted by the Government of the United States, and finally, this treaty is to receive a liberal construction at all times, and in all places, to the end that the said Navajo Indians shall not be held responsible for the conduct of others and that the Government of the United States shall so legislate and act as to secure the permanent prosperity and happiness of said Indians.

In faith whereof we the undersigned, have signed this treaty and affixed thereunto our seals in the valley of Cheille this the ninth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty nine.

J M. WASHINGTON
Bvt. Lt Col. Comg. &c.
JAMES S. CALHOUN
Indian Agent,
residing at Santa Fé.

his
MARIANA MARTINEZ x
mark
Head Chief

his
CHAPITONE x
mark
Second Chief

J. L. Collins
James Conklin
Lorenzo Torez
his
Antonio x Sandoval
mark
his
Francisco x Josto,
mark
Governor of Jemez.

Witnesses
H. L. Kendrick.
Bvt. Maj. U. S. A.
J N. Ward.
Bvt. 1st Lt. 3d Infy.
John J. Peck.
Bvt Major U. S. A.
J. F Hammond
Asst. Surgn. U. S. A.
H. L. Dodge.
Capt. Comdg Eut Rgs
Richard H. Kern.
J. H. Nones,
2nd Lieut 2d Arty
Cyrus Choice.
John H Dickerson
2 Lt 1st Artillery
W E. Love
John G Jones.
J. H. Simpson
1st Lt. Corps Top. Engr.

[Related correspondence]

[McLAWS TO KER.[1]]

Head Quarters 9" Mil Department
Santa Fé New Mexico Feby 3, 1850.

Captain

I have the honor herewith to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29" of January which was laid before the Colonel Commanding for his consideration & he directs me to reply.

A copy of the treaty made last September with the Navajos will be sent you. It is sufficiently comprehensive to shew the policy to be pursued with that tribe. They have not complied with the terms of that treaty which the Colonel intends exacting from them before entering into a new one.

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[1] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 2, p. 22.

Should any parts of the tribe be disposed to establish Pueblos, seperate from the rest; come under our protection and thus relieve themselves from the consequences of hostile acts by the Balance of the tribe—Such propositions can be received. But the actual consummation of a treaty will only be made through the Indian Agent, or some other regularly deputed person, after, all the conditions have been duly considered

Sandoval, Chief of the Pueblo Navajos, has called & paid his respects to the Govenor

The other points of which you make mention in your letter will be acted on, at some future time

Respectfully
Your obdt servt

L McLaws
1 Lieut 7 Infy
A A A Genl

Captain C Ker
Commanding
Cibolletta.

[CALHOUN TO MEDILL.[1]]

No. 4.

Santa Fe New Mexico
October 1st. 1849.

Sir,

You were advised by my note of the 15th of August last, that on the ensuing day, we were to leave on an expedition[2] against the Navajoes, with the intention of returning through the Utah country. Governor Washington was so obliging as to extend to me an invitation to accompany him, which was readily accepted. Our rendezvous was Jemez, an Indian Pueblo, fifty seven 47/100 miles from Santa Fe, as indicated by Major Kendrick's[3] Viameter, and in a direction nearly due west.

We marched from Jemez on the 22d. of August for the *Cañon of Cheille*, the capitol *Spot* of the Navajo tribe of Indians, and by them supposed, or rather, reported to be entirely impracticable of approach by an American army. Passing over an exceedingly rugged country, checkered, occasionally, by beautiful, fertile and extensive valleys, and encamping sometimes where we could not obtain wood, water, or grass, we pitched out tents, in a corn field, in the Cañon of Cheille, on the evening of the 6th day of September, last, apparently to the utter amazement of several hundred Navajoes, who, during the evening, and until a treaty was concluded with them, continued to occupy the surrounding heights, dashing with great speed from point to point, evidently in great perturbation.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 357. Published in Annual Report Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1849, pp. 994–1002.

[2] Washington's letter descriptive of this expedition and dated September 25, 1849, is to be found in House Ex. Doc., 31st Cong., 1st sess., No. 5, Pt. 1, pp. 111–112. See also Crawford to Ewing, March 6, 1850.

[3] Henry Lane Kendrick.

It is proper here to mention an incident that occurred on the east side of the mountain range from Cheille.

On the afternoon of the 30th of August we encamped near extensive corn fields belonging to the Navajoes, in the Valley of Tunicha, where we were met by several hundreds of their tribe. They asked for permission to confer with the Governor, which was conceded to the chiefs. The Governor frankly stated to them that his purpose was to chastise them for their bad conduct, in committing murders, and stealing horses, sheep, and every thing else they could put their hands upon. The Chiefs replied that lawless men were to be found everywhere, that such secreted themselves during the day, and prowled about at night—that their utmost vigilance had not rendered it possible for the Chiefs and good men to apprehend the guilty, or to restrain the wicked; but, that they were ready to make every possible restitution by returning an equal number of animals stolen, returning certain captives, and delivering the murderer, or murderers of Micente Garcia, to be dealt with as justice might decree. In short, they were ready to submit themselves and their interests to the authorities of the United States, as the best means of securing the prosperity and happiness of all concerned. A skeleton of a treaty, in substance the same as the treaty concluded at Cheille, was immediately submitted, and thoroughly discussed, and agreed to; and certain Chiefs named to accompany us to Cheille, the residence, so far as he has one, of the Head Chief, and the seat of the supreme power of the Navajo tribe of Indians—As an earnest of their intentions, they delivered to us one hundred and thirty sheep, and some four or five mules and horses. This accomplished, orders were given to prepare to resume our march. In the mean time, the Indians were all permitted to descend from the heights, and to occupy a level space, commencing within fifty paces of the Governor's Quarters—The actings and doings of the parties were duly explained to them by a long and noisy harangue from a Navajo. They were further informed, that a certain horse, which was pointed out to them, was the property of a Pueblo Indian then present, and that the horse must be delivered to the proper owner at once. The fact of having stolen the horse was not denied, but a statute of limitation was suggested by the reply, that the horse had been rode back to the country from where the animal was taken, and that, that was the time to have claimed him, and ended by the enquiry why he was not then claimed—This conversation was reported to Governor Washington in the presence of several Chiefs, who were distinctly notified by him, that he required the immediate delivery of the horse—The

Chiefs, among them, the Senior Chief on the east side of the before-mentioned mountain range, left the Governor's tent, as was supposed, to instruct their people what they should do. The Governor having waited a sufficient length of time without the return of a single Chief, or any report from them, ordered a small detachment of the guard to proceed to the crowd, with instructions to the officer of the guard, to demand the immēdiate surrender of the horse, and walked out, in person, to superintend the execution of the order—The demand not producing the desired effect, Lieut Torez, the officer of the guard, was directed by the Governor to seize the horse and his rider, and to bring them before him. The moment the guard was ordered forward, every Navajo Indian in the crowd, supposed to number from three to four hundred, all mounted and armed, and their arms in their hands, wheeled, and put the spur to their horses; upon which, the Governor ordered the guard to fire. The Senior Chief, Narbone, was left lifeless upon the ground, and several others were found dead in the vicinity. The Indians did not attempt to fire until their own and our forces were scattered, when feeble efforts to kill and cut off small parties were unsuccessfully made. Except the killing of a few horses, and the loss of a few mules, we sustained no injury.

The distance from Santa Fe to Tunicha, is one hundred and ninety eight 99/100 miles.

In pursuance of orders previously given we marched, during the afternoon of that day, about six miles in the direction of Cheille, and encamped adjoining Cornfields belonging to Narbone, the Chief killed at Tunicha. During the same afternoon, and every day thereafter on our march to Cheille, Indians of the tribe would come within hallowing distance, and renew expressions of their desire for peace, and of their intentions to comply with the terms which their Chiefs had agreed to. On the evening that we entered the Cañon of Cheille, we were again spoken to from the heights, when it was announced they were ready to comply with the Governor's demands; and, as the Governor did not order a halt, they said, the Governor did not want peace or why persist in going into the Cañon. The Governor ordered our Indians, who were talking to the Navajoes, to be silent, we and quietly entered the much talked of Cañon, 284, 08/100 miles, from Santa Fe; rich in its Valleys, rich in its fields of grain, and rich in its vegetables and peach orchards. Water at this season of the year may be had in any desirable quantity by digging a few feet, and wood in abundance, pine, juniper, and cedar, a few miles off. The quantity of water that runs through and under the surface of the Cañon is immense; and in many places, above Cheille, there is a bold and continuous stream of pure water; but as it reaches the debouching point, the earth becomes quite porous, and the water sinks a few feet.

Early on the day after our arrival at Cheille, the Head Chief of the tribe having ascertained by what process he could approach the Governor, presented himself at Head Qrs (Quarters), heard the demands of the Governor, and after a rather long talk, pledged himself to a compliance, and appointed the second day thereafter as the time to consummate the agreement. At the appointed time, the Head Chief with the second, appeared and announced their readiness and their full authority, to redeem the pledge of the Head Chief; at the same time, bringing forward 104. Sheep, 4 mules & horses, and delivering four Captives.

Mexican Captives delivered.

1 *Anto Josea* about 10 years old, taken from Jemez where his parents now live, by the Navajo, who delivered him. A flock of Goats & Sheep were stolen at the same time. He says he was well treated.

2 *Teodosia Gonzales*, twelve years of age, was taken about six years ago, from a corrál near the Rio Grande, where he supposes his parents now live. He was stolen while herding Goats, but no effort was made to take the Goats. He was well treated.

Marceito, eighteen years of age, was taken from Socorro. He knows nothing of his parents, nor how long he has been captive. He has evidently been a captive many years, as he has entirely forgotten his native tongue. The novelty of a home, as explained to him, seemed to excite him somewhat.

Josea Ignacío Anañe, became a prisoner seventeen years ago, taken, when quite a boy, by a roving band of Navajoes, at Tuckalotoe. His parents then lived at Sante Fé, where he supposes they now reside. He is the fortunate possessor of two wives, and three children, living at Mecina Gorda, (Big Oak) north of Cheille two and a half days travel. He was originally sold to an Indian named Waro, to whom he yet belongs. I do not think he is under many restraints, for he prefers most decidedly to remain with the Navajoes, notwithstanding his peonage.

Subsequently at Zunia the Navajoes brought to us.

Manuel Lucira taken from Del Mansiña two years since, while herding sheep. The Indians took only such sheep as was needed at the moment. He is about fourteen years of age, and has been sold several times, and badly treated, by flogging &c. His parents are said to be living near the place where he was stolen from. At the same time a brother of Manuel's was taken; but he was returned last year. These Captives except the one so fortunately married have been placed in the hands of the friends and acquaintances of their parents.

The treaty, a copy of which I have already addressed to you, having been duly executed, on the 10th of Sept, we marched for Zunia, distance 106/ 17/100 miles, in a South eastern direction, instead of returning by way of the Utah country. Governor Washington, previous to marching from Santa Fe, ordered about three hundred mounted troops into the Utah country, for the purpose of repressing disturbances, checking depredations, and to recover lost and stolen property. Two of the companies were ordered. if practicable, to effect a junction with the troops under the Governors immediate command before they reached Cheille. It is matter of regret, that this could not be done. The Governor having no reliable information as to what had been done against the Utahs; and hearing what was believed to be true, and which proved to be false, that the Apaches had entered Zunia, killed a number of its inhabitants, and drove off a great many horses, mules, and sheep, changed the route of his return march, as before stated.

The Pueblo of Zunia contains, in my opinion, more than 500, Indians, a hardy, well fed and well clothed race, and their location being more than 200, miles, from Santa Fe, and 130 m, from Alburquerque, on a good road in every respect, now growing into favor as the best route to California, are subjected to various annoyances from Navajoes, North and north west, and the Apaches South & south east. But what is shockingly discreditable to the american name, emigrants commit the grossest wrongs against these excellent Indians by taking, in the name of the United States, such horses, mules, and sheep, and grain as they desire, carefully concealing their true name, but assuming official authority and bearing. A wrong of this kind had been perpetrated a few days previous to our arrival there.

About the same time, the Navajoes descended from the mountains, and made an unsuccessful attempt to drive of a number of sheep &c. A battle ensued, and several Navajoes are said to have been wounded, and one, whose undried flesh was food for Carrion Crows as we passed his remains, was left dead on the field, within half a mile of the village. The inhabitants of this Pueblo gave us a hearty reception, manifesting their gratification in the most uproarious, wild, and indescribable manner, offering to us large quantities of fruit and bread; all of which was becomingly received.

Passing over a distance of 88, 30/100, miles, wild in its mountains and cañons, beautiful and rich in its extensive valleys, highlands and lowlands, affording superior grazing, the purest and most delightful water, excellent pine lumber, and a superabundant supply of the finest rock, limestone, and Plaister of Paris, for building purposes, we ~~We~~ encamped in the Valley of Laguna on the afternoon of the 19th inst, within view of the Pueblo of that name, containing some 400 inhabitants. The outrages committed against these Indians by emigrants to California, *and others*, are as frequent and as flagrant as those mentioned of Zunia. Indeed the last outrage was of an infinitely more aggravated character. Near the hour of 12. m. the day not remembered, the Valley was entered and sheep and other things demanded, to which the Governor of the Village replied, no sheep could be furnished at that hour, as their flocks were regularly, every morning, sent off that they might graze during the day. The emigrants, if such they were, assuming official importance, in their anger, threatened to lynch the Alcalde, tied the Governor and in that condition carried him from his home, Laguna, to Zunia the next Pueblo west.

The distance between Laguna and Alberquerque is 46, 84/100 miles. The road between the two places is good, water scarce and bad, with but little timber, and less grass,—no settlements and no cultivation after passing east from Laguna six miles on the road to Albuquerque.

About ten miles N. W. of Laguna there is a small Spanish village called

At one of these points, I venture to say, our government should establish a military post, and I understand, Governor Washington will station, at an early day, two companies in that neighborhood. The Navajoes and Apaches are exceedingly troublesome in that neighborhood. At, or near Sandia, an Indian Pueblo, some 15 miles, on the road from Albuquerque to Santa Fé, five Mexicans were killed, by a straggling band of Navajoes, and some property taken off on the 24th of the ~~present~~ preceding month, the second day after we passed, on our return to Santa Fé. Numerous bands of theiving Indians, principally, Navajoes, Apaches, and Comanches, are straggling in every direction, busily employed in gathering their winter supplies, where they have not sown. Not a day passes without hearing of some fresh outrage, and the utmost vigilance of the military force in this country is not sufficient to prevent murders and depredations and there are but few so bold as to travel alone ten miles from Santa Fé.

How are these wrongs to be remedied?

I answer by a compulsory enlightment, and the imposition of just restraints both to be enforced at the point of the bayonet.

You are already advised, if not before by my letter of the 29th of July last, that there were wandering bands of Indians, who did not cultivate the soil, and lived *alone* by depredations. The language I used, on the occasion alluded to, should have been so modified as to have excepted the sustenance which they derive from their, *sometimes*, successful hunting of Buffaloes, the Bear, Deer, and other game. It is now stated, upon a more intimate knowledge of the various tribes of Indians in this region, that a vast majority of the Apaches and Comanches, live chiefly, by depredations; that they look upon the cultivators of the soil with contempt, as inferior beings, the products of whose labor legitimately belong to power, the strongest arm; and that labor, except in War, and in love, and the chase is degredation; and the man who has not stolen a horse, or scalped an enemy, is not worthy of association with these lords of the woods.

The wild Indians of this country have been so much more successful in their robberies since Genl Kearney took possession of the country, they do not believe we have the power to chastise them. Is it not time to enlighten them upon this subject, and to put an end to their ceaseless depredations. At this moment, above our *established* Indian country on the Arkansas, these people are committing every depredation within their power, so far up as Bent's[1] Fort. These, with the Navajoes & Kioways are known to be in every section of the territory.

Indeed, we are in a state of War, and their disappointment in Mr Fitzpatricks promises is their excuse for their conduct. Concerning Mr F.'s actings & doings, and his promises and authority to act, I am, as yet, wholly ignorant.

The Navajoes commit their wrongs from a pure love of rapine and plunder. They have extensive fields of Corn & Wheat—fine Peach orchards, and grow quantities of Melons, Squashes, Beans and Peas, and have immense flocks of sheep, a great number of Mules and horses of a superior breed; they have nothing of the cow kind. This statement, I know, is antagonistical to official reports made by others; but I report to you from personal knowledge, obtained during Govr Washington's expidition against the Navajoes.

Distance and numbers, by red men, are matters of fact not to be comprehended and understood by Indians of this country, as it is elsewhere. Distance is measured by time, at their pace, which is never slow, and so far as their population is concerned, the Governor of the smallest Pueblo can not accurately, rarely approximately give you the number of its inhabitants.

It is still a much more impracticable matter to ascertain the extent of the population of such a tribe as the Navajoes.

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[1] Bent's Fort was the great stopping place on the north, or Arkansas, branch of the Santa Fé trail. See Twitchell, Leading Facts of New Mexican History, II, p. 120; Chittenden, American Fur Trade, III, p. 970; Kansas Historical Collections, VII, p. 327, note; VIII, p. 487, note.

of their local
~~of their local habitations,~~ the whereabouts,
habitations,
depending solely upon the seasons of the year and their apprehensions of danger, not one of them having a permanent abiding place. Their only houses are mere lodges, square or circular, brought to a point about fifteen feet from the grounds and sometimes the outer covering is mud, one room only.

The stone walls which are built and inhabited by them are in the shape, or nearly so, of a square, and some times have more than one room from eight to twelve feet, in height, and not one that I saw was covered in any way.

The number of Indians of this tribe, I do not think; can exceed five thousand, and they claim from about 35° to 38° north latitude, and 29° to 33° longitude west from Washington. The conflicting claims of the Utahs east and north, to some extent must indent their supposed borders, and they are barred on the South East, ~~South, and West~~ by special, Spanish and Mexican Grants to their then Cristiano Indian allies; all of whom live in pueblos hold lands in common, the boundaries of which they say are distinctly defined by original grants, now in existence. They complain of many encroachments upon their boundaries, and hope the U. S. government will restore them their ancient rights. Wicked men, some americans, but chiefly Mexicans, for their own mischevious purposes, have awakened the apprehensions of, the Pueblos by declaring the americans would take from them their lands, and remove them to an unknown region. The fears of many on this point, I think I have quieted, by the assurance that the President had no designs of that character; instead of which, if their population required it, he would add to their grants rather than narrow their limits.

But to return to the Navajoes. They derive their title to the country over which they roam, from mere possession, not knowing from whence they came, or how they were planted upon its soil: and its soil is easy of cultivation, and capable of sustaining nearly as many millions of inhabitants as they have thousands. I respectfully suggest, these people should have their limits circumscribed, and distinctly marked out, and their departure from said limits should be under certain prescribed rules, at least for some time to come. Even this arrangement would be utterly ineffective unless enforced by the military arm of the country.

These Indians are hardy, and intelligent, and it is as natural for them to war against all men, and to take the property of others as it is for the sun to give light by day.

In reference to a majority of the Apaches and Comanches, they should be learned and made to cultivate the soil, and should have prescribed limits, under the rules and regulations, and to be enforced as suggested above.

The Pueblos by many are regarded as *a tribe.* A more decided error in reference to these Indians could not be suggested. The number of Pueblos, each containing inhabitants from 3 to 600, is about twenty, not including the Indians west or south of the Moquies. Of these twenty Pueblos, the languages of at least ten of them, are altogether different, and it is said by some who claim to be judges, there is not the slightest analogy in language existing between any two of them; and they communicate with each other, through the instrumentality of Mexican interpreters, or pantomimic action. The same may be said of the Apaches and Comanches, with the qualification which follows.

I have seen but a few of either of these last named tribes, and I can not say there is as much dissimilarity in their languages as exist with the various Pueblos. As to the number of either of these tribes, I can not even venture a guess; and in reference to the extent of territory claimed by them, no satisfactory information has yet been acquired; nor can it be, until a sufficient number of troops are sent here to afford escorts to those who may be charged with such investigations. It may be remarked however, that the Comanches range, principally, between 32° & 36° N. latitude, and longitude west from Washington 22° & 27°. From thence west 2 or 300 hundred miles, *across* the Rio Grande, the Apaches[1] are found, on both sides of the

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[1] John C. Hays, of San Antonio, Texas, who had been appointed "sub-Indian-agent for the Rio Gila, New Mexico (see Ewing to Medill, April 5, 1849, O. I. A., Rio Gila Subagency, I 184), reported January 5, 1850, that the Apaches, who "may be said to be the only Indians who live on the Gila in New Mexico," "were shy and hostile with feelings aroused against the whites by an attack recently made on them by some Americans employed by the Gov. of Chihuahua expressly to fight Indians. * * * Accompanied by some emigrants, I went into the country of the Gila Apaches, and sought by every means to establish a friendly intercourse with them without success. At one time a few were preparing to come into our camp, and had actually collected within two or three miles of us, but were unfortunately dispersed by a Mexican force of four hundred men, the day before they were to visit us.

"* * * From all I have seen and known of the Apaches, they are treacherous, warlike and cruel, and need severe chastisement before they can be made to know the policy of observing good faith with white people. Some of my own companions were killed by them at the very time they were intimating an intention to treat with us. It is exceedingly hazardous for any but large parties to attempt to pass through their country. There is no head chief of the Apache nation. They are scattered in small bands, independent of each other, throughout the southern portion of New Mexico, parts of Sonora, Chihuahua, and along the country of the Rio Grande on both sides of the River down as low as San Carlos. They have made a number of treaties with Mexico, and the different states of Mexico, but never observe them longer than suits their interests, and some portion of them continue a constant war against the Mexicans, which is marked with great atrocity and cruelty. The same want of faith will be practised dividing line, between the United States and the United Mexican states; and this circumstance will be fruitful of some trouble, because those on either side of the line will charge upon the other, the wrongs they themselves commit. I am not prepared to say, the evils alluded to, would have no existence if the article 11th of the late treaty was *reciprocal.*

The terms by which they hold the country over which they roam, is a mere possessory title, which the God of nature has permitted to them; and one tenth of the country would be more than sufficient to satisfy all the wants of a much more consuming people. The disposition of the Utahs is rather equivocal. They have committed no wrongs recently, against, Americans, proper. These Indians met Col. Beall,[1] who had charge of the expidition ordered against them at the same time Govr. Washington marched upon the Navajoes, and agreed to all his demands, an impossibility among them, as I have reason to believe; to wit~~t,~~ the restoration of *all* the Fremont property lost during the past winter. That was out of the question, as a portion of it, as I am informed, has long since been consumed. This fact was seized upon, by worthless Mexicans, to frighten the Indians off; for they made the Indians believe, if *every* article was not restored, Col^n^ Beall would cause every one ~~in~~ within his reach, to be put to death; therefore it was, as I am informed, by Col^n^ Beall, the~~y~~ Utahs did not come up at the appointed time, to consumate the treaty agreed upon. From the facts herein stated, it must be evident to reflecting minds.

1st That an additional mounted regiment, full and complete, should be in service in New Mexico. I repeat what I have said in a former communication, Infantry are useful only in taking care of public stores, and isolated places.

2nd Without an additional force, not a single interest of the country can be fully protected.

3 Military stations ought to be established at Tunicha, and the Cañon of Cheille, in the Navajo country; at, or near Jemez, Zunia

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toward us, unless as I have before said they be taught to fear us. * * *" (O. I. A., Rio Gila Sub-Agency, H 1160.)

At the same time that Hays sent this letter, he tendered his resignation as sub-agent, saying, "The only Indians in my department are the Apaches, and to effect any thing with them requires much time, a number of troops, and a large expenditure of money. My inability to be of any service whatever, with the means furnished, compels me to abandon the undertaking." (Extract from letter of January 3, 1850.)

[1] Benjamin Lloyd Beall, upon whom the command of the 9th Military Department had devolved in the absence of Colonel Sterling Price. See Twitchell, Leading Facts of New Mexican History, II, p. 263.

and Laguna, and perhaps in other places, in the direction of El Paso, and within the Pueblo region.

4th To every Pueblo, there ought to be sent at once, an Indian agent, to protect the Indians, and to preserve the character of the United States. Such agents should be continued at each Pueblo for the next year or two.

5. Unless this is done, emigrants and others, claiming to be officers of the U S, will disaffect these people by their lawless conduct.

6. It is but fair to presume, that in a year or two, such improvements in public morals, will take place, as to justify the continuance of most of the agencies, that ought *now* to be in existence in each Pueblo. Just at this moment, the Pueblo Indians, in number 54 who accompanied Governor Washington in his expedition against the Navajoes are complaining that they are not paid for their services. In New Mexico a better population than these Pueblo Indians can not be found, and they must be treated with great delicacy. The slightest disappointment in their expectations, no matter how created, they regard as a deliberate deceit practised upon them. If properly cared for and instructed, in all Indian wars, these Pueblos would be very important auxiliaries. Even now, notwithstanding the discontent mentioned above, at least two hundred of them could be readily raised for mounted service; and, if I had the military, command of this territory, I should regard them as necessary adjuncts. In compliance with one of the stipulations of the treaty entered into by Governor Washington with the Navajoes, they are to deliver at Jemez, on the ninth of next month, certain captives and stolen property. Although they have delivered to us Sheep, Horses, Mules & Captives, as an earnest of their intentions, we do not feel confident that they will comply with the terms of the treaty. They may not be there. At the time, and on the occasion alluded to, the Governors, Captains, and Alcaldes of most of the Pueblos, East and north of the Moquies, it is supposed, will be at Jemez. It is my intention to be there too,[1] and if permitted, what shall then and there occur, shall be immediately, thereafter, reported to you.

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[1] Provision, judging from the annexed letter, D 53, which was found in a box of miscellaneous papers, " Dep t of New Mexico, 1848–'49," in the Archives Division of the Adjutant-General's Office and for which, apparently there is no Register now in existence, was made for a military escort to accompany Calhoun to Jemez.

ASST ADJT GENERAL'S OFFICE
9 MIL DEPARTMENT
Santa Fé, N. M°., Oct 30, 49

SIR

The Col. Comdg. directs that you proceed at once to Santo Domingo with the det. of Capt Chapman's compy. under your command It is necessary that you be at that place by Saturday evening. From Santo Domingo you will accompany Col. Calhoun, Indian Agent, to Jemez and return to Santa Fé with him

Should the supply of subsistence stores which you now have be exhausted before you return you will get more at Jemez.

I am &c

Lt O. R. ANDERSON
Comdg det. vols Vallas Granch New M°

The mail leaves on to-morrow morning, and I have not been able, to day, to complete the labor that belongs to my position—nor have I been able to revise, with care, what I have caused to be recorded in the foregoing pages. It is sincerely hoped, I may yet, and in due time, cure my omissions of to-day. No opportunity, for the transmission of intelligence, shall pass me by, without my advising you of my actings and doings, and my whereabouts.

I am,
With great respect,
Your obt. Servt.
James S. Calhoun
Indian Agent
Santa Fe.
New Mexico

Col. Medill
Comr. of Indian Affairs.
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO MEDILL.[1]]

No. 5.

Indian Agency.
Santa Fe, New Mexico
Octr. 4. 1849.

Sir,

Without having recovered from the prostration occasioned, as I suppose, by the occupancy of a room more confined than I have been accustomed to of late, I will attempt to-day to cure some of the omissions which you will have noted in my communication of the first of the present month.

It is with pleasure I bring to your notice several Indians, from different Pueblos, who accompanied Governor Washington in his late expedition against the Navajoes. They, as a matter of course, knew but little, if any thing, about the military discipline of the United States, yet their deportment and bearing was such as to justify high expectations of their effectiveness in expeditions against their implacable enemies, the wild tribes of New Mexico.

Of the fifty four Pueblos with us, the following named Indians were the most prominent and influential.

From Jemez
Francisco Sosto—civil Governor and Alcalde.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé, C 371.

San Felipe
Mariano Chavis—War Captain.
Santa Anna.
Salvadore—War Captain

Hosea Beheale—Selected Captain to command all the Indians engaged in the expedition. This excellent man, is without official position in the Pueblo to which he belongs, and there are but few, who have such a decided influence over these people, generally.

Cia
Francisco. War Captain
Santo Domingo
Quandiego—Civil Governor.

These men are all deserving of favorable consideration. When they were about to part with us, to return to their homes, occasion was seized to compliment them upon their gallantry and general good conduct, which was received with lively demonstrations of gratification, and an expression of the desire that the President of the United States should be made acquainted with the estimate in which we held them as men, and as soldiers.

In this connection, I may be pardoned, I trust, for commending, in terms of decided praise, *Henry Linn Dodge*, Captain commanding a Volunteer Company, also, with us in the late Navajo expedition. He was at all times, efficient and prompt, and commanded the admiration of Governor Washington, as well as others. If I mistake not, Capt. Dodge has a father[1] and brother[2] now Senators in Congress.

It may be useless to add, the officers and soldiers fully sustained the character of the American Army.

Zuñi is an isolated Indian Pueblo, one hundred and Six miles from the Cañon of Cheille—or Cheya—and Eighty eight miles west of Laguna. At Zuñi we met with its Governor, Pedro Piño—the Captain of War, Salvadore, and the Alcalde, Mariano Vaca—all intelligent men. Indeed, the citizens of this Pueblo, it is beleived, are, in every sense of the word, *excellent* people, and ought to be immediately protected, as well, against the lawless conduct of emigrants and others, as against the treacherous Navajoes.

At Laguna, the men were out gathering pine mass [mast?]—Martio Conchi, the Alcalde, was at home, and done the honors of the Pueblo, and manifested every disposition to oblige us. This village, and another, some ten or fifteen miles to its south, Acoma, from their locations, will continue to suffer gross wrongs, until they are protected by the Laws of the United States, and the presence of an Agent.

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[1] Henry Dodge of Wisconsin.

[2] Augustus Caesar Dodge of Iowa.

I have been kindly furnished with the following statement by the Hon. Joab Houghton, one of the Supreme Judges of this Territory. If the number of Indians, in each Pueblo, was accurately ascertained, I am of the opinion, from actual examinations in the villages I have visited, the aggregate would be more than ten thousand. Be that as it may, it is desirable to know their entire strength, and this can not be done until agencies are duly established.

(Here let the statement follow)

The Pueblo, or civilized Towns, of Indians of the Territory of New Mexico, are the following.

- In the County of Taos.
  - Taos
  - Picoris 283 inhabitants
- In the County of Rio Arriva
  - San Juan 500 inhabitants
  - Santa Clara.
- In the County of Santa Fe,
  - San Illdefonso
  - Nambé
  - Pojoaque 590 inhabitants.
  - Tezuque.
- In the County of Santa Ana.
  - Cochiti
  - Santo Domingo
  - San Felipe
  - Santa Ana
  - Tia
  - Jemez. 1,918 inhabitants
- In the County of Bernalillo
  - Sandia
  - Gleta 833 inhabitants.
- In the County of Valencia
  - Laguna
  - Acoma
  - Zuñia 1800 inhabitants
- Opposite El Paso.
  - Socoro
  - Isletas 600

Recapitulation

Pueblos of New Mexico.

County of Taos	283.	over 5 years of age
Rio Arriva	500	" " " " "
Santa Fe	590	" " " " "
Santa Ana	1918	" " " " "
Bernalillo	833	" " " " "
Valencia	1800	" " " " "
District of Fontero opposite El Paso del Norte.	600	
	6524	

The above numeration was taken from the Census ordered by the Legislature of New Mexico, convened December 1847, which includes only those of five years of age and upwards.

near

It is well to remember these Pueblos are located from ten to one hundred miles apart, commencing north at Taos, and running east and west two hundred miles—This statement has no reference to Pueblos west of Zuñi.

It must be remembered too, but a few of these Pueblos speak the same language and, so far as a majority are concerned, they are so decidedly ignorant of each others language, they are compelled to call to their aid Spanish and Mexican interpreters—I have not found a single individual in the country, who can render, any one of the languages of the Pueblos, or Navajoes, into English.

The protection of these Indians, in their persons and property, is of great importance. In addition to the obligation which the government of the United States has assumed for their protection, it may be suggested, as a matter of government economy, their property should be protected, and their industry properly stimulated and directed. These people can raise immense quantities of corn and wheat, and have large herds of sheep and goats—the grazing for cattle, generally, is superior, and the reason why they have so few of the cow kind, is to be found in the ease with which they may be driven off by the Navajos, and others. The average price paid for corn in this territory by our government, can not be less than two dollars per bushel—and since I have been in Santa Fe public horses have not received half the forage allowed to them by the regulations of the army. The exorbitant price now paid for corn, and the insufficient quantity grown in this country, and other inconveniences, may be remedied in one year, certainly in two years.

For reasons herein suggested, I venture, respectfully, to say.

1st The Pueblos, for the present, ought to be divided into six or seven districts, and an agent conveniently located in each.

2d Blacksmiths, implements of husbandry—and other implements, ought to be sent to them. Also, some fire arms, powder and lead, and other presents should be given to them.

3d None of the Indians of this territory have a just conception of the American power and strength; and many of them think, as we have associated with us the Mexicans, for whom they have no respect, we may not have a more efficient government for the protection of the
than they afforded to them
people here
therefore, it is, I add to the recommendations above, the propriety of allowing—or rather, inviting some fifteen or twenty of them, and perhaps it would be well to

select a few other Indians, to visit Washington City, at any early day, during the Session of the approaching Congress—Unless my powers are enlarged, or other duties assigned me, I may, without detriment to the public service, leave here, for a short period—and if agreeable to the Department, I should be pleased to receive orders to take a certain number to Washington City, as one among the best means of securing order and quiet in this territory.

In January, or February, we might with safety take the southern route, by the El Paso, and through Texas, passing by and through the country inhabited by the Apaches and Comanches.

We continue to complain that we are without a mail, or proper mail facilities.

I am with great respect,
Your obt. Servt.

James S. Calhoun
Indian Agent
Santa Fe
New Mexico

P. S. Since the foregoing was written, I have been informed, an arrangement with a merchant has been effected, by which the Pueblo Indians who accompanied Govr. Washington
in his late Navajo
expedition
have been satisfied for their services.

J. S. C.

Col W **Medill**
Comr of Indian Affairs
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO MEDILL.[1]]

No. 6.

Indian Agency
Santa Fe.
October 5th 1849.

Sir.

Since my letter of yesterday's date, I regret to say, rumors of Indian troubles have increased, and received some confirmation by the murder of a Mexican within three miles of this place. The sur-
on yesterday
geon who examined the murdered man says he was shot with sixteen arrows in the back, and two in front—that he

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 371.

found arrows upon the ground, and that the trail indicated the number of Indians as unusually large. Several Indians from Ildefonso came to me yesterday, also, saying the Navajos were impudent, troublesome, and dangerous—and that they were in every nook and corner of the country.

A few moments since, the Governor and others of Santo Domingo, thirty one miles west of Santa Fe, came to give me similar intelligence. One [1] of the owners of Bent's Fort, has removed all property from it, and caused the Fort to be burnt [2]—Mr. St. Vrain,[3] long a citizen here, every way reliable, and intelligent, says a worse state of things has not existed in this country since he has been an inhabitant of it. This fact is sustained by Mr Folger and others, among them, Mr Smith [4] who will be in Washington at an early day, as the delegate [5] of a convention [6] assembled here on the 24th of last month, to consider of the public good.

The number of discontented Indians in this territory is not small and I regret to add, they are not the only evil people in it.

This whole country requires a thorough purging, which can be accomplished only by a thorough exploration of every hole and corner in it. The entire country should be immediately examined, and surveyed—and military roads should be opened, and posts and depots established.

This policy would render it absolutely necessary to send out one or two additional regiments, mounted, as the surest and only plan of economizing in this branch of the public service—and with this branch, should one or more additional regiments be raised, I should be pleased to be associated, as I have written to you, and to the Secretary of War, heretofore.

Governor Washington left for Taos on yesterday morning to be absent for a few days only—I am arranging to leave for Jemez, on tomorrow, where, it is understood, a number of the chief officials of several Pueblos are to be, on the 8th of the present month.

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[1] Wm. W. Bent.

[2] Kansas Historical Collections, VII, p. 327, note.

[3] Ceran St. Vrain, who was "closely identified with the social, official, military, and commercial life of New Mexico." See Twitchell, Leading Facts of New Mexican History, II, p. 121, note.

[4] Hugh N. Smith.

[5] As New Mexico had not yet been organized, Congress refused to accept the credentials of Hugh N. Smith as Delegate. Full information regarding the controversy may be found in Congressional Globe, 31st Cong., 1st S., pp. 94, 279, 1038, 1392, 1394, 1407, 1408, and in Bancroft, History of Arizona and New Mexico, p. 446.

[6] Twitchell, II, p. 260, and notes.

Col. Monroe[1] has not arrived, no reports of troops approaching from the States, and we are yet without a mail.

I am, Your obt. Servt

JAMES S. CALHOUN
Indian Agent
Santa Fe,
N. M.

Col. MEDILL, *Comr. &c.*
Washington City

[CALHOUN TO MEDILL.[2]]

No. 7.

INDIAN AGENCY
SANTA FE. NEW MEXICO
October 13th. 1849.

SIR,

For obvious reasons, my communications to the Department should have been numbered. to remedy the omission, as far as practicable, is now my purpose.

Since my arrival at Santa Fe, on the 22nd. of July last, the following is the order of my letters to the Department.

No. 1.
July 29th 1849.
No. 2.
August 15th. 1849
No. 3.
September 25th 1849
No. 4.
October 1st. 1849
No. 5
Octr. 4th. 1849
No. 6
Octr. 5th. 1849

Will you oblige me so far as to cause the foregoing numbers and dates to be appropriately endorsed on my letters which you will have received before this, my 7th.

I am, with great respect.
Your obt. Servt.

JAMES S. CALHOUN
Indian Agent
Santa Fe.

Col. W. MEDILL
Comr. of Ind. Affs.

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[1] Colonel John Munroe was in command of the Department of New Mexico, which was the Ninth Military Department. He exercised both civil and military functions which made his administration, like that of his predecessor, Colonel John M. Washington, subject for grave censure and the occasion for serious controversy between the military and the regular civil authorities.

[2] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 368.

[CALHOUN TO MEDILL.[1]]

No. 8.

INDIAN AGENCY
SANTA FE. NEW MEXICO.
October 13th. 1849.

SIR,

My intention to visit Jemez was announced to you in my letter of the 5th inst. which should have been numbered 6. I reached Jemez on the afternoon of the 7th inst. and departed therefrom, on the morning of the 10th.

In the first place, it is proper to state, during my stay at Jemez, not one word of reliable information was received from the Navajo tribe of Indians, who, through their *first* and *second* Chiefs, had bound themselves, by the fifth article of a treaty,[2] a copy of which was forwarded to you on the 25th of last month, (No 3) to be there in such a way as to comply with certain stipulations contained in said treaty. Whether they failed to be there by design, or were operated upon and kept away by the artful misrepresentations of theives, and robbers, and *their associates*, is not yet revealed. It is a matter of no little import, in my opinion, to ascertain the cause of their absence, and I have put in requisition every thing at my command for the purpose of ascertaining the facts in the case. In a very few days, I trust I shall be able to afford you some light upon this subject.

While at Jemez I met with the Governors—War Captains—Alcaldes, and other controlling individuals from twelve Pueblos—viz. 1 Jemez — 2 Laguna — 3 Acoma — 4 Santo Domingo — 5 San Juan — 6 Santa Clara — 7 San Illdefonso—8 Namba —9 Pojoaque—10 Cia —11 Santa Anna —& 12 Sandia—No information, of a perfectly satisfactory character, can be obtained, as to the number of Pueblos—the number of inhabitants in each—and their respective languages—If, as far as it goes, the information in these particulars, transmitted to you in my letter of the 4th inst. (No 5.) and the statements made to me, at Jemez, by the most intelligent Indians, be correct, there are *twenty three* Pueblos east of Zuñi—inclusive—of these, I am informed by intelligent Indians, (5) five use a language in common, without having sprung from a common tribe. Two of these are near Taos—two near Albuquerque, and one below El Paso. There are six who have a common language, peculiar to themselves, and altogether unknown to others—To seven others the same remarks are applicable—as their language differs from all others—Jemez has its own peculiar language, and so has Zuñi—In relation to the languages of the Pueblos of Gleta, Socoro, and Seneco, I have found no one who could give me information upon the subject.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 368.

[2] House Ex. Doc., 31st Cong., 1st sess., No. 5, Pt. I, pp. 113-115; Kappler, II, pp. 583-585.

It must be remembered, the Indians using the same language are not confined to the same section of country—For instance, of the five Pueblos, first spoken of, Taos and Pecoris are near Taos, seventy five miles north of Santa Fe—Sandia and Isletta are from sixty to eighty miles south of Santa Fe; and another Isleta, near El Paso, more than four hundred miles from the two first named. All the others lie between the extremes mentioned, running west about two hundred miles.

The Indians informed me at Jemez, there were seven Pueblos of Moquies, six having a language of their own, and differing from all others, and one the language of the six, (first) before mentioned.

The best information I could obtain, in relation to these people, induces me to locate them about one hundred miles west of Zuñi, in an excellent country, through which a road must run to the Pacific. Indeed, it is said, a large number of emigrants selected that route this season. They are supposed to be decidedly pacific in their character, opposed to all wars, quite honest, and very industrious—It is said, in years gone by, these Indians abandoned a village because its soil had been stained with the blood of a human being. I deeply regret that I have not been able to visit these, and all other Pueblos in this Country—that I might be able to lay before you information, of a character, more precise and accurate.

The Indians at Jemez, with one Voice, renewed their complaints of gross wrongs to which they have been compelled to submit—and they are such too, as require immediate remedial measures—the lawlessness—the outrages of *roving associations*, comprising all colors and dialects, can not be seen, and felt, and appreciated in Washington as the truth would sanction—And even here, so much of it comes to our knowledge, we become more indifferent to our own possible fate every day.

But a short time since, a band, said to be commanded by an Englishman, well known in Santa Fe, ordered, in the name of the United States, the Pueblo of Laguna to furnish them with twenty five horses, and to call upon the Quarter Master, in Santa Fe, for payment—The order was promptly obeyed, and the Indians do not yet understand the contrivance by which they lost their horses—

The frauds and impositions of certain Alcaldes, unknown to their laws, ought not to be endured, if their various statements are correct, and these Indians have not given me one reason to question their Veracity—

It is a matter of no moment whether an Indian is in debt or not, a judgement can be obtained against him, which must be paid in cash, or the spirit of the 6th article of the Ordinance of 1787 is immediately Violated—

Again; the Prefects, who, to some extent, govern, each, a district, the Alcaldes being subordinate, and their jurisdictions, so far as the Indians are concerned, confined to the Pueblos to which they are appointed, do not, in my opinion, use their authority, whatever it may be, without abusing it. Contributions upon their labor, and
frequently
property, are made by the law, or laws, which Alcaldes and Prefects *manufacture* to suit the occasion. Many facts of this character were mentioned to me, that it is useless to record for your reading.

There are clever Alcaldes and Prefects in this Territory, who are not to be subjected to the above condemnatory suggestions—

To understand the condition of these people, it must not be forgotten, they hold possession of the lands which they occupy, and till,
2 1
by special grants, from the government of Mexico, or Spain—

The extent of these grants are not well understood here—

That checkered throughout the whole country, of which I have any knowledge, old Spanish Villages are yet to be found—inhabited by—paying people—almost, in utter seclusion—The extent of the grants and priviledges to the proprietors of these Villages, is not yet known, and the spurious claims will be in proper *form* in time to meet the legislation of the Congress of the United States—

Let me add, these Pueblo Indians pride themselves upon their Catholicism, without having abandoned the queer ceremonials of a very remote and superstitious parentage—and they make no prisoners in war.

To the Indians at Jemez, I explained the relation in which they stood to the government of the United States—and to the *powers* controlling in New Mexico—They were made to comprehend the laws enacted by Congress for the government of our Indian relations—and, as they understood the design and effect of said laws, they foreshadowed a better state of things, and they urged, with much emphasis, the application of these remedial measures to their present

wants and necessities—To this end, four of the Pueblos have signified their wish to make a treaty—*What ought to be done?*

In a day or two I may again have occasion to renew this subject, and will, if possible, condense, and present in one view, all the suggestions I have heretofore made in compliance with your instructions to me.

I am,
With very great respect,
Your obt servt.

J. S. CALHOUN
Indian Agent
Santa Fe.
New Mexico

COL. W. MEDILL
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C

[CALHOUN TO MEDILL.[1]]

No. 9.

SANTA FE. NEW MEXICO.
Octr. 14. 1849.

SIR—

It may not be amiss to advise you, that your letter of Instruction,
of May the 14th,[2] 1849,
with accompanying papers is the last and only communication I have received from the Department since my departure from St Louis to this place. This information may be important to the Department, inasmuch, as I am aware it was intended to give me special instructions in relation to Mexican Captives, so soon as the Mexican Minister should be more precise in compliance with the terms of the treaty between the respective Governments.

Sometime during the latter part of August, while we were out
the
on Navajo Expedition, a mail was received here, and despatched for Govr. Washington's Head Quarters. The carrier and his guide, were intercepted, killed, and the mail distributed to suit the fancy of the Indians then present, and it is said, they lost eight men before they succeeded in overpowering Mr Charles Malone—the carrier—and his Mexican guide.

These murders were committed about the 5th of September last, near forty miles east of Tunicha, and one hundred and fifty west of Santa Fe, by Navajo Indians—These facts have been elicited by enquiries instituted by Govr. Washington whose agent returned some eight or ten days since, and encourages the hope, a large portion of the mail may yet be recovered. Let me add, however, by the lost mail, none came to this place to my address: a large package of newspapers were received, and despatched as before said.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 368.

[2] An office letter of this date has not been found.

During my absence at Jemez, a mail was received here, and by it, I received nought but a solitary letter from the States. Colonel Monroe is expected in Six or eight days, when it is hoped we may have some intelligence from home.

With great respect,
I am,
Your obt Servt.

J. S. Calhoun
Indian Agent
Santa Fe
New Mexico

Col. W. Medill
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C

[CALHOUN TO MEDILL.[1]]

No. 10.

Indian Agency
Santa Fe.
New Mexico.
Octr. 15. 1849.

Sir,

Before I proceed to the consideration of the primary objects of this communication, let me first premise, Governor Washington has afforded me every possible facility in the execution of your instructions of the 7th of April last.

Where I have, in my former letters, (or may in this,) refered to ascertained distances, I am indebted to Brvt. Maj. Kendrick of the Arty. a gentleman of distinguished merit.

Genl. Cyrus Choice, William E. Love,[2] and John G. Jones, have accompanied me in all my trips to the Indian Country, and were especially useful in the Navajo expedition—

During my absence, Mr. John H. Davis had charge of my office, and its affairs, and conducted matters to my entire satisfaction.

Andrew Lee, and Benjamin F. Lee, both from South Carolina, have rendered me very efficient aid, in various ways, in the discharge of my duties. I may make the same remark of William H. Mitchell, whose general health has, somewhat, interfered with his efficiency.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 368.

[2] William E. Love was Calhoun's son-in-law, he having married Carolina Louisa, the elder of Calhoun's two daughters. The younger daughter, Martha Ann, married Jno. H. Davis.

I may here state, I am under increased obligations to Judge Joab Houghton for valuable information, and for pointing out to me avenues, through which I might glean more.

I may be pardoned, I trust, for saying, my efforts have been unceasing, and that I have avoided no exposure, either by night or day, in order to comply with your instructions; and, although, the compliance is not precise and accurate in every particular, yet, I am emboldened to say, with such aid, and such assistance, as I have named above, there must be a near approximation to a compliance, where a compliance has been possible; and, that it is sufficiently so, or will be, when this paper is completed, to enable the Government at Washington to legislate, and order wisely in the premises—

Recent information has confirmed me in opinions, heretofore, gravely impressed upon my mind; and, I now the more readily proceed to lay before you a summary, or rather a condensation of the suggestions contained in my previous letters, and such other suggestions, and *facts*, as may, possibly, serve to some extent, to guide you in the management of our Indian affairs in this country, under such laws as the Congress of the United States may be pleased to enact in relation thereto.

On yesterday, or the preceding afternoon, as I am informed, a part of the lost mail, concerning which I wrote you on yesterday, (No 9.) was received by Governor Washington.

It appears that Chapitone, the second in rank among the Navajoes, was found by the Governor and others of Zuñi, at Paguati, a small Pueblo belonging to, and about two leagues from Laguna—this occurred about the 8th of the present month—Chapitone stated that he and his people had gathered all the stolen property—collected together the captives, and had prepared themselves in every way, to comply with the terms of the late treaty, and would have done so but for the statements of Mexican *traders*, representing that all the Pueblo Indians—the Spaniards from the villages near the Pueblos, and American Troops, were marching to their country for the purpose of exterminating them, and taking possession of all that belonged to them—Under the impressions made by the statements of these traders, they were frightened from their purpose of being at Jemez on the day appointed—It was then he resolved to ascertain from actual observation whether the reports of the *traders* were true or false—and therefore it was, he was at Paguati—He accompanied the Zunies to Jemez, sent out a messenger who brought in the recovered portion of the lost mail, and sent word to Governor Washington and myself, that he and others would be at San Isidora on the

28th or 29th of this month, prepared to comply with the terms of the treaty—These are the facts as gathered by my agents who were charged to go out, and enquire into this matter—

Sometime about the 5th of this month, at and near the Spanish Village Le Bugarito, not more than fifteen miles north west of Laguna, Navajoes, and others unknown, attacked the people of said Village, in the day time, killed two Spaniards, and wounded one, and succeeded in carrying off, as a captive, a woman—

This morning an Indian came in from Cochiti, a Pueblo on the west side of the Rio Grande, a few miles north of Santo Domingo, and informed Governor Washington, in my presence, that he and his friends had killed *three* Apaches the preceding day, overtaken in "the manner" of driving off sheep belonging to their village— He further said, there were a number of Apaches in the mountains beyond Cochiti, who gave them much trouble by driving off their stock, killing their men, and making captives of their women and children—

☞This Indian, in behalf of the people of Cochiti, *asked for munitions of War*—

The Governor, the Grand Captain, and the Captain of War, from Zuñi, an Indian Pueblo, which you will remember is two hundred and one $\frac{07}{100}$ miles west of Santa Fe, has been with me to-day.

These are intelligent, active, and athletic Indians, and stated their grievances with great energy, and were especially vehement and vindictive in their denunciations of the faithlessness of all Navajoes—they represented, they had been greatly harrassed since we left their village on the 16th of September last—that where so ever they went, they were under the necessity of going guarded and armed, and that they had to watch their horses, mules, and sheep, during every hour of the twenty four.

☞*These people asked for arms and ammunition, and permission to make a war, of extermination, against the Navajoes.*

The deputation from Zuñi, also stated, there were five hundred and fifty five able-bodied men in their village, and only thirty two fire arms, and less than twenty rounds, each, for said arms.* They spoke confidently of their ability to protect and defend *them*selves against the aggressions of the Navajoes and Apaches, and if permitted to form a combination of Pueblos, they could and would exterminate these tribes, especially every Navajo who should be so unfortunate as to be caught south of the high mountains north of the San Juan, a supposed tributary to the western Colorado, provided the Government of the United States would furnish the necessary fire arms, ammunition, and subsistence. That a combination, as suggested above, could accomplish the end so desired *by them*, admits not of the slightest doubt, notwithstanding the ties existing between the Navajoes—Utahs, and Apaches, backed as they might be by the Comanches: provided, that Mexicans from *either* side of the line between the United States and Mexico, and all others, were effectually prevented from the indiscriminate and viscious commerce now open to them, and against which, there seems to be, at this time, not the slightest impediment.

While at Zuñi, I saw several Mexican *traders*, who hailed from various places, all however, on *our* side of the supposed boundary line between the United States and Mexico. They informed me they had travelled through the Apache Country from the Rio Grande, west, a great distance on the Gila river, in the direction of the Colorado. They spoke of the Apaches as good people, who had treated them kindly, which fact is not to be doubted, and although it was true, that these Indians had a number of Mexican captives, they were, nevertheless, friendly with, and peaceably disposed towards the people of the United States, and guiltless of outrages, generally—

So long as these wandering merchants are permitted a free and unrestrained access to the wild and roving Indians of this country, just so long are we to be harrassed by them, and their allies, the various bands of robbers, and other disturbers of the peace, to be found east, west, north, and south, and whose agents these merchants may be— It is through the medium of *these traders* that arms and ammunition are supplied to the Indians who refuse submission to our authority— These traders go where they please without being subjected to the slightest risk; but one, not of the fraternity, dare not advance an inch abroad without risking life and property. Why is it that *these traders* have no fears, no apprehensions, and pass in every direction through the country roamed over by the Comanches, Apaches, Navajoes, and Utahs, unharmed in person or property, when these same Indians show by their conduct a determined and eternal hostility to all Mexicans, and others, who remain quietly at home, and whose towns and children, and property of every kind, are unsafe beyond the shadow of their own domicils?

The question can not be answered in such a way, as to justify a further toleration of these travelling merchants, who are daily creating much anxiety among, and bewildering many of the Indians of the various Pueblos, by attempting the impression that the Government of the United States are unable to hold possession of this country—that the Mexican Government, *at this time*, has twenty five thousand troops marching, or ready to march into New Mexico for the purpose of reconquering, and re-possessing the ceded domain; and that extermination will be the fate of all Indians who are found in alliance with, or claiming the protection of the United States: and further, if it were possible, and none but a very wild imagination can think it possible, that the Americans should continue to hold the country, the fate of all Indians is fixed, as nothing will satisfy the American people short of the entire possession of their whole country, and their utter extermination—to this may be added, the crafty misrepresentations of *wicked* priests, aided by the robbing and thieving instincts of others, have also contrived to give circulation to falsehoods of every line, for the purpose of alienating these people, and causing them to beleive the Americans were more heartless and untruthful than their former oppressors, and more insatiable in their purposes upon their property than the banded robbers of the mountains—

The whole object of these people is to keep American settlers out of the country as long as possible; for their presence might lessen the power of some, and throw impediments in the way of others, so as to check their present impositions and frauds upon the Indians, and put an earlier end to their designs upon the lands of this country, in covering the most desirable spots with fictitious grants— I do not assert, that all these mischeivous people are under preconcerted arrangements; but the tendency of their efforts point to a common end—

There is scarcely a day passes, that a deputation from some one or more of the Pueblos, does not come to me with statements confirmatory of what is herein stated, and the facts noted in my previous communications—and the question comes up, ought not some effective remedial measures to be adopted at once?

Before I conclude this letter, I will show, what to me, is very plain, the measures that should be adopted for the government of the Indian tribes in this far off region.

First then, the Pueblos.

You are already apprized of the fact, if we include the Mochies only beyond Zuñi—these people of various tongues, each unknown to the tribes of their respective origins, are to be found in villages, (Pueblos) at uncertain distances from each other, in an extent of country near four hundred miles, square. Their Pueblos are built with direct reference to defence, and their houses are from one to six stories high, and not one is reached, in the ordinary way, except by ladders—these, *and all other Indians of this country*, send out mounted warriors only—Foot soldiers remain at home, and fight on foot, only when their Pueblos are assaulted.

The rapidity of the movements of all Indian warriors—or robbers—show the utter worthlessness of Infantry, except to take care of localities and property—

To remove and consolidate the Indians of the various Pueblos at a common point, is out of the question—the general character of their houses, are superior to those of Santa Fe—they have rich valleys to cultivate—grow quantities of corn and wheat, and raise vast herds of horses, mules, sheep and goats—all of which, may be immensely increased by properly stimulating their industry, and instructing them in the agricultural arts— For the reasons, in an economical point of view, heretofore given, the Government of the United States should instruct these people in their agricultural pursuits—they are a valuable, and *available* people, and as firmly fixed in their homes, as any one can be in the United States.

Their lands are held by Spanish and Mexican grants—to what extent is unknown—and in their religion, they are Catholics, with a certain admixture of an early superstition, with its ceremonials; all of which attaches them to the soil of their fathers—the soil upon which they came into existence, and the soil upon which they have been reared—and their concentration is not advisable—

But, in considering this subject, it must not be forgotten, there are a few old Spanish villages to be found in the vicinity of, perhaps, all the Pueblos—and the extent of their grants and privileges is not yet known, and judicial proceedings, only, can reveal the truth in relation to these matters— In this way ~~are~~ is the Indian country of the Pueblos checkered, and the difficulties in relation to a disposition of them suggested.

Santa Anna, as Maj. Weightman, a gentleman, and a very intelligent lawyer informs me, decreed in 1843, that one born in Mexico, was a Mexican Citizen, and, as such, is a voter; and therefore, all the Pueblo Indians are voters— But, still, the exercise of this privilege was not known, prior to what is *termed*, an election, the last one in this territory— I understand this was a hurried affair, and manageable voters picked up at what ever place found and this arose from their extreme anxiety to secure the services of an exceedingly clever man, the Hon. Hugh N. Smith as the *delegate* of certain influential Citizens of this territory—

Under this view of the subject, what will you do with them?

They must become Citizens, sooner or later, of the United States; and if there was a State or territory to be formed immediately west of the Rio Grande, I should not hesitate to say, these Pueblo Indians are entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States, *as mere voters*— As to the rights which it may have been designed to confer upon them under the 9th. Art. of the late treaty, I venture not an opinion. If Congress must give to this country a territorial government, they must of necessity, include the Spanish, and if there be such, Mexican villages too, that are found in the neighborhood of the Pueblos. If the Pueblo Indians are to be taxed, *they are from their general intelligence, and probity as much entitled to select their agents*, as the mass of New Mexico— But, for the present, unless a territory, or State, is to be organized *on the western side* of the Rio Grande, these people should be subjected only, to the laws passed by the Congress of the United State—☞*The Mexicans and the Pueblo Indians, have not one feeling in common*—

It is a subject of great delicacy, yet, I apprehend, it is easier to dispose of the tribes of roving Indians, than the better, and more civilized Pueblo Indians.

In disposing of the "savage" Indians, the most vexatious, troublesome, and delicate questions will arise from our obligations as recorded in the 11th Art. of the before referred to treaty— At all hazards, and without reference to cost, the Government of the United States, will, to the letter, and to the spirit, comply with our every pledge, and redeem our every undertaking—

It is not necessary to repeat to you, that the Apaches, although frequently roving east of the Rio Grande, their conceded localities, and the great mass of them, *when at home*, are to be found on the west side of the aforesaid river—and on both sides of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, as indicated by the maps, running west, several hundred miles to, or near, the Pimo Villages— Here are to be found a majority of the *captives* to be delivered up, under the before mentioned treaty— Here are a people, who feed on game, the spontaneous products of the soil, and the fruit of other people's labor. Here it is, the boundary line will present a barrier to the castigations which these Indians should receive— Here you will find about an equal number upon each side of the boundary line, all alike committing depredations; and it may be, we shall be called upon to pay millions on account of the doings of *Mexican Apaches* whose bad deeds will be charged to those on our side of the line—the one not being better than the other—

Here too, *the* most delicate questions will arise. How are these people to subsist if you *effectually* check, and stop their depredations?

How are you to comply with your obligations under the aforesaid 11th Art. without invading foreign territory?

To establish a proper state of affairs in this country, with the economy which the Government of the United States should, and will, ever observe, requires a strong arm—and a prompt arm, guided by an enlightened patriotism, and a generous spirit of humanity—

☞Expend your *million now*, if necessary, that you may avoid the expenditure of *millions* hereafter—

The Comanches and Apaches, with all the adjacent fragments of other tribes, must be penned up; and this should be done at the earliest possible day.

If the Navajoes comply with the treaty as entered into with Governor Washington and myself, it is beleived the Utahs will ask for a similar treaty—there are strong indications of a disposition to yield upon their part, independent of the course which the Navajoes may pursue. But, suppose these tribes continue to withhold their submission to our authority, and to war upon our interest, it will be absolutely necessary to remove and concentrate these people—

To what localities should these wild tribes be confined?

Can the foregoing question be discreetly answered without a thorough knowledge of this country? and can such thorough knowledge be obtained without a thorough exploration? I affirm that it can not be done, and without an additional number of mounted troops, such an exploration can not be made at an early day.

If I had authority to do so, I could make treaties with all these tribes; and they would comply with every stipulation just so long as you have an arm raised to strike them; and no longer—provided they are permitted to roam as heretofore. But confine them to certain limits—restrict intercourse with them, and instruct them, and compel them to cultivate the soil— When you have thus subjugated, and caused them to feel and appreciate your power, then the proper time will have arrived when presents, to a limited extent will have a salutary influence in awakening their pride of person, and creating a love, a desire for some of the luxuries of life, for, until a man has reached that point, he has made but a slight advance in civilization.

Let it be remembered, the Navajoes have all the *necessaries* of life—and grow large quantities of corn and wheat, raise immense flocks of sheep and goats, and a great number of fine horses and mules—and rob, and murder, and seize captives, because it is a business of life in which they delight—

In reference to the number of Pueblo Indians, east of the Mochies, which includes the Pueblos named in No. 5 I have come to the conclusion it can not be put down at less than twelve thousand, and it would not surprise me, if it should reach fifteen thousand. We ventured to guess while at Zuñi, at the number of its people; and no one supposed it to exceed six hundred, all told— It now appears they have five hundred and fifty five warriors, which does not include boys under sixteen years of age, or old men. If this be true, and I do not question the fact, the aggregate number of inhabitants in Zuñi, will reach two thousand; and I have no reason to beleive, the estimates as to other Pueblos, are more correct, than was the estimate for Zuñi.

I do not feel at liberty, at present, to disturb the estimates as forwarded to your office by the late Governor Bent— I will remark, however, it is advisable to reduce the number of tribes, in any general classification which may be made by authority of the Government of the United States—for there are a number of fragments of tribes, being the product of amalgamations, who are not entitled to the consideration of distinct tribes, and they should be compelled to an association with one or the other of the amalgamating parties, and located and considered accordingly— Without alluding to the Indians of the Arkansas, I would reduce all the roving tribes of New Mexico, to four, the Comanches—Apaches—Navajoes, and Utahs.

It would ill become me, to venture an opinion as to the proper disposition of the United States military force now in this country: that duty is confided to an abler head. But as preventive measures, and as measures too, of a defensive character, allow me to submit, with all due respect, the following suggestions and recommendations—

I repeat the suggestions to be found in my previous letters—

1. The presence of Agents in various places in the Indian country, is indispensably necessary—their presence is demanded by every principal of humanity—by every generous obligation of kindness—of protection, and good government throughout this vast territory.

☞These agents should be entrusted with Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, to be used as emergencies might require, under the direction of a general superintendent, and should be selected, not only with regard to their prudence and discretion, but with a view to the proper training of the Pueblo Indians, in the efficient use of our arms—

I design preparing, to accompany this communication, a diagram, exhibiting my view of the Indian localities, and pointing out the most appropriate places for the residence of agents; and from which you will perceive how easily the depredations of Utahs, Navajoes, and a portion of the Apaches, may be checked, by a proper use of the arms which I have recommended to be placed in charge of Indian Agents.

By keeping up a proper line of communication between the Pueblos, and other places in this territory, it will be no difficult matter to intercept roving bands of robbers, no matter what their color may be, so soon as it is ascertained from what quarter they proceed; and that may be done unerringly by an examination of their trail—

That I may be distinctly understood upon this point, look at the location of Laguna—Zuñi—Jemez, and other places—Now the Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, under the control as before suggested, would enable these people, effectually, to protect themselves against their implacable enemies, and at the same time, a vigorous and rapid movement along the line of communication between the Pueblos, and other points, would give them the additional and important power of intercepting those who should dare to penetrate towards the heart of New Mexico.

The rough diagram[1] which will be hereto appended, will show, why it is, with the views herein expressed, I recommend

1st. The establishing of a full agency at Taos, or near that place, for the *Utahs*—and Pueblos of that neighborhood—

2. Also, a full agency at, and for Zuñi—and the Navajoes—

3. A full agency at Socoro, a military post, south of Alburquerque, now being established—the agent of this place to look after the Apaches, and Comanches, and the Pueblo of Isletta, north—

Sub-agents should be sent to San Illdefonso, or near there—to Jemez Laguna—and at the military post near El Paso—

These agents and sub-agents, are absolutely necessary to an economical administration of our Indian affairs, in this territory—It is my honest opinion, that for the ensuing year, at least, a sub-agent should be in every Pueblo—the whole to be under the direction of a general superintendent, who would be compelled to have one or more clerks—

I am aware, that, possibly, I may be twitted concerning my notions of economy in these recommendations, but, it will be by no one who has maturely considered the subject in all its various bearings—Adopt my suggestions in all their breadth—especially those in reference to the appointing of agents, and depositing with them Ordnance and Ordnance Stores—and properly stimulating and directing the industry of the Pueblos, and it will give quiet and tranquility to this entire territory—and materially reduce the now necessary expenditures of the government here—the labor of the country will be protected—the quantity of subsistence stores will be annually increased, and the prices greatly diminished, and *millions* will be saved to the Government, that must be expended as at present conducted, and this I say, after due deliberation, and without intending the slightest disrespect to any human being—

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[1] See map (No. 1) in pocket.

The powers here have neither the authority, or the means to reduce to order the chaotic mass in this territory—and the Government at Washington has not thoroughly comprehended the diversity, and the magnitude of the difficulties to be overcome—

In conclusion, I still think it important to allow a few of the Pueblo Indians to visit Washington City— Some of them are extremely anxious to do so.

Commending this communication to your indulgent criticisms, and refering you to the appendix,

I have the honor to be,
Your very obt. Servant

JAMES S. CALHOUN
Ind. Agt.
Santa Fe. N. M.

Col. W. MEDILL
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

* Mr. F. Brown, an American, assisted in taking this census, and says there are 597 men & 42 muskets & rifles—and 555 men without *firearms.*

[CALHOUN TO EWING.[1]]

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO,
October 16, 1849.

SIR: I forward to you, for the information of whom it may concern, the printed "Journal[2] of the Convention of the Territory of New Mexico." It is stated that the election for delegates to the convention was held "in conformity with the proclamation of Lieutenant Colonel Beall, civil and military commandant," &c., &c. I have not been able to procure a copy of the proclamation; therefore, one is not enclosed to you.

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[1] This letter is missing from the Indian Office files but the text of it is printed in Senate Ex. Docs., 31st Cong., 1st sess., No. 18, p. 219; also in House Ex. Doc., 31st Cong., 1st sess., No. 17, p. 90.

[2] Printed with the letter that covered it.

Before the honorable Hugh N. Smith left Washington, he informed me that Governor Washington had refused to approve, or rather to recognise officially, the actings and doings of the convention.

All of which I submit to you without an additional remark.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. S. CALHOUN

Hon. T. EWING,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington city, D. C.

[CALHOUN TO EWING.[1]]

No. 11.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.
Oct. 18. 1849.

SIR,

It may be important to the Government of the United States, undoubtedly important to many of the inhabitants of said States, that the accompanying "Table[2] of Marches &c." should be made public.

For the "Table &c." as will be seen by a reference to it, I am indebted to that liberal and enlightened officer, *H. L. Kendrick*, Bvt. Maj. U. S. A who on every occasion, so far as I have seen, or beleive, has manifested every becoming disposition, to furnish all the information which he could command, for the general good; and I know of no gentleman who could surpass him in successfully advancing the general good—

With great respect,
Your Obt. Servt.

J. S. CALHOUN.

Hon.
T. EWING
Sec. of the Intr.
Washington City
D C

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 368; Senate Ex. Doc., 31st Cong., 1st sess., No. 18, p. 220; also House Ex. Doc., 31st Cong., 1st sess., No. 17, p. 91.

[2] Recorded as having been sent to J. Gales, Esq., December 27, 1849. It is printed in House Ex. Doc., 31st Cong., 1st sess., No. 17, p. 92, and in Senate Ex. Doc., 31st Cong., 1st sess., No. 18, p. 221.

[CALHOUN TO MEDILL.[1]]

No. 12.

INDIAN AGENCY
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO,
Oct 25th. 1849.

SIR,

My communication. No. 5, of the 4th of this month, stated in a p. s. that "The Pueblo Indians who accompanied Govr. Washington in his late Navajo expedition," had been satisfied for *their* services by an arrangement with a merchant—

When the foregoing statement was made to you, I supposed it was an arrangement effected by the Government chief in this territory— To-day, I have learned otherwise; and further, that all had not become parties to *the* mercantile arrangement, into which, some of their associates had voluntarily entered— But, it is said, all of said Indians will, after a while, come into terms—

The *complainings* of these Indians are exceedingly unpleasant to me; but *they* are not unjust—*and such wrongs should be remidied.*

I am,
With great respect
Your Obt. Servt.

J. S. CALHOUN,
Ind. Agt.

Col. MEDILL,
Washington City,
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO CRAWFORD.[2]]

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.
Octr. 27th 1849.

To the
Hon. G. W. CRAWFORD,
Sec. of War.

I hope sir, you will pardon me for this intrusion— The accompanying "*memorandum*," will show the object I have in view.

Lt. Burnside[3] is a relation of the family in Georgia of that name; a graduate of West Point, and an intelligent, active, and promising officer; and it would be exceedingly agreeable to me, as I doubt not it would be to you, in years to come, if you can, *with propriety*, gratify him, as is indicated in the "memorandum" enclosed—

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 368.

[2] A. G. O., C 47 of 1849; C 245 of 1849.

[3] Ambrose Everett Burnside of Indiana, a leading general, on the Union side, in the Civil War.

That you may not be misled by what I have here written, I beg to advise you, Mr Burnside is a *cousin* of my son-in-law, Mr Jno. H. Davis, and I may be permitted to say, that circumstance can not render him less meritorious.

Have you time to say *one word in reply?*

Very respectfully,

J. S. Calhoun

[Inclosure.]

MEMORANDUM FOR COL "CALHOUN—

My proper promotion is in the 2d Artillery—I am now in the 3d—The mistake occurred in this way—The death of Lieut C. J. Minor 3d Arty was not heard of before the promotions were made: also the resignation of Maj Wm W Mackall of his "*line* appointment" was not received in time—neither of these were considered in making the promotions,— I spoke to Lt Col L. Thomas Asst Adjt Genl" on the subject in the "City of Mexico," and he told me that the case was so perfectly plain that I need have no fear about the transfer

I afterwards met him on the "Ohio River," and gave him my application for the transfer in person—I have heard nothing from it since— It makes a difference of six or seven files in my promotion—A statement of the promotions may be found in the Adjt Genl's office with my application for the transfer—

Col

Will you be so kind as to use your influence in seeing that I get my rights—

Vy Rspy Yr Obt Svt

A. E. Burnside,
Lieut 3d Arty

[CALHOUN TO MEDILL.[1]]

No. 13.

Indian Agency
Santa Fe, New Mexico.
Octr. 27. 1849.

Sir,

Col. Monroe, *our new Governor*, came into this City a few days ago, and assumed the command of this military department. By him, I had hoped to have received some additional light, such additional instructions as my earlier communications might have suggested, as necessary—

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 368.

I am yet without the slighest intelligence from the States; and I must repeat, the mail facilities are not such *as we* are entitled to, and that it is, infinitely, of more importance to the Government at Washington than to us—the controlling powers should be advised more promptly in reference to the various sinuosities daily perpetrated in this far off region.

The truth in relation to governmental affairs here, is not understood at Washington; and until we are brought more immediately under the proper supervisory eye, nothing of a highly reputable character may be expected to transpire in this territory; and how can a proper supervision be had without *certain* means of receiving early intelligence, and promptly transmitting orders?

I am,
Very respectfully
Your obt Servt

J. S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt

Col. Medill
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C

[CALHOUN TO MEDILL.[1]]

No. 14

Indian Agency
Santa Fe, New Mexico
Octr. 28th. 1849

Sir,

The Quarter Master having arranged to despatch a mail for the States, on to-morrow, my agent at Jemez was directed to advise me as to the compliance of the Navajoes with their promise to be at San Isidoro on the 27th, (yesterday) in time, to give you by the mail, whatever might have transpired

This evening, at about 8 O'clk the courier came in with the intelligence that up to the moment of his leaving San Isidoro, this morning, not one word had been heard from the Navajoes. He brought to me a note from my agent, confirmatory of his statement.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 368.

The reports of robberies, and murders continue to come in upon us.

I am,
With great respect,
Your Obedient Servant,
J. S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt.

Col. W. Medill
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO MEDILL.[1]]

No. 15

Indian Agency
Santa Fe, New Mexico.
October 29th. 1849.

Sir,

The arrival of an express during the past night, brought to us such intelligence as to cause the issuing of an order, by Col. Monroe, postponing the departure of the mail for the United States.

Four or five days ago, Mr. Spencer, an American Merchant of this City, on his return from a recent visit to the United States, accompanied by a gentleman whose name I do not remember at this moment, in passing a well known camping ground, 'Point of Rocks,' saw the dead bodies of Mr White and five or six others of his party, recently from St Louis— They also noticed a baggage waggon upset, and broken into pieces, and what is yet more horrible, some Pueblo Indians were met the ensuing day, who stated they were just from the Camp of the Apaches, and there saw an American female with her little daughter—supposed to have been the wife and daughter of Mr White—It is known they were of the party, and no trace of a female was discovered by Mr Spencer, or his companion at the 'Point of Rocks.'

But it is not to be presumed that these gentlemen remained long enough upon the ground to have ascertained, accurately all the facts the horrible scene might have disclosed. What they saw was by the light of the moon; and that the perpetration was of so recent a moment, as to admonish them that the hot breath of the Indians might be near enough to be scented; they therefore hastened on to Las

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 368.

Vegas, and were seventy eight hours without rest. From Las Vegas, Mr. Spencer transmitted a communication, by express, which I read a few moments since, announcing the facts as stated above—

As you will perceive by an examination of the Schedule of distances forwarded to you in my number 11., the 'Point of Rocks' are one hundred and sixty two $\frac{83}{100}$ miles N. E. of Santa Fe, eighty nine $\frac{76}{100}$ miles from Las Vegas, and about twenty miles, in the same direction, from Red River—and two hundred and forty $\frac{26}{100}$ South west of the Arkansas Crossing.

The cañons, and valleys of Red river afford the usual route through which these Indians pass, a very considerable distance, in making for the Rio del Norte— When they suppose American troops are in vigorous pursuit of them, they at once make for the Rio del Norte, cross it, and push on to, or near the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, ready to rest, for a time, on the discreet side of it—

Col. Monroe has not disclosed his purposes yet; but one thing is certain, the most vigorous measures should be pushed forward without one moments delay, and when this is done, as it doubtless will be by Col. Monroe, the Government of the United States will not have sustained its ancient reputation for protecting its citizens, and chastising their enemies. The military force in this territory is not sufficient—

The liberation of Mrs White and her daughter, is, to me, a matter of deepest concern. But being entirely destitute of the means necessary to an efficient and prompt action in the premises, I am left to lament the impotency of my arm, and if the two captives are not to be liberated, it is to be hoped they are dead. An effort must and shall be made for their liberation, and I regret that I can not put it forward at this moment— A purely military effort, in my opinion, can not be successfully made—and I had determined to select an Indian—and a Mexican *trader*, and send them forthwith in the supposed direction of the retreat of the Apaches—offering such inducements to them as would secure the end, if that end be attainable; but Col. Monroe designs a move of some kind, and is unwilling to do so without further and more precise information; and that further information, I apprehend, can not be acquired during this day, and every moments delay lessens the probability of a successful effort. I was, a moment since, in consultation with the Colonel upon this subject, and he is determined to do all in his power to rescue the captives the moment the facts in the case are sufficiently ascertained. Conflicting efforts must not be attempted.

I have just secured the services of a *mexican trader*, who knows the Apaches well, their haunts and trails. This man is well known to respectable people here, as a daring, fearless, and withal, a discreet man— I promised to pay him one thousand dollars, and other gratuities, if he succeeds in bringing in to me Mrs White and her daughter— He goes out quietly, but rapidly, as a trader, and if he finds the objects of his search, will doubtless secure them. I made him understand, the same inducements would be held out to other parties, and that the reward should be paid, promptly, to the successful and, relying upon the just action of the Government of the United States, I shall most certainly, and cheerfully redeem my every promise in this matter—and I may be pardoned for adding, if the money promised was the last cent I could command on earth, and I without the slightest hope of its reimbursement, it should not be the less promptly paid upon the happening of the contingency which induced the reward.

In less than one hour from the time I had an interview with this trader he was off, manifesting the greatest confidence in his ability to command success— If I can quietly, and in a way, that can not by the remotest possibility conflict with Col. Monroe's efforts, I will induce other parties to go out, and hope to send another off, in a different direction on to-morrow morning.

The sad event at the 'Point of Rocks' has caused the delay of several of my communications to you—as the Hon. H. N. Smith, the delegate to Congress selected by a convention in this City, had them in charge, and hearing of the murder of Mr White and the male portion of his party before progressing so far as the 'Point of Rocks' on his journey to Washington City, has returned to Las Vegas to await further developments— I exceedingly regret the delay on account of the various important suggestions and recommendations contained in my letters, and which I desired you to receive before the President's Message should be sent to Congress, for, if there ever was a time for energetic and prompt action in this territory, this is the time—and the winter should not prevent campaigns—

contained in No. 10.

☞ One word more— If my recommendations,
which I earnestly renew, in reference to Agents, and Ordnance and Ordnance Stores should be adopted, a larger number of the troops now in the territory might be usefully and successfully employed in a winter expedition against the Apaches and their allies—

☞Give me four companies of Dragoons, and allow me to organize a force from the Pueblo Indians, with the means to subsist them, and to pay them, and my life for it, in less than six months I will so tame the Navajoes and Utahs that you will scarcely hear of them again— In such an expedition I should desire authority to conduct it without being controlled by any one in this Department, and no other Government officers, except the proper commanders of the

Dragoons— I should desire to select my own Quarter Masters and commissaries, and to give to them such directions as would stimulate to the utmost extent, the energies of the Pueblo Indians— I will
add
only by adding *four* companies of Infantry, to guard posts and public Stores—and sending out proper scientific men, that whole
time
country should at the same be thoroughly explored—

The foregoing is respectfully submitted, with an earnest request that it be immediately placed before the Chief of the Department,
and I have the honor to be,
Your obt. Servt.

James S. Calhoun
Ind. Agent

Col. W. Medill
Com. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO MEDILL.[1]]

No. 16.

Indian Agency.
Santa Fe, New Mexico:
Oct. 30. 1849—7 o'clk, p. m.

Sir,

At the last moment, before the closing of the mail for the United States, I ask for permission to say, that I have to-day, sent out *three* additional parties in search of Mrs White and her daughter—and I have offered to each party, rewards that they hesitated not to say were *entirely* satisfactory. They did not intimate a desire that the reward for their services should be increased—and I know of nothing more that I can do, as the representative of your department, for the recovery of Mrs White and her daughter— But, I will not sleep; and
or rather attempt
if I see what more I may accomplish no matter at what cost, it shall me done.

What Col. Monroe has done, if any thing; or what he may design to do, I know not—nor is it my *privilege* to know—
Very respectfully
Your obt Servt.

J. S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt.

Col. W. Medill
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 368.

[CALHOUN TO EWING.[1]]

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, *November 1, 1849.*

SIR: Not until last evening was I aware of the existence of executive document No. 60, ordered to be published on the 28th of April, 1848; otherwise the labor of preparing my communication of the 25th of September last would have been saved, and you the trouble of its receipt.

At the time the document was ordered to be printed, I was in Cuernavaca, Mexico, to which fact I attribute my ignorance of the publication. In addition to which, the secretary of state for this Territory could give me no information as to the transmission of copies of the papers to Washington city—such as I forwarded to you.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. S. CALHOUN

Hon. T. EWING.
Secretary of Interior, Washington city.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[2]]

No. 17

INDIAN AGENCY,
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO,
Novr. 1st. 1849.

SIR,

I am, this moment, in receipt of your communications of the 13th & 16th of July last—the first instructing in reference to a Census of Indian tribes, and the latter enclosing a blank Bond, both of which shall receive my earliest possible attention—

This is sent to Las Vegas with the hope of there overtaking the mail that left here on yesterday morning.

In great haste,
Your obt. Servt.

J. S. CALHOUN
Ind. Agt.

ORLANDO BROWN ESQR.
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

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[1] Senate Ex. Doc., 31st Cong., 1st sess., No. 18, p. 226; House Ex. Doc., 31st Cong., 1st sess., No. 17, p. 220. This letter was received by the Indian Office, January 10. 1850; see L. R., No. 37.

[2] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 368.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 18.

INDIAN AGENCY
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
Novr. 2nd 1849.

SIR,

On yesterday, after the departure of the mail which carried my letters for you, numbered from 7 to 17 inclusive, I had an interview with Mr. Barclay, a very quiet, cool, and considerate gentleman, who passed the "Point of Rocks", subsequent to the murder of Mr. White, and his party. His narration is much more full, and somewhat different from that contained in my No. 15, but it is confirmatory of the horrible facts therein stated.

The gentleman named above does not claim to have seen the bodies of Mr. White, or any one of his party. He saw the upset carriage, and several dead bodies, upon which, he dismounted, and those that he examined, were Mexicans—but not yet cold in death— This was after night, and it was deemed advisable to press forward, as their own condition was, supposed to be, one of great peril.

From Mr. Barclay's statement, I learn, he subsequently overtook the Hon. H. N. Smith's party, who hearing of the murders at the 'Point of Rocks' were returning for protection— That some Mexican Buffalo hunters, came to the aforesaid fatal spot, before Mr. White's party was completely overwhelmed—that at the moment of their arrival, there were two yet alive, struggling for their existence—that they saw them the two dispatched—and immediately thereafter, *the peace party, of all gangs of the present day*, approached *them*—the Mexican Buffalo hunters, and made the most friendly salutations, and the strongest declarations of friendship. In a few moments thereafter, *the war party* returned, and with the utmost speed of their animals, circled round the diately returned to Las Vegas— The Buffalo hunters, say, distinctly, that Mr. White and the male portion of his party were all killed, including a colored servant. They say, further, that Mrs White, with her daughter, and a *colored female* servant, were carried off as captives. The wounded Mexican lad picked up by the Hon. Hugh N. Smith, gives it, as his opinion, that the Apaches, after the murder of White and others, travelled in a *North Western* direction. Mr. Barclay, from the best investigations he could give the subject, came to the conclusion, they had made for the Cañons of the Red River, in the direction of the Rio del Norte— Neither could have ascertained the truth, unless a part of these Buffalo hunters, and the murdering Apaches, belonged to a *common association*, having a common end in view, the reward of rapine.

The Department must not forget, these Apaches are, by some called Jicarillas—pronounced, Hickorees—that they are, generally, the produce of the amalgamations of the Utahs and Apaches, and that they roam from the mountains south east of the "Great Salt Lake," through the Cañons of the Red River, crossing the Rio del Norte, north of the El Paso, and continuing, westward, to the Pimo Villages, near the junction of the Rio Salina and Rio San Francisco, and not far remote from the junction of these two rivers with the Gila; and many assert they go to the Pacific. They are not considered a numerous *band;* but they are bold, daring, and adventurous spirits; and they say, they have never encountered the face of a white foe, who did not quail, and attempt to fly from them.

At present, we hear nothing of the Navajoes or Utahs; and the Comanches, of whom we hear any thing, seem to be deliberating, and you may not be surprised at any disasters that may happen here, at any course which events may mark. Without the substitution of a different policy from the one now observed in this territory, robberies, Massacres, and assassinations will continue to be the order of the day; and without additional means, and, perhaps, modified in-for the trial of criminals was in session; and it remains to be seen what will be done with them.

Thus it will appear, that while hostile Indians do not greatly fear the military arm of our Government, the civil arm of this Territory does not, nay, can not restrain the vicious from the indulgence of the most horrible crimes.

It is said, with what truth, I can not aver, that orders issued from the War Department during the previous administration, directing the Chief of this Military department not to oppose the effort of Texas to take possession of that portion of this territory lying east of the Rio del Norte, and to extend over it her laws, rather than to oppose, to aid in the premises.

It is also intimated that the present Sec. of War has also, given similar instructions.

I vouch for neither of these statements, and they are *whispered* in private and confidential circles, only, but one thing is certain, the impression which the statements have caused, is a barrier in the way of a more efficient government, *that of a state government*, for while the civil officials ruling in this territory are opposed to any other than the present, or such an one as Congress may accord to *their* suggestions, there are others opposed to precipitating the question in consequence of the apprehension that the claim of Texas may be sustained, and by postponing action in the matter, a forced connection with Texas is rendered less probable.

There are other difficulties in the way of a general reformation in this territory, but I am not at liberty to trouble you with a recital of them, suffice it to say, efforts are being made to overcome every difficulty; and it is hoped, these efforts will be attended with success. The "modified instructions" before mentioned is suggested in reference *to the supposed orders* emanating from the War Department in reference to the claim of Texas. Similar instructions in behalf of the suffering and oppressed of this territory would greatly facilitate the establishing of a good government.

The disorders in this territory could never have been greater, and the correcting hand should be the loved one of the land. Our Indian disturbances are so blended with the civil disorders of this territory, you can not affect the one without the other, either for good or evil—and hence it is, the most searching scrutiny of the most discriminating mind is required to prescribe and direct in this critical conjuncture. The evils to be redressed and corrected, and the positive good to be accomplished will afford to the most ripe and fruitful minds, full scope and verge enough for the glorious exercise of the most unbounded philanthropy.

The constant and unrestricted intercourse of traders with the Indians of this territory is, perhaps, the greatest curse upon it, and so exceedingly pernicious is it, I have ventured to suggest to Governor Monroe, the propriety of extending by *Order*, the Laws of Congress in relation to trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, over this territory, as a military measure, offensive and defensive, called for by the war demonstrations of the wild tribes. He has taken the subject into consideration, but has given no intimation of the conclusion to which he may, possibly, arrive.

In this connection, I have also suggested the recommendations contained in my number 10, in reference to the arming the Pueblo Indians, under rules and regulations to be prescribed.

Without the adoption of these two measures, or others that will bring about similar results, you may in vain expect to preserve the peace and quiet of this territory. These two important measures, are commended to the favorable consideration of the frugal, because, instead of additional cost to the Government of the United States, the latter recommendation will secure a positive saving, greatly beyond any outlay that may be rendered necessary by its adoption.

☞The greater security to persons and property, and the additional laborers that would be thrown into the fields of the Pueblo Indians, would operate a saving greatly beyond all expenditures in the production of the solitary article ~~article~~ of *corn*—to say nothing of *wheat*, and stock of every kind.

The records of the War Department will show the vast expenditures incurred in foraging horses, mules &c. but it may not be quite so apparent, how many horses have been lost for the *want of forage.*

In previous communications I have recorded my opinion, that the average price paid for corn in this territory would reach two dollars per bushel, and I venture to say, the adoption of my suggestions would reduce the price of the next crop to *less* than one dollar per bushel, an event that would not effect injuriously, the profit of the laborer of the fields.

In concluding this communication, I must again repeat, that the separate questions belonging exclusively to distinct Departments, are so blended and intermixed, that it is impossible to present for the consideration of the appropriate Chief, subject matters over which he has exclusive control, without bringing to his notice, matters pertaining to other Departments, hence the episodical character of this, and my former communications.

I am,
With great respect,
Your obt. servant.

J. S. CALHOUN,
Ind. Agt.

ORLANDO BROWN Esqr.
Comr. of Ind. affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[BROWN TO CALHOUN.[1]]

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS
Novr. 7, 1849

CALHOUN Esq JAS. S. (*agt Santa Fe*)
care of D. D. Mitchell, St. Louis, Mo.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th September, with a copy of the treaty with the Navajos, made by Col. Washington and yourself, and also of your interesting report, dated the 1st ulto, in relation to the military expedition which led to that treaty, and on our Indian affairs generally in New Mexico.

O. B

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[2]]

No. 19

INDIAN AGENCY.
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.
Novr. 7th 1849

SIR,

An opportunity will occur to forward letters to the States by way of 'El Paso', on to-morrow and I seize the occasion to say, as yet, we are without tidings in reference to the poor captives, Mrs White, her daughter, and a colored female servant. A gentleman, with whom I conversed this morning, and who passed the "Point of Rocks" after the late butcheries at that place, arrived here on yesterday morning. He knew Mr White well—recognized his dead body, and fully confirms all the essential particulars of my previous letter upon this sad subject.

That Govr. Washington—I mean Governor Munroe, is making some efforts in behalf of the captives, I do not doubt, but I am without information upon the subject.

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[1] O. I. A, L. B, No. 42, p. 423.
[2] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 390.

We received information on yesterday, that the Apaches, some fifty miles west, or north west of "El Paso," had fallen upon some twenty five german emigrants from Texas, a few days since, killed seven or eight, and made prisoners of the rest whom they attempted to exchange with the Mexicans for Apache prisoners, which was declined by the Mexicans. This occurred, it is beleived, on the Mexican side of the supposed boundary line.

These are the same Indians pursued some eighty miles, recently, by Maj Steen[1] from his post, fifty miles north on the Rio del Norte. The result of that pursuit is better known at Washington than here. Suffice it to say, the Major was severely wounded, and it became necessary for him to return, although he had driven the Apaches from their positions. But these impudent Indians are frequently near his post, sending him words of defiance, and saying they desire to meet him again in the Cañon from which he drove them.

Two or three days ago, the Navajoes made a demonstration against the Pueblo of Santa Anna, and succeeded in driving off quite a number of horses, mules, sheep, and other stock. This occurred about fifty miles from this place.

☞ There is evidently, a spirit of discontent manifested by the Pueblo Indians. While under the *yoke* of the Mexican Government, they were permitted to make reprisals, Not so now. They have applied for permission to do so, and it has not been deemed advisable to accede to their request.

Thus it is, they lose their women and children, and stock, and are remidiless; and efforts are made by secret agents to induce the belief that a change of Government has not bettered their condition, and finally, they may conclude we are more kindly disposed to the Mexicans, and to the roving tribes, than to themselves, the christian Indians.

☞ Rely upon it—these Pueblo Indians are, generally, a good people, and a *useful* people, and are entitled to the earliest possible consideration of the Government of the United States.

In reference to the wild, or rather, the roving tribes of Indians, their *claimed* successes have given them confidence in their martial prowess, and they have never before shown such boldness and daring against Americans.

These tribes, it is confidently beleived, are uniting, if they have not already done so, for the purpose of acting in concert, and being well acquainted with the country, it will not be a difficult matter for them to elude the most piercing military eye in this territory. Look upon the maps, and see the extent of country over which they roam, and say, whether six hundred troops, *of all arms*, about one half *Infantry*, are sufficient to check for a moment, these Indians in their irregular mode of warfare?

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[1] Enoch Steen of Kentucky, brevetted major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Battle of Buena Vista, was, at this time, in command of the post at Doñana. His report of his pursuit of and partial engagement with the band of marauding Apache Indians was referred from the Ninth Military Department "to Washington for the consideration of higher authorities." See Old Book, No. 2, pp. 27–28.

They are well mounted, and becoming every day, better armed; and should they perfect an arrangement to act in concert, you will have a more formidable foe than our peace loving citizens, will find agreeable, or easy to manage. But sir, economy urges the adoption of a new policy—The old one should not be continued. Every Indian difficulty, in this territory, should be *settled, and fixed*, during the ensuing twelve months, and I say, after due reflection, if the present course of policy, or management is to be continued, our troubles and difficulties with *these* Indians, will not end in twelve years. *Posts must be established—the country must be thoroughly scoured and explored; commerce with the Indians must be restricted; and they should be required to remain within certain fixed and well defined limits, under pain and penalties, that would secure the end, or prevent its repitition.*

I am, dear Sir,
Your Very obt. Servt.

J. S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt.

To,
Orlando Brown, Esqr,
Comr. of Ind. Affairs.
Washington City,
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 20.

Indian Agency.
Santa Fe, New Mexico.
Novr. 8th 1849.

Sir.

Your letter of the 16th of July, last, on the subject of my *Bond*, was received on the 1st day of this month, as you were advised by my No. 17.

The Supreme Judge of this territory resides at this place, but he is now absent on his circuit—Besides, I was assured by the Judge some weeks ago, on a business occasion which required an *Official Seal*, there was not one in this territory.

At the time I received the Bond which you have, *from the* hands of Col Medill, I informed him of the difficulty of reaching even in

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 399.

Georgia, a United States district Judge, or Attorney—Upon which he stated, the certificate of a Representative, or Senator in Congress would be sufficient—therefore it was sent to the Hon. W. C. Dawson [1]—Senator—to whom I will write by this mail, requesting him to call at your office "without a moments delay" and cure the defects you have pointed out to me.

I am,
With great respect,
Your obt Servt

J. S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt

To,
Orlando Brown Esqr
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[2]]

No. 21.

Indian Agency,
Santa Fe, New Mexico,
Novr. 8, 1849

Sir,

A moment is allowed to me to say, since I wrote you this morning, a deputation from the Pueblo of Laguna, among them its Governor, begging that the laws of the United States regulating trade and intercourse with various Indian tribes, shall be extended over them, and asking that an *American* shall be sent to remain for their protection.

The Governor is the one who was tied by some emigrants on their way to California, and carried to Zuñi, as I have heretofore advised you.

Of the twenty odd Pueblos east of the Mochies, Laguna is second only to Zuñi, and has a population of about nine hundred.

My opinion of the importance of an *immediate* extension of the laws as requested by these Indians has been so often repeated, it would be an unnecessary consumption of time to add another word.

I am,
With great respect
Your obt. Servt.

J. S. Calhoun,
Ind. Agt

Orlando Brown Esq
Comr. of Ind. Affs
Washington City
D. C

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[1] William C. Dawson, United States Senator from Georgia.

[2] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 399.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 22.

INDIAN AGENCY
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
November 15th. 1849

SIR,

On the afternoon of the 13th inst. a mail from the States was received by the Quarter Master, in this City; but it brought to me, neither letter or Newspaper.

Notice is given by the Qr. Master, that a mail for the States will be made up this evening, and despatched on to-morrow, by way of El Paso; and I seize the occasion to note such items of intelligence, for your consideration, as have come to my knowledge since my last number of the 8th inst was forwarded to you.

It is with extreme pain that I communicate to you the fact, that not one particle of intelligence has reached us in relation to the fate of Mrs White, her daughter, and Servant, since their inhuman seizure at the 'Point of Rocks.' Two of my agents, upon whom I have most relied, have not yet returned.

A short time since, the Navajoes made a sudden descent upon a small *Spanish* Village, Cebolletta, about sixty miles west of Albuquerque, and drove off four horses, one mule, and sixteen oxen. The individual who says he lost this stock, came to see me two days ago, to enquire whether there was a remedy provided for such a wrong. It gave me no pleasure to give him an answer in the negative, which was accompanied by an expression of the opinion, that in due time, some just provision for such wrongs would be provided—this seemed to quiet the excitement under which the complainant labored, especially after my making a memorandum of his alledged losses, and the names of the witnesses to establish the justice of his claim.

During our conversation, in quite an agitated manner, he contrasted the present with the former government of this territory. The preceding government permitted reprisals, which is not tolerated now; and like the Pueblo Indians, neither the Spaniards or Mexicans, can see the propriety of this government interdict unless it is the purpose of said government to make an appropriate restitution from its own treasury. The eternal state of war, and reciprocal robbery, under a former government, gave to many, a pleasurable excitement, and afforded to all an opportunity of satisfying their own demands, whether founded in justice, or, in a mere desire to possess other people's property.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 391.

The Government of the United States will be called upon to pay a number of such claims; and the adoption of my suggestions in reference to *Agents* and *Arms* for the Pueblo Indians, would put a stop to such claims as will otherwise arise from the depredations of the Navajoes and Utahs—

In my number 18. I informed you, I had ventured to suggest to Govr. Munroe the propriety of extending, by a military order, the laws of the United States regulating trade and intercourse with our Indian tribes, over this territory; and also to furnish for the use of the Pueblo Indians, Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, under certain regulations—both as War measures, offensive and defensive—The Governor declines adopting my suggestions, deeming it more advisable to await the action of our home government, in the premises—

From the Governor, I learned on yesterday, he had ordered military posts to be established at Cebolletta—the Spanish Village—and Jemez—the first to have a company of Dragoons and the latter, a company of Infantry— If an Agent, with arms &c. was established at the pueblo of Jemez, the company of Infantry ordered to that post, could find useful service elsewhere, and the section of country which Jemez covers, would have better protection, because arms, where necessary, could, and would be placed in the hands of mounted Indians, who could pass from place to place with a most desirable rapidity—and would render service where Infantry could not—

It is proper to state, the intelligence we occasionally receive from the Navajo Country, is designed to convey the idea they will yet comply with the spirit pervading the treaty agreed to at Cheille; and that domestic dissensions alone, has prevented, so far, their adherence to the letter of said treaty. It may be so, but who can avouch the fact?—

We have frequent messages from the Utahs. They say they want peace, but they can not accomplish impossibilities—that the *Fremont property* was parcelled out to those who found it, and that most of it has been *consumed*, and that the residue has changed hands so frequently that no human power can gather it into one parcel again—and that the murders, with which they are charged, was subsequent to the murders which *they* charge upon Lt. Whittlesey, and thus, they balance that account current—

On the 13th inst. a deputation of the Santa Clara, pueblos, visited me for the purpose of ascertaining the provisions of the laws regulating trade and intercourse with the various Indian tribes under the guardianship of the United States. Mexicans, and others have attempted to mislead them upon this subject— After a talk of some length, these Indians begged for an immediate extension of these laws over them—complained bitterly of the *new* policy of being ordered, controlled, and governed by Alcaldes and prefects, to them.

heretofore, unknown—a system infinitely more annoying than that of submitting to the mandates of the tyrants who have ruled here under the previous government of this territory— These Pueblo Indians say, the Mexican government demanded what they wished of them; and that they met these demands without expecting, or ever receiving remuneration for the fruit of their labors: but, with the exception of these demands, they were permitted, each, a separate government for every Pueblo—a separate and undisturbed political existence—

Of the twenty two Pueblos, east of the Mochies, *Sixteen* have asked for the extension of the laws which regulated the intercourse with the Indian tribes of the United States prior to the late treaty with Mexico. The other six are located at extreme points, north and south, on the Rio del Norte—and I have not been able to see them.

☞This I can say, if I now had the authority to make a treaty with these Pueblos, extending the aforesaid laws over them, it could be accomplished without the slightest difficulty; and in doing this, *their* apprehensions would be quieted; bad men could no longer have influence with them, and they would go to work as good people, and render important service to the Government of the United States—not exclusively as soldiers, but as good honest tillers of the soil—

I am,
With great respect
Your obt. servt.
J. S. CALHOUN
Ind. Agt.

ORLANDO BROWN Esqr.
Comr. of Ind. Affs
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 23.

INDIAN AGENCY
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
November 16th, 1849.

SIR

The question, as to the proper disposition of the Pueblo Indians, is now being agitated in this territory, and exceedingly impracticable conclusions are promulged by many who have not well considered the difficulties to be apprehended from their hastily conceived plans, should their execution be attempted.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 391.

There are a few, and at present, but few, who advise the immediate blending of these Indians with the mass of the people of this territory, with common laws, and institutions for the government of all alike—The execution of this plan would in my opinion produce terrible results—.

To say nothing of the Mochies, there are east, including Zuñi, twenty Pueblos, proper; and several of these, in consequence of the crowded state of the present Pueblo, have established colonies, or branches of their Pueblos— These various Puebloes have a population of not *less* than twelve thousand; and, I am inclined to the opinion, the number is greater. While at Zuñi, we did not suppose it had a population exceeding five or six hundred; but if the statements of its Governor, War Captain, and Alcalde, endorsed by Mr F. Brown, an American, are to be relied upon, they actually have five hundred and ninety seven warriors. It is scarcely to be presumed that *one third* of an entire population can be warriors, that is, fit for military service— I therefore, confiding in the statements before mentioned, put down the population of Zuñi at two thousand— Many of their houses are from six to eight stories high. The conclusions in reference to other Pueblos, are deduced from the facts stated in relation to Zuñi. The number of these Indians is an element not wholly immaterial in determining the question, what will you do with them? or, what will you do for them?

The localities of these Indians, are chequered by their own Pueblos, and old Spanish, and Mexican Villages— The former Government of this territory, having never interfered with their peculiar form of governments, each Pueblo has had, from time immemorial, a separate and distinct political existence— Instances are now occurring of Prefects and Alcaldes extending the operation of some of the laws of this territory over these people—a matter they can not comprehend, and of which, they daily complain, and beg for releif. Add to this, the fact, they are no longer authorized to make reprisals upon the wild Indians who annoy them so much, and you have the causes of the uneasiness, and the distrust, which they sometimes manifest— Suppose you were, at a breath, to dissipate, and scatter to the winds, their long, long cherished institutions, the only rules, regulations, and laws known to them, do you not perceive inextricable confusion would ensue, if a yet more terrible collision should be avoided: and hence the insuperable objection to the plan suggested, at least so far as the *present moment* is concerned.

I, by no means, deem it an impracticable matter, to make these people as worthy and useful Citizens as will be found in this territory; but, this is not the labor of a day.

The removal and concentration of the Pueblo Indians, is advocated by others. The bare suggestion of this measure to men, at this time, would produce a phrensy, a desperation of the most terrible character. But this result, that is, the removal and concentration of these Indians, may be peaceably accomplished in a few years—I am not prepared to recommend the adoption of any measure looking to this result—There are many weighty considerations against such a concentration, which will readily occur to your mind—

My own opinions in reference to this subject is recorded in my previous letter, and which I will here, briefly recapitulate. The exact number of the inhabitants of each Pueblo, together with the extent of their territorial grants, should be ascertained; and the conflicting claims, (and there are several) to a portion of their soil, set up by Spaniards and Mexicans, should be adjusted at the earliest possible day—In all cases, where it is apparent the quantity of their soil, having reference to its quality, is not sufficient for the numbers of its inhabitants, the boundaries of such Pueblos should be enlarged.

Extend to them the protection of your laws regulating trade and intercourse with the various tribes of the United States, establish trading houses, liberally, give to them agricultural implements, for a few years, allow them blacksmiths, and carpenters, and locate among
ize
them such agents as will american their labor, and morality, and you will, at an early day, discover the gratifying fact, that a more upright and useful people are no where to be found; fit to be associ-
and to have—
ated with, all the rights and privileges, of the body politic, at least, so far as the right of suffrage is concerned; or,
it
if should be preferable, you may then colonize them, without risking a convulsion.

In addition to the various recommendations, which I have submitted in reference to these Indians, I would go one step further, and establish a press among them, which should publish matter, both in English and Spanish—There are those who can read the Spanish, but not one who can read English. This suggestion would afford them a proper facility for the acquiring of our language, and ultimately they would give us a written language of their own.

I am deeply impressed, and concerned, in relation to the proper training of these people, and their ultimate fate, is a subject that should invite the most searching consideration of the gravest, wisest, and purest men of our land.

Whatever the Government may determine to do in reference to the Pueblo Indians, should be done without delay, and in time to have its effect upon the ensuing year: agricultural products—this is an important consideration, as a matter of public economy—

I apprehend no legislation can take place, in Congress, in time to bring about this desirable result, and therefore it is, I have suggested the propriety of acting under the treaty making authority—In this way the end may be secured—

If it be the pleasure of the Government to extend these laws, at once, over these Indians, by a treaty, there should accompany the instructions, orders to furnish the necessary escort and transportation, to such points as it may be necessary to visit—If I am permitted this service, and at the same time I should be allowed to select *Visitors* from the Pueblos for Washington City, in *thirty* days after the authority shall be received, I would be ready to set out, from the Pueblos below El Paso, for the Seat of Government.

Adhering to, and urging the adoption of, my recommendations in reference to *confining* the Utahs, Navajoes, Apaches, and Comanches, and others within *fixed* limits, and interposing a suggestion of the impropriety of making *presents* to these Indians, before they are properly chastised, and subdued,

I have the honor to be,
Your Very Obt. Servt.

J. S. Calhoun,
Ind. Agt.

Orlando Brown Esqr.
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City.
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 24

Indian Agency
Santa Fe, New Mexico,
Novr. 17th. 1849.

Sir,

Before adequate and just compensation can be provided by law, for Indian Agents in, and near this territory, the following facts must be considered—

For two weeks, or more, after my arrival here, we were compelled to encamp near the City, before we could procure a house in which to shelter: and then could obtain one only by agreeing to pay the extravagant rent of One hundred dollars per month—which I have since reduced to seventy dollars per month, by submitting to the inconvenience of otherwise disposing of a portion of the premises—

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 391; Annual Report, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1850, pp. 93–97.

I offered to purchase the property at *Three thousand dollars;* but the owner refused to take a cent less than *four thousand dollars.*

You are apprised that all the houses in this City are built up of adobes—with floors of dirt, and covered by spreading dirt three to six inches thick upon rough boards—You will readily conclude, and correctly too, we have dirty, and leaky houses.

I have managed to procure rough plank for floors, and have laid them down without being able to get them plained—The value of the lumber, and work in repairing, exceeds two hundred dollars.

Plank and scantling, to any considerable extent, can not, as yet, be obtained here, and, except for the Quarter Master's and Commissary's departments, there is but little demand for it—The sales that have been effected, have been at prices varying from fifty to eighty dollars per thousand feet—No lumber can be procured here, except the pine, and that of the most inferior quality, being short, knotty, and principally, sap; and this must be brought over rough roads a considerable distance—Hence, the price of this kind of lumber will always be extravagantly high—

Rock, for building, may be obtained, within two or three miles of this place; and, I am informed, lime rock, in abundance, may be found not more than five miles from Santa Fe. But, in consequence of the materials, which must be transported from the States, and the extravagant charges of laborers and Mechanics, it can not be ~~infered~~ inferd that houses can be built here as cheap as in the United States.

Upon the presumption, there must be a Superintendency, or Agency of Indian affairs, permanently established in this City, I should do injustice to whoever may be the incumbent if I failed to recommend such an appropriation as would enable him to live in quarters somewhat comfortable—and this would require an appropriation of not less than *ten thousand dollars,* provided government transportation was used in bringing to this City, the materials that must be brought from the States.

Examine the following prices and rates—
Lumber from $50. to $80. per 1000 ft.
Nails 25¢ pr. lb.
Brick—none—but good clay—
Mechanics—a ration a day $40 to $ per month
$600
Houses rent from (six) to $1800 (1800) " year.
Wood, pine and cedar, there is no other kind,
$3.50 per cord; and
two cords of this wood is not equal to one of Oak & Hickory—

Blacksmith—daily, a ration, and $40. per month.

Shoeing of a horse, all round. $.4 to $6.00—

price.

Iron 20¢ per lb. Increase demand would increase the

Good sound dry corn $2.00 per bushel, and not abundant at that—

Wheat, usually the same as corn per bushel

Hay and fodder—but little of either $60. per ton.

Flour,

Bacon, and Pork—none—except at the commissaries—

Beef & mutton 8 to 10¢ per lb—

Sugar 25¢ per lb—Coffee 25¢ per lb—

Tea $1.25 " "—a poor article of gunpowder.

Crockery ware, and every thing else, in proportion—

Freight from Ft. Independence to Santa Fe, ten to 12 cts. per lb.

Common servants, from $10 to $15 per month, and rations—

Wood choppers 75 cents per cord, and a ration a day—

They can cut a cord, to a cord and a half a day—and then it must be brought from three to five miles from where it is cut.

Board $25. to $40. per month—and find your own lodging—and a small room may be obtained, such as it is, at from $8 to 10$ per month—

A common pine Bedstead, such as you can buy in the States for $ you can't purchase here, for less than $.

For seats, if you aspire to any thing more than a bench, pine lumber is thrown into the shape of a chair, for which you must pay from $2.00 to $2.50— This will give the best specimen of furniture to be had here—

We are so far from water, we are obliged to have it hauled to us in a waggon—

Washing, if well done, $1.50 per doz.

Common Interpreter, $50. per month—one that can read and write, receives $75. to $100 per month—

The impression here is that the Quartermaster's Bureau, will show
cost
that the corn bought during the past year *more* than $2.50 per bushel—and *I know*, until recently, since July, public animals have not received *full* forage—and animals lost in consequence thereof, ~~must~~ their value should be added to the price paid for corn—

In my former communications, I have shown you how the prices of Corn, Wheat, & Fodder & Hay, may be legitimately reduced—and, also Beef—and how the lives and usefulness of your horses and mules may be prolonged—and that too, without calling off from service to recruit them—and I hesitate not to say, such a result can not be brought about, for years to come, unless such suggestions as I have made to you, are adopted—

To save you the trouble of referring back to my letters, I will state, I have allusion here to the recommended protection of the Pueblo Indians, and properly stimulating and shaping their industry— With the hope that our Government will extend this protection to them, I have already advised them to throw an additional number of laborers into their fields, and increase the products of their soil by increasing the quantity of ground in cultivation.

The statement of facts given above, will enable intelligent legislators to determine the proper measure of appropriations for this territory, and the compensation that should be given to Indian agents—and with them, I leave the subject.

Before committing this subject to Congress, however, I ought to have reminded you, that *Escorts* are positively necessary in passing from one Indian Pueblo to another. and that we must go unsheltered and unfed unless transportation is afforded in which to convey tents, subsistence, and cooking utensils—even in travelling between Mexican Villages; it would be imprudent to dispense with these precautionary measures.

This being the state of things, it will be impossible for a Superintendent, or Agent to discharge his full duty unless he can control a Waggon, mules, forage, and a teamster, and subsistence for him.

If arms should be deposited in the Pueblos, as I have recommended, Indian escorts, and *guides*, can always be procured at the cost of a few presents and subsistence.

Trade and Intercourse with Indians.

Under this head, it is my intention to present such views as have occurred to me, after a careful examination of the Act of Congress to regulate Trade and Intercourse with Indian tribes, and to preserve Peace on the frontiers. I shall refer only to such *sections* as should be, in my opinion, amended. The Act of June 30th. 1834,

Sec. 2. To prevent all irregularity and confusion, and that a full and perfect knowledge of the *trade* with Indians may be accurately known, and properly controlled, the *Superintendent* only, should have authority to grant a *license.* If there should be no Superintendent, the Agent should have the authority—A copy of every license granted, should be recorded, and *fees* charged for the service, to be paid by the *licensed.* Sub agents should have the power to *suspend* trade under a license, but the revoking power should be in the hands of the granting power—

Sec. 4. No one but *traders, and their assistants and families*, should be permitted to "reside" in the Indian Country, except such as may be in the service of the United States, and their assistants and families—Hence the necessity of clearly defining the boundaries of each Pueblo.

be
Sec. 6. There are mischievous persons from whom it would impossible to extract a dollar—*Such should not go unpunished.*

Sec. 7. The word "clothing" in this section may, possibly, include Blankets—and some of the finest in the world, are manufactured by the *wild*, and other Indians—they make but few, and they are generally, for sale at from five to one hundred dollars each. A kind of carpetting, and other articles are manufactured by them—These people should be properly encouraged.

be
Sec. 8. Where fines cannot be collected, other penalties should substituted—

Sec. 9. I would strike out the words, "Without the consent of such tribe."

Sec. 12. There are instances of encroachments, by Spaniards and Mexicans, on lands granted to Indian Pueblos, haciendas have been established, and Villages built up. These questions may be settled b*y* compromise; in which it may be necessary to vest the legal titles in the Spaniards and Mexicans.

Secs. 13, 14, 15, 16. Where fines and penalties can not be collected—let offenders be punished otherwise—

Sec. 17. The limit of twelve months is too long—three months is quite sufficient—In the second proviso, I would strike out "*three years*" and insert *three months.*

Sec. 20. The exceptions in favor of "The Officers of the United States and troops of the service"—should be extended to all, alike, in the service of the United States.

Sec. 23. The derangements in this territory, at the present time, are such as might justify a longer detention "than five days after the arrest and before removal."

Sec. 25. After the last word in this Sentence, or Section, I would add. *of the same Pueblo, or Tribe.*

These amendments are required by the localities of the Indians and
number of
the varied character of a larger persons in this territory. Stringent laws, promptly enforced, are demanded by the temper of the times—

Let every process—and every act, be stamped with a promptitude that will arrest the consideration of offenders. *The present organiation of the Indians, is not swift enough in its judgements to secure proper order and quiet in the Indian Country of this territory—*

Without a special court for this service. I am not prepared to say,
end
the suggested, in the last paragraph, can be accomplished.

I am,

With great respect,

Your obt. Servt.
J. S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt.

Orlando Brown Esq
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No 25

Indian Agency
Santa Fe, New Mexico
Novr. 20th. 1849

Sir,

On the 14th of the present month, the Navajoes visited San Isidoro, and succeeded in driving off a number of Horses, Mules and Oxen—No other mischief was done—

It will be remembered, that San Isidoro is a small Spanish Village, about three miles west of the Indian Pueblo, Jemez, and sixty miles west of Santa Fe.

It is understood, that during the past month, the Commissary has lost a number of Beeves—and the Quarter Master a number of public animals, the particulars of which I have not been able to ascertain—

☞Public expenditures to the extent of the robberies for the present year would nearly, if not quite, have effectually checked these depredations, provided the value of the losses were properly ex-
present in
pended in conjunction with the military operations ~~of~~ this territory.

Various representations have been made to me by Pueblo Indians of Mexican and Spanish encroachments upon their grants, and it may be, many of these encroachments will be difficult of adjustment—There is no doubt that villages are built upon grounds rightfully belonging to Indian Pueblos—These grounds were seized by those who now occupy them, at a moment when resistance by the legitimate owners was impracticable, and justice to Indians is too often withheld.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency. C 391.

This subject, at this moment, is the cause of much anxiety and irritation with the Pueblo Indians—I do not hesitate to say, that many of the present possessors, deeming that a lapse of time had perfected their titles, are taunting the Indians with the fact, and at the same time avering that the United States can not redress the wrongs of which they complain: indeed, that the United States feel no concern about the Indians (Pueblos) or they would assist them in making reprisals against the wild Indians for the injuries which they have suffered by them.

But a moment since, the Governor, Lt. Governor, and an Indian of less repute, of the Pueblo of Santo Domingo, waited upon me to enter a formal complaint in reference to encroachments upon their planting grounds, and asking for a redress of grievances. I could only reply, their complaint should be immediately laid before the President, who would give instructions as to the course to be pursued—

The planting season does not commence here before the first of May, and measures, before that period, should be adopted, pointing to an ultimate adjustment of the question—This course is rendered necessary to prevent collisions at the commencement of the planting season—

Perhaps a commission to examine the tenure by which the respective parties hold possession of their lands, with instructions to report all the facts in reference to the complaints made, would releive the present anxiety of the Indians, and throw such light upon the subject as would show the proper course to be pursued.

To obtain this information, may require a visit to each Pueblo; and if so, a complete census, and other information desired by the Government of the United States could, at the same time, be obtained—

I have the honor to be,
Your very obt. Servt

J. S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt.

Orlando Brown Esq.
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No 26.

INDIAN AGENCY,
SANTA FE. NEW MEXICO
Novr. 30th 1849.

SIR,

The fate of poor Mrs White is sealed. Maj. Grier[2] was in pursu of the Apaches, as I am informed, and came upon them, so suddenl as to secure their food, a number of animals, and various articles- Their Lodges were destroyed, six Indians killed, and the body Mrs White found, yet warm, evidently killed by the Indians—E american soldiers she was laid below the cold sod—The result is suc as I feared, and alluded to in a former communication.

In reference to Mrs White's daughter and female servant, not o word of intelligence has reached us.

are
Matters in this territory is in a most deplorable condition—in finitely worse than you possibly can imagine them, and which, withou being an eye witness, you can not realize—

The Department will determine whether the expenditures I hav incurred in attempting the rescue of Mrs White, her daughter an servant, shall be refunded to me—The amount will not be less tha one hundred and fifty dollars, if nothing further is incurred in a attempt to recover the child and servant—

☞In reference to this case, and as a *precedent*, I ask for suc instructions, as may be deemed advisable by the Department.

Matters are growing worse between the Pueblos and Mexicans- and the latter—officials—have managed so artfully, as to embroi the Pueblos of Laguna and Anconia—in reference to their boundaries—Prefectos, and even Alcaldes, assuming to adjudicate questions of that character; but it is not supposed, if they had th authority, they would ever settle such questions, so prolific in fees and rank impositions. Scarcely a day passes that complaints are no brought before me of Mexican aggressions—Two deputations are now here, one complaining of a Mexican wrong—the other lodging complaint against another Pueblo in reference to the restraints imposed upon the locomotive of a woman—I will not trouble you wit the details. So far I have managed to keep them quiet, by an assurance, in due time, the President would give orders as to the management of their affairs—

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 391.

[2] William Nicholson Grier of Pennsylvania, who was brevetted major for conspicuous service in the Battle of Santa Cruz de Rosales. He fought on the Union side in the Civil War and, after the Battle of Williamsburg, was promoted to the rank of colonel. Later on he was made a brigadier-general. He died in 1885.

The people are becoming excited in reference to a State government and I think they will form a State Constitution—

Very respectfully

J. S. CALHOUN
Ind. Agt.

ORLANDO BROWN Esq
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City,
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 27.

INDIAN AGENCY,
SANTE FE, NEW MEXICO
Novr. 30, 1849.

SIR,

The enclosed communication from Drs. Robinson and Thomas. will explain the object of this note; and I have but to say if the Government of the United States shall regard it to be an obligation incumbent upon them, to discharge such duties to the Indians of this territory, these gentlemen are eminently worthy of the service they desire to discharge—I think the object a laudable, and proper one; and if I dared to do so, I would urge their appointment in stronger terms.

I am,
Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.
J. S. CALHOUN

ORLANDO BROWN Esq.
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[Inclosure]

[ROBINSON TO CALHOUN]

SANTA FE N MEXICO
November 30th 1849

To Col CALHOUN
SIR.

It has occurred to ~~me~~ us that humanity would be benefitted by the thorough vaccination of the Pueblos under your government—The fatal and loathsome scourge—for which vaccination is a specific, almost always in its periodical visits to this Country makes it appearance in their villages, where as any one will inform you the mortality is frightful. Their confined and ill ventillated apartments nourish and propagate the poison to such an extent that it is unsafe for the unprotected citizen to go within their atmosphere.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 391.

We have been informed on creditable authority that small Pox or Varioloid has not ceased to exist in one or the other Pueblos for the last twenty years.

In addition to the immediate benefit realized by the Pueblos and our people generally, we may be forgiven for mentioning the incidental benefit to the world, which a close observation of the effects of vaccination on Varioloid or small Pox in so large a body of men as the Pueblo nation, must necessarily produce.

James D. Robinson M. D.
Carroll Thomas M. D.

[CALHOUN TO THE UTAH CHIEFS[1]]

DOC A

Indian Agency, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
December 3rd 1849.

Dr C. W. Bowman visits the Utahs by my permission, charged to say, if they are honestly disposed to submit, fully, and unconditionally, to the Constituted Authorities of the United States, and the Chiefs will assemble at Abiquin, on or before the 20th day of the present month, a firm and lasting treaty of peace and intercourse may be entered into, by and with the consent of the Supreme Authority of New Mexico.

The Chiefs must come clothed with plenary powers to the end that every vexed question may be settled.

(Signed) James S. Calhoun,
Indian Agent.

[CALHOUN TO MUNROE.[2]]

COPY OF PAPERS PREPARED FOR GOVERNOR MUNROE.

by J. S. C.
I. A.

Head Quarters, 9th Military Department.
Santa Fe. New Mexico, 9th December. 1849.

Brvt. Lieut. Col. Charles. A. May, and Genl. Cyrus. Choice, are hereby appointed Commissioners, on the part of the United States of America, to enter into, conclude, and sign a treaty of peace with the Apache Tribe of Indians.

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[1] Inclosure of No. 28, O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 408.

[2] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 429.

(Signed) JOHN MUNROE.
Bt. Col. U. S. Army &
Ex. Officio Govr. of the
Territory of New Mexico.

HEAD QUARTERS. 9TH MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Santa Fe, New Mexico. 9th December 1849.

GENTLEMEN,

The accompanying order will show you, the high and important trust of consummating a Treaty of Peace with the Apache tribe of Indians is confided to you—

Three copies of a Treaty which this Department requires you will also receive with this letter of instruction—

The tribe must be fully represented, and you must be satisfied that the Chiefs with whom you negotiate, have the right, under the usages and customs of said Indians, to bind the whole tribe.

You must explain to the Chiefs fully and distinctly, the terms of the treaty, and that they are required to confine themselves to their usual homes, or localities, and leave only when permission is granted to them.

If it should so happen that any portion of their tribe, whom they may have the right to control, shall refuse an instant compliance with the terms of the Treaty, the Chiefs of the tribe shall point out their localities, that the American troops may properly chastise them.

You will ascertain, as near as it may be possible, the extent and locality of the Country claimed by the Apaches, and the aggregate number of their tribe, and what portion of them cultivate the soil and raise stock, and the kind of stock.

In concluding the Treaty you will cause your Interpreters to sign their names as such, and call as many respectable gentlemen, as may be convenient to witness its execution.

I am respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.
(Signed) JOHN MUNROE.
Bt. Col. U. S. Army &
Ex Officio Govr. of the Territory of
New Mexico.

To Brevt. Col. CHARLES A. MAY
U. S. Army Commanding at Socoro. &
Genl. CYRUS CHOICE,
Commissioners &c.

[CALHOUN TO THE PREFECT OF ABIQUIN[1]]

DOC B

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
Dec 20 1849.

SIR,

It is my intention to be in Abiquin[2] on the 28th day of this month, for the purpose of meeting such chiefs of the Utah tribe, as may be in attendance at that time. I hope the Chiefs will exert themselves to secure the presence of every Chief that can possibly reach there, for when a treaty is formed, it must be a lasting one, having the full sanction of the tribe.

With great respect.
Your obt Servt.
(Signed) J. S. CALHOUN.
Ind. Agent.

To the,
PREFECTO,
Abiquin
New Mexico.

[Related Correspondence]

[McLAWS TO BEALL.[3]]

HEAD QUARTERS 9 MIL. DEPARTMENT
Santa Fe'. December 23d—1849

COLONEL

The Indian Agent Colonel Calhoun, having engaged himself to meet the Eutaw Indians at Albiquin on the 28th. for the purpose of entering into a treaty with them—Colonel Munroe directs that you detail an officer and twenty men from your command as an escort for the agent, with instructions to meet him at Chama at the earliest practicable moment.

Should circumstance intervene which would render it probable that the command could not reach Chama by the 27th you will send, or give instructions that a special express be sent, to that place in order to notify the agent when it will arrive—If on its arrival at Chama the agent has passed on, the escort will nevertheless proceed and join him unless he has left contrary instructions.

The escort will be absent, perhaps, ten or twelve days will accordingly cause such arrangements for their subsistence to be made, as in your opinion, will enable the above instructions to be carried into effect. with the least possible delay.

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[1] Inclosure of No. 28, O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 406.

[2] See McLaws to Beall, December 23, 1849.

[3] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 2, p. 11.

The Expressman (sergeant Pishon) will leave here to-morrow morning, he is expected to reach Taos on the 25th in time for the above detail, to be in readiness & to march for Chama at an early hour on the 26th—.

Respectfully
Your obdt servt

L. McLaws
1st. Lt. 7 Infy.
A A A Genl

Col. B L. Beall
Commanding
Don Fernandez de Taos

[CHOICE TO CALHOUN.[1]]

Socoro, New Mexico, *24th Decr. 1849.*

Dear Sir,

I arrived here on the 14th inst. The Indians did not come in according to their appointment, but came into Limatah on the 18th, and got into a drunken frolic. The Alcalde came down and informed the Col. and requested permission to take a party of Mexicans and arrest them. The Col. refused and at three Oclk. the Col. despatched Capt Humber with twelve men as an escort for them. They arrived here at seven. I requested Capt Humber not to let any act of his create any suspicion with the Indians whatever, that would let them suppose for a moment, that they were to be held as prisoners. On their arrival here, Humber sent for me, I had an interview with them. They appeared to be perfectly satisfied, we obtained comfortable quarters for them, and had, a good corral for their animals, with a sufficient guard over them, had rations issued to the Indians, and they were apparently, perfectly satisfied with their situation. I then retired, half past ten Oclk. The Col sent for Capt Humber and ordered their animals to be moved, and their arms to be taken from them, which excited them. The Capt permitting them to move their animals, thirteen of them sprang on them, and ran off, leaving two of their party, and eight animals, and all of their baggage. One of those left, was the old woman that came in, and made the appointment to hold a treaty on the twelfth inst. Under the circumstances, we thought it best, to let those two return to their people, under the promise; that they would return, and bring in all of their chiefs and Captains, in twenty days, and make a treaty of peace. They all expressed a great desire to make a peace with the Americans. I am still inclined to the opinion that they will come in if they are not *prevented* in consequence of some recent depredations, committed by them, a small party of the tribe, about one hundred and forty miles below here; this happened about the time this party came in, and Lieutenant Tyler found the bodies of three discharged teamsters, and buried them. They not were yet cold, when found, did not get hold of any of the Indians, though I am told that they obtained all of their Mules & baggage.

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[1] Enclosure of No. 29, O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 406, No. 1.

I remain here, until the twenty days is out. This I write in a great hurry, as the express is waiting. I wrote to you with the intention of sending it by Capt Brent, but he left before I could see him.

Nothing more, but yours, &c.

(Signed.) CYRUS CHOICE.

[BROWN TO CALHOUN.[1]]

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
December 28, 1849.

CALHOUN, Esq., J. S.
Indian Agent,
Santa Fé, New Mexico.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your several communications, numbered from 7 to 17 inclusive, in relation to Indian Affairs in New Mexico, and the necessity that exists for prompt and effective measures of a military character to put a stop to the continued outrages perpetrated upon our citizens by the Indians of that territory. That portion of them relating to this subject will immediately be laid before the Secretary of War for his information and for such action as the means at his control will admit; and such as relate to organization in this branch of the service, and to the proper mode of conducting our intercourse and relations with those Indians will be communicated to Congress for the consideration of that body, and its early action upon the subject solicited.

The Department has received with much pain the intelligence of the attack by a band of Apaches upon the party of Mr. White, resulting in the murders of himself and others and the capture and carrying off of his wife and child, whose situation as captives among this barbarous and merciless people has excited the most painful solicitude. The Department cannot however but entertain the hope, that through the prompt measures which you have so commendably adopted, and those doubtless also taken by the military, she and her child have ere this been rescued and are now in safety. Should this however not be the case, you will continue to exert yourself to the utmost to effect it, and the military will be required to do the same by instructions which will immediately be sent out by the Secretary of War. The measures you have already taken are approved, as will be any others you may think it advisable to adopt to deliver the captives or secure their safety; early intelligence of which being accomplished I need not say will not only afford the highest gratification, but relieve the Department as well as their friends and relations from a most painful state of suspense.

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[1] O. I. A, L. B. No. 42, pp. 492–493.

There not yet having been time for appropriations by Congress for the purposes of the Department in our distant territories, the only mode of obtaining funds to meet the expenses which you have incurred, or may incur, in your efforts to relieve Mrs White, which can now be suggested, will be to draw drafts upon this office payable as soon as the appropriations shall have been made. It is presumed that you will find no difficulty in cashing such drafts, as they will of course be very desirable as remittances East.

Enclosed is a section of a map[1] of New Mexico, embracing, it is supposed, the portion of territory occupied by the Indians, or the greater part of it, on which I will thank you to designate, as accurately as may be in your power, the locations of the several tribes and the extent of country severally claimed by them; and return it to this office by the first opportunity. You will also please to indicate the proper locations for agents and sub-agents, informing the Department by letters in detail the number of each class you deem necessary to aid in a proper administration of Indian Affairs in New Mexico, the salaries which should be allowed them, the objects for which expenditures will generally be necessary in connection with the different agencies and the amount that will be required for each. It is hoped that this, and such other information, having a bearing on the object of a proper organization for the Indian branch of the service, will be received in time to be considered and acted upon before Congress rises; so that there will be no unavoidable delay in adopting such a course of policy, and such measures as are necessary to a prompt and effective administration of the affairs of this Department in that quarter.

This communication will be handed to you by Mr. Isaac B. Dunn,[2] a brother of Mrs. White, who proceeds to New Mexico as bearer of despatches under an escort furnished by the War Department, but the object of whose journey is to seek to aid in rescuing his sister and her child, or to afford her protection in her destitute and bereaved situation, if their rescue shall have happily been effected.[3]

O. B.

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[1] See p. 172 and map (No. 2) in pocket.

[2] See Ewing to Brown, December 31, 1849.

[3] See Brown to Mason, January 3, 1850, O. I. A., L. B., No. 42, pp. 500–501.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 28.

INDIAN AGENCY. SANTA FE,
New Mexico, January 1st, 1850.

SIR,

Accompanying this note you will receive the record of a Treaty[2] which I concluded with the Utah tribe of Indians, at Abiquin, on the 30th day of the last month.

It is proper to remark, these Indians, since last September, have frequently manifested a disposition to enter into treaty stipulations with the United States, and so far as facts have come to our knowledge, their conduct has been unexceptionable, except so far as the allowing of Apaches and Navajoes to visit and associate with them.

That the wild Indians have attempted a coalition for the purpose of overrunning and ravaging this territory, I entertain not the slightest doubt. If that purpose is abandoned, or has been defeated, it is the result of the Utahs influence over the wild tribes. The Apaches and Navajoes have been with the Utahs until a few days since, and three Navajo chiefs left them only, when it appeared they could not prevent the Utah Chiefs from meeting me at Abiquin.

On the 3d of December last, the Prefect of Abiquin informed Governor Munroe, through the Secretary of State, of this territory, that several Utah Chiefs desired a conference in relation to a treaty of peace—The Governor was so obliging as to advise with me, and after consultation, I sent to said Chiefs the enclosed communication marked A.[3] Subsequently, ascertaining a sufficient number of Chiefs could not assemble by the time mentioned in document A, I sent a runner with a communication to the Prefect of Abiquin, marked B,[4] also enclosed.

On the day appointed, the 28th of December last, I was in Abiquin, and received the information that the Utah Chiefs were encamped a few miles therefrom, northwest, *in their own country*, but would be in during the afternoon of that day, or very early the ensuing morning—The influence of *traders*, and perhaps the three Navajo Chiefs, before alluded to, prevented their coming in on the 29th of December. During the night of that day, after I had retired, a Chief came in, and begged me to be patient, and that on the 31st of December every Utah *official* should come to me, that they had removed from their encampment near Abiquin and were not at that time, within twenty miles of that place.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 406. See File-box, "Treaties, Copies"; See, also, Inclosure No. 35.

[2] Not ratified until September 9, 1850. For report on, see Brown to Ewing, March 14, 1850, p. 98.

[3] See p. 90.

[4] See p. 92.

To my enquiry, this *lone* Indian replied, there were between twenty five and thirty Chiefs in camp, and the Principal Chief of the tribe would lead them over, and that said Chiefs had full power to represent them. Not crediting the statement as to the distance the Chiefs were from Abiquin, and discovering, as I supposed, the obstacle to be removed, notice was given to a *trader* that he was suspected, and at the same time, I caused the Utah Chief, then present, to be informed that I would wait until the ensuing *midday, and not a moment longer*, for the Chiefs to come in. By 10 Oclk, on the next morning, they were present, and the enclosed treaty was fully and thouroughly explained to them—

Let it be understood, they *reluctantly agreed* to the 7th[1] article—expressed their *utter aversion to labor*—and enquired what they would do, *to sustain life*, if so restricted and Confined. I replied to them, the government of the United States had ever been just and humane—and if they behaved well, would take care of them. In the conclusion, I stated to them, I had no sword to frighten them into terms—that I brought no *presents* to seduce them—and that if they thought they ought not to agree to the terms of the treaty, that I would at the peril of my life, secure them a transit to their own Country unmolested and unharmed—In a few moments their countenances *seemed* to brighten up, and they declared, they beleived the President of the United States would take care of them, and tell them what to do, because he did not authorize his Agents to attempt either *force or bribery.*

It is hardly necessary to add, I gave them nothing—I promised them nothing, but humane treatment, if they complied with the terms of the treaty.

What Governor Munroe may authorize, in executing this treaty, is not yet settled—I shall advise the *temporary* appointment of an Agent to reside at Abiquin, until Superior orders are received from Washington City.

I am with great respect, your obt. Servant,

James S. Calhoun,
Ind. Agt.

To

Orlando Brown Esqr.
Comr of Ind. Affs.
Washington City D. C.

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[1] Kappler, 11, p. 584.

[Related Correspondence.]

[BROWN TO EWING[1]]

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
March 14th, 1850.

HON. THOMAS EWING,
Secretary of the Interior.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for the consideration of the President, and, if he shall think proper, for transmission to the Senate for its constitutional action, two treaties with Indians of New Mexico: one negotiated with the Navajoe tribe, on the 9th Sept. 1849, by Col J. M. Washington of the Army, and J. S. Calhoun, United States Indian Agent at Santa Fe, and the other with the Utah tribe, negotiated by Agent Calhoun on the 13th [30th?] of December last.

The circumstances under which the first mentioned treaty was entered into, are set forth in an official despatch of Col Washington dated September 25th 1849, communicated to Congress with the President's late annual message, and which will be found at page 111 of Senate document No. 1. of the present Session. For information in relation to the other, I would respectfully refer to the report of Agent Calhoun transmitting it, a copy of which is herewith.

The provisions of those treaties appear to be judicious and well suited to establish a definite understanding with the Indians on the subject of our future relations with them: and, if properly carried out, will, no doubt, be productive of good results. I would therefore respectfully commend these treaties to favourable consideration.

Very &c
O. B.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[2]]

No. 29.

INDIAN AGENCY,
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.
Jany 3rd 1850.

SIR,

In consequence of a communication addressed to Governor Munroe, by Col. May, which was placed before me, at the request of the Governor, I drew up the terms of a treaty, and Col. May and Genl. Cyrus Choice were authorized, as Commissioners, to hear what the Apaches had to say, and to make with them a treaty, if the said Commissioners should come to the conclusion, the Apache Chiefs, who might present themselves, were duly authorized to represent the *tribe.*

The accompanying copy of a letter[3] from General Choice, marked No. 1, will give you all the information which has come to this point—that I have seen.

Within the last fifteen days, a number of murders have been committed—between this and El Paso—and in the interior South, and

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[1] O. I. A., R. B., No. 6, p. 291.

[2] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 406. See File-box, "Treaties, copies."

[3] See p. 93.

South East. It matters not what others may say, a stronger arm than has yet been here, ought to be in this territory—*All is not well*—Murders and depredations are occuring daily, and they are of such frequent occurence, we seem to await patiently, our fate.

While absent at Abiquin, the Governor of San Ildefonso called to complain that Mexicans, and others, were thrusting themselves into their Pueblos selling spirituous liquors, and creating great mischief and trouble with his people, and desiring advice as to what he should do—I have not yet seen the said Governor; but I beg you for advice in the premises—

Pardon me for saying we are as ignorant of the actings and doings in the United States, as we were two months ago—We have neither letters or papers—

I am,
dear Sir,
Your obt Servt.

JAMES S. CALHOUN
Ind. Agt.

To,
ORLANDO BROWN, Esq
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City,
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 30.

INDIAN AGENCY
SANTA FE NEW MEXICO
Jany 17th 1850

SIR

A mail closes for El Paso this morning and I learn that Gen Brooke has established a monthly mail between that point and San Antonio, Tex. I seize the moment to say, we have a *rumor* that our mail for the States, for the 1st of Novr last, is lost, and the carriers killed by Indians.[2] If this be true then we are ready to concede the loss of those of the 1st of Decr and 1st of this month—and if so, it will be a matter of the deepest regret to us of this territory.

Our Indian troubles[3] are increasing in every direction, I made a treaty with the Utahs on the 30th of last month and since then *it is said* they have killed seven Mexicans and drove off a large quantity of Stock. There is *no doubt* as to the mischief done, but as to the circumstances, and by whom, there is doubt, which I will enquire into, so soon as I can procure a proper escort. We hear of the Apaches, East West and South, more daring and impudent than ever, As earnest, I suppose, of their future good intentions, the Apaches, some eight days ago, sent ten of their women to Col May at Socorro, [who] sent them off immediately. The circumstances are not explained to us.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 416.

[2] Lieutenant Burnside was sent out to investigate the attack upon the mail-carriers and his account of the expedition is given later on, in full, also a copy of the orders under which he acted.

[3] As evidence of this, see the letters from McLaws on pp. 101–102.

The trade and intercourse with the Apaches and Comanches by *Mexicans*, Americans, and Pueblo Indians, is rapidly increasing, and until this is checked, we can not hope for the slightest improvement in our affairs.

1 Let the Laws regulating trade &c be extended over these tribes at once.

2 Each tribe should have *fixed limits* assigned to them, and there compelled to remain, though the U. S. Govt. should have to support them for a time.

3. The Laws of No. 1. should be extended over the Pueblos, and they divided in such a way as to give to each district an Agent, and each pueblo, for this year should have a Sub-Agent.

4. These Agents should have Ordnance and ordnance Stores, to be used as occasion may require.

5 It is my decided opinion, it would be the best possible economy, to send out two mounted regiments for service here—without them. you can not explore the country, so as to decide discreetly where you should locate the four wild tribes—the Apaches, Comanches, Navajoes and Utahs—without them, you can not keep the Indians in the limits you may assign them, nor can you prevent an illicit trade and intercourse, and the people of this territory must neither expect safety to their persons or property.

Mr. Hatcher, the guide to Col. Colliers party returned last night and gives us melancholy intelligence as to the suffering of emigrants on the road—Something ought to be done for these starving people.

Capt. Thorn, who had command of the escort, was drowned in crossing the Rio Colorado—also, a dragoon and two Mexicans—There was a death also, from disease—The balance of the party, went through, in safety.

I am admonished I must close.

☞A few Indians ought to be called to Washington.

Respectfully

J. S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt.

O. Brown Esqr
Comr. Ind. Affs
Washington

[Related Correspondence.]

[McLAWS TO HOWE.[1]]

HEAD QUARTERS 9TH MIL DEPARTMENT
December 24th 1849.

MAJOR.

I have the honor herewith to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 22nd. with the letter of Don Manuel Armijo enclosed.

Colonel Munroe directs, That, if there is a probability of overtaking the party of Apache Indians of which you make mention, You organise immediately a sufficient mounted force, to pursue, and endeavour, to overtake an punish the Indians in the most exemplary manner for their depredation &c. to recapture the prisoners and prisoners carried off.

You are authorised to make any disposition of Captain Kers command which you think necessary, to ensure the execution of the above objects.

You will forward to Captain Ker, the enclosed communication addressed to him, in which he is notified of the authority granted to you, relative to his command.

So soon as the services of Captain Ker or his command can be dispensed with, you will order them to return to Cibolletta

Your obdt Servt

L. McLAWS
1st Lt 7 Infy
A A A Genl

Major HOWE
Commanding
Alburquerque.

[McLAWS TO KER.[2]]

HEAD QUARTERS 9TH MIL DEPARTMENT
December 24th 1849

CAPTAIN.

Major Howe, being instructed to make an expedition against a party of Apache Indians & it being probable that a larger mounted force will be required, than he has under his control—Colonel Munroe has authorised him, to make such disposition of the force at your Post (Cibolletta) as he may deem necessary.

You will accordingly hold yourself and command in readiness to obey any order, from Major Howe.

So soon as your services can be dispensed with, from the expedition now contemplated Major Howe has been instructed that you return to your Post.

Respectfully
Your obdt servt

L. McLAWS
1st Lt 7 Infy
A A A Genl

Captain KER
Commanding
Cibolletta

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[1] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 2, pp. 11-12.

[2] Ibid., p. 12.

[McLAWS TO MAY.[1]]

HEAD QUARTERS 9TH MIL DEPARTMENT
Santa Fé New Mexico, January 13th 1850.

COLONEL.

The accompany Department order No. 1 directs that company D 2nd Dragoons be turned over to Lieut Griffin 2nd artillery with the proper proportion, from the squadron, of horses and horse equipage, arms, amunition, accoutrements &c Lieut Griffin will then proceed with the company and take Post at Albiquin

Recent Indian difficulties in the northern portion of the Territory require a mounted force to be stationed at Albiquin, and it becomes necessary to detail a company from your command for that service there being no other *available* mounted force—The Dragoons at Taos have become so much reduced in numbers that they are barely sufficient to protect the inhabitants in the vicinity of that Post from the constant depredations of the Indians—

It was Colonel Munroes intention and desire to retain the squadron under your command. But the necessities of service have rendered the seperation of that force, at present, unavoidable. But it is hoped that events may so happen, that the squadron, can be again united.

Your obdt servt

L MCLAWS *1st Lt 7 Infy A A A Genl*

Col. MAY

[McLAWS TO BEALL.[2]]

HEAD QUARTERS 9TH MIL DEPARTMENT
Santa Fe New Mexico Jany 31'' 1850.

COLONEL

I have the honor herewith to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of the 29th

Colonel Munroe directs me to inform you that one company of Dragoons, under Lieut C. Griffin 2 arty is now at Abiquin He is aware that there is not a sufficient force under your command to accomplish all that you would desire to perform, But there is no disposable force now in the Territory which could be sent to reinforce your command. Major Steen's company at Doñana has been continually in the field. The exigencies of service, render it necessary that his present position should be occupied—It is hoped that the company at Abiquin will be sufficient for all purposes,—I have been instructed by the Col. to inform Captain Judd at Las Vegas, that the Uta & Apache Indians are reported to be in large numbers on the Rayado Frontier.

Respectfully
Your obdt servt

L. MCLAWS
1 Lieut 7 Infy
A A A Genl

Col B L. BEALL
Commanding
Don Fernandez de Taos

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[1] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 2, p. 17.

[2] Ibid, p. 21.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 31.

INDIAN AGENCY,
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.
Jany 25, 1850.

SIR,

On the 17th of the present month, I addressed to you a hastily written letter, a copy of which is herein enclosed. Since then I have crossed the mountains north, and visited the Pueblo of Taos, and returned last night having been in a continual snow storm for seven days.

The Indians of Taos were in a moody and dissatisfied State. They complained of Mexican encroachments upon their Soil, and that the laws by which they had been governed from time immemorial, were being subverted, and gave as evidence of the latter fact, that their Alcaldes were now appointed by the Government at Santa Fe, instead of the annual elections to which they had been accustomed. They pray for protection, and the extension of the United States Indian Laws over them.

I promised to make known to the President of the United States their complaints, and assured them, that in good time, proper remedies would be applied. This gave them decided satisfaction. The wrongs to which the Pueblo Indians are subjected, are inconceivable, and ought to be remedied without a moments delay. Mexican Alcaldes, sheriffs &c &c. appointed by American authority, are demanding just such contributions *as they may desire*, for their own use—and many of the Pueblos have yielded to these unjust demands, and for which there is not the shadow of a law. The Alcaldes go a step further, and divorce *a woman* from her husband, whenever it suits their pleasure.

On my return from Taos, I found two deputations waiting for advice in reference to these glaring wrongs, and through Governor Munroes orders I hope to arrest a part of the mischief complained of.

I must repeat, what I have so frequently written to you, that these Indians ought to have immediate protection, or worse evils than any yet experienced, will be witnessed in this territory.

☞ If there can not be immediate Congressional action, I respectfully submit, that by a treaty, which I can make at once with these Indians, the evils alluded to can all be corrected. There ought to be no delay in this matter.

The depredations by the Apache and Navajo Indians, during the past week, have been numerous, and several murders perpetrated. It matters not what others may say to you, it is my duty to advise you, that our Indian troubles are daily increasing, and our *efficiency* as rapidly decreasing.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 416.

☞Two additional mounted Regiments are absolutely necessary for the proper protection of the interests of New Mexico, and this ~~will~~ would be conceded by every intelligent individual, if he could *see* the truth as we know it to exist.

Many of the Indians are exceedingly anxious to visit the President of the United States, and I am decidedly of the opinion, they ought to be indulged on account of the public good that would necessarily result therefrom. Unless the Government of the United States should be pleased to give me military employment in this territory, I should be pleased to accompany such a deputation as may be authorized to visit Washington.

I am, Sir,
With great respect,
Your obt. Servt

J. S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt

Orlando Brown Esqr.
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 32.

Indian Agency
Santa Fe, New Mexico
Jany. 25th 1850.

Sir.

Since I forwarded my mail of this morning, in charge of Mr Brent and party, I have had a large number of applications for Licenses to trade with the Kioway and Comanche Indians. As these traders informed me they did not intend leaving for several days, I did not give them the permits asked for.

I have frequently called your attention to the pernicious consequences resulting from the indiscriminate trade[2] and intercourse permitted with the Indians of this territory—See my letters of the 15th of last October—Novr. 2d. & 7th. The following is an extract from my No. 18. Novr. 2d.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 429.

[2] The documents on pp. 107–109 illustrate the various troubles growing out of the trade with the Indians.

"The constant and unrestrained intercourse of *traders* with the Indians of this territory, is, perhaps, the greatest curse upon it, and so exceedingly pernicious is it, I have ventured to suggest to Govr. Munroe, the propriety of extending, *by order*, the laws of Congress in relation to trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, over this territory as a military measure, offensive and defensive, called for by the war demonstrations of the wild tribes. He has taken the matter into consideration, but has given no intimation of the conclusion to which he may possibly arrive."

On the 21st of November, last, I was authorized to give the following notice, which I caused to be extensively circulated.

INDIAN AGENCY
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO,
November 21st, 1849.

Licenses, to trade with Indians, will be granted by the undersigned, upon the following conditions, provided they are approved by His Excellency, Governor Munroe, Military commander of this Department.

Applicants must be citizens of the United States, produce satisfactory testimonials of good character, and give bond in a penal sum not *exceeding* five thousand dollars, with one or more sureties, that he will faithfully observe all the laws and regulations made for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes of the United States, and in no respect violate the same, and that they will not trade in fire-arms, powder, lead, or other munitions of war.

Applicants will distinctly state what tribe they wish to trade with, and under a license granted, they will not be authorized to trade with others.

For the present, no license will be granted authorizing trade or intercourse with the Apaches, Navajoes, or Utahs.

JAMES S. CALHOUN,
Indian Agent.

The foregoing regulations having been approved, all traders and others are informed, a non-compliance with the conditions will subject offenders to the penalties due to irregular traders.

By calling at my office, the laws mentioned can be examined, and such further information given as may be desired.

J. S. C.

Nov. 24–2in.

At the time I issued the foregoing notice, I was not ignorant that the laws of the United States, regulating trade and intercourse with Indians, had not been extended over this territory, and my object was to arrest the evils—inflicted upon this people by mischievous wandering traders, to such an extent as might be practicable. To Americans and Mexicans, I have taken the responsibility of charging each a fee of ten dollars—$10.

This, I supposed for a time, had checked the trade and intercourse; but not So—for a dozen or more would Club together, select one as Chief, and the whole business would be conducted in his name—Under these circumstances I have issued *three* licenses—but the number of traders now actually with the Indians, ~~were~~ I have reason to beleive, were never greater, and never more injurious to the public tranquility—No one doubts the fact, that notwithstanding the effort to arrest and restrict the trading mentioned, many of the traders do not hesitate to go into the Countries where the Apaches, Navajoes and Utahs are found. This induced me to give the following *notice* in *Spanish* as well as English.

NOTICE

Indian Agency,
Santa Fe, December 16th, 1849.

In no instance has the undersigned granted a License authorizing trade with the Apaches, Navijoes or Utahs, and with the first and last named tribes he includes the Jicarillas. All trade with these Indians is irregular, and traders are subject to such penalties as may be imposed by the legally constituted authorities of this Territory.

J. S. Calhoun, *Indian Agt.*

2 in.

But I doubt very much whether this notice has had any other effect than to make the traders a little more cautious—

The Pueblo Indians are in the ~~in the~~ constant habit of trading with the Comanches, which ought to be *gently and quietly stopped.* In every instance I have promptly given to these applicants a simple permit, without charging a fee of any amount, but treating them with the greatest kindness and *hospitality*, the latter at some *considerable cost*, which I trust will not be disapproved, when it is remembered, our relations with them are in a critical State, rendered so, as I have frequently advised you, by the iniquitous conduct of Alcaldes, Prefects, and evil disposed Mexicans, Americans, English, and others—all committing gross wrongs, which are not, and which, as the law stands, I can not correct or remedy—To some of these wrongs, I alluded to in my letter of this date, which should have been numbered 31.

With the hope that this letter may overtake Mr Brent's party, and reach you at an early day,

I have the honor to be,
Your obt. Servt.

J. S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt

Orlando Brown Esqr
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[Related Correspondence.]

[McLAWS TO ALEXANDER.[1]]

Hd. Qrs. 9 Mil. Dept.
Santa Fe N. Mex°. June 6. 50.

Colonel,

I have the honor hereby to acknowledge the receipt of the Post return of Las Vegas under your command for the month of May 1850 copies of orders issued during the month & of a communication of the 2d Inst. In reference to Maj. Griers command at the Rayado, to persons trading with the Indians & requesting that one or two Mountain Howitzers with ammunition be sent to Las Vegas.

Col. Munroe directs me to reply

As regards sending Co. K 2d Drgs: to the Rayado to reinforce Maj. Griers command; you are allowed to make such disposition of that company as in your opinion would most conduce to the interest of the Service But in ordering Lt. Adams with Co. K to report to Major Grier inform the Major that in so doing, you are not deprived of the right to recal the company for service at your Post, should any exigency arise requiring its presence; It is not thought necessary that any order or instructions other than those already given should be issued relative to the joint co-operation of the Forces at Las Vegas & the Rayado whenever you or Major Grier should require assistance from each other; because it is known that entire unanimity will be observed in order to advance the interest of the Service. The authority to grant Licences to trade with the Indians has been vested by the Governor in the Indian Agent alone. No Licence to trade with the Apaches has been or will be granted by the Indian Agent. You will keep a strict watch on all trading parties if any are found without licences you can use your discretion as to retaining them in confinement keeping their Goods or merely turning them back with orders not to proceed In both cases you will report the facts to these Hd. Qrs: If persons or parties even with Licences to trade should be found having contraband articles for traffic in their possession such as arms or amunition of any kind or liquors of any sort you will arrest & confine the Parties & seize & hold their

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[1] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 3, pp. 90–91.

Goods until the decision of the Col. Comdg upon each case is known. You will be careful on every occasion to obtain the correct names of the Individuals I forward herewith a Letter from Col Calhoun the Indian Agent to Col. Munroe of June 2. 1850 containing a list of Persons who have been authorized to trade with the Indians in & upon the Borders of New Mexico.

A large body of Camanche Indians who are represented as being friendly are now collected on the Pecos at the Bosque Redando; So soon as arrangements can be entered into with them by which we will be enabled to open trade & at the same time cut off all intercourse with the hostile Apaches & other unfriendly Indians; trading Licences will be granted under proper guarantees & restrictions; It is desirable to send them the above notice & if an opportunity does not otherwise offer, it will perhaps be necessary to effect that object for you to grant a Licence to some one to trade with them; if such is the case you are hereby authorised to grant a special License, specifying the time when the Licence was given & when it expires & designating by name first the principal & then his associates

Respectfully
Your obt. Servt.

L. McLaws
1st Lt 7th Infy
A A A Genl

Col. E. B. Alexander
Commdg
Las Vegas

[MUNROE TO JONES.[1]]

Hd. Qrs. 9 Mil. Dept:
Santa Fe N. Mex: 11 June 1850.

Sir,

The proper regulation of Trade & Intercourse between the people of New Mexico & the Indian Tribes on its Borders is so intimately connected with whatever relates to Military operations that I regret I did not bring the subject to the particular notice of the Secretary of War at an earlier period. The Files of the Home Dept will I believe shew from the correspondence of the Ind: Agent Col: Calhoun many of the difficulties which exist from the want of such regulations; As a sequence to these remarks I take the liberty of submitting the following propositions for such consideration as they may seem entitled to.

1st The Extension over New Mexico &c of the present Laws regulating Trade & Intercourse with the Indians Tribes with such modifications as may adapt them to their new sphere of operation.

2d The Imposition of suitable penalties for Violations of the eleventh article of the Treaty of peace between the U S & Mexico

3d That the Commander of the Troops be invested with superiory authority over the Indians Department in whatever relates to these 1st & 2d propositions so long as our present peculiar relations with the Indian Tribes continue. The independant action of different agents owning no common superior makes the propriety of some such rule sufficiently obvious. For a long time past the Praire Tribes have been supplied with arms and ammunition by the traders on the Frontier of Texas & the contiguous States; In this Territory from the utterly unscrupulous character of much of its population illicit trade has at all times under its former, as well as its present government been extensively carried on. I believe I do not err in stating that five-sixths of the Mules in New Mexico and have been brought from Mexico the produce of predatory Indian incursions into that country.

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[1] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 3, pp. 98-99.

Mules form the Staple on one side & arms and ammunition the first item on the other of all the Traffic carried on & this commerce is pursued with Bands in actual Hostility against us, nearly to the same extent as if at peace

I am respectfully
Your Very obt Servt

Sgd JOHN MUNROE
Bvt. Col. U. S. A
Comdg

Maj. Genl. R JONES
Adg. Gen.
U. S. A.

[MUNROE TO GRAHAM.[1]]

HD. QRS. 9 MIL. DEPT.
Santa Fe N. Mex. Octr. 15. 50

SIR,

I have received your Letter of the 13 Inst. on the subject of the Utahs and New Mexico Traders.

For the purpose of properly regulating trade with the Utahs you are hereby authorised to grant such Licenses to traffic with them as in your judgement & discretion you may deem proper. In relation to ammunition you will also have the regulation of it allowing them to purchase moderate supplies as you suggest.

The enclosed Letter of this date from Col. Calhoun Indian Agent to me and having my approval you can view as being addressed to yourself

Mr. Ashurst Attorney General will visit you for the purpose of bailing out the prisoners, I pursued a similar course with contraband traders at Cibolletta

The absence of Congressional Legislation regulating trade with the Indian Tribes within our new acquisitions and also to carry out the terms of our treaty with Mexico throws responsibilities upon me in the exercise of which I have to use all due discretion

I am &c &c
Major GRAHAM— JOHN MUNROE

[CALHOUN TO CRAWFORD.[2]]

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
Jany. 25th 1850.

SIR,

The impression prevails that our mail for the United States of November last, is lost. That mail contained the original of the enclosed copy of a letter[3] to you, which with the accompanying memorandum,[4] will fully explain the object desired; and I sincerely hope you will, at an early day, gratify my friend, Lt Burnside, who is an officer of decided merit. Lt. B's application will be forwarded to the Adjt. General's Office by the conveyance which carries this to you.

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[1] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 3, p. 202.

[2] A. G. O., C 64 of 1850.

[3] See Calhoun to Crawford, October 27, 1849, A. G. O., C 47 of 1849.

[4] Prepared for Calhoun by Lieutenant A. C. Burnside, Ibid.

My last letter from Washington was dated in July last, and we are as ignorant as men can be of what has transpired in the States since that period.

Will you not enlighten me, by documents, or otherwise?

With great respect,
Your obt. Servt.

J. S. Calhoun

Sec. of War
Washington City

[CALHOUN TO CRAWFORD.[1]]

Santa Fe, New Mexico
Jany. 25th. 1850.

Sir.

The two enclosed letters will show you the reason why I again arrest your attention for a moment. These gentlemen, the writers of the two letters, feel themselves aggrieved, and I am decidedly of the opinion, if you will cause this matter to be thoroughly investigated, as I doubt not you will, you will come to the conclusion that I have too wit, they have been neglected, for causes not stated in either of the accompanying communications.

My impression is, the names of these gentlemen were sent up, and the individuals, in consequence of their meritorious conduct, *were recommended for promotion.* But unfortunately for them, Lt. Thomas[2] is a relation of Governor Francis Thomas of Maryland, and it is believed that Senator Benton prevailed upon Sec. Marcy to withhold Thomas' name, and that could not be done without showing to the public gross injustice, as the officers were alike meritorious, and therefore, rather than act in opposition to Mr. Benton's wishes, in reference to Thomas, they were made to share the same fate, which was just, but the fate to which they were subjected, I verily beleive should be reversed, and I, respectfully, ask you to make such enquiries as shall satisfy your own mind upon the subject, and if compatible with your sense of justice, I know it will afford you as much pleasure to advance these officers, as they will derive by receiving what they claim as but sheer justice, too long deferred.

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[1] A. G. O., Files C 63 and C 132 of 1850.

[2] Francis John Thomas fought on the Confederate side during the Civil War and was killed at the Battle of Bull Run.

The facts as I state them, are, in my opinion, unknown to Judd, and hence some unjust allusions in his letter. Lt Thomas' friends were, doubtless, correctly informed, as they were as devoted to the then administration as Mr Benton, but they were less potential.

I am,
Sir,
With great respect,
Your obt Servt.,
J. S. CALHOUN.

SEC. OF WAR.
Washington City,
D. C.

[Inclosures]

1.

[THOMAS TO CALHOUN]

SANTA FE NEW MEXICO
January 24th 1850

MY DEAR SIR

At Captain Judd's[1] advice & request, I beg to mention to you the follow- facts, premising, that though myself a party interested, still as I have almost concluded my arrangements to leave the Army. I feel that I ought not to let any false delicacy on my part restrain me from claiming what I conceive to be due, inasmuch as *silence* on *my* part might indirectly militate against the just claims of my friends and brothers-in-arms. I will therefore mention the main facts as succinctly as possible—

On the 12th day of September 1847, while the Army was lying in front of Mexico, Twiggs'[2] Division, constituting the Right, was employed in making an active demonstration against the enemy's left to favor the operations of our left, on the enemy's right, to wit, the points of Chapultepec, and the causeways leading thence into the city.

Twiggs' Artillery being found too light for effective service, a
was
twelve pound field Battery belonging to *Quitman's*[3] *Division* ~~and~~ ordered to perform *temporary service* with *Twiggs.* On this service

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[1] Henry Bethel Judd. Many of the letters of Major Judd, descriptive of New Mexican conditions, are on file in the War Department and are highly interesting.

[2] David Emanuel Twiggs, who distinguished himself at the storming of Monterey and who was the general in command in Texas at the time of her secession. Twiggs was dismissed from the U. S. A. and joined the C. S. A.

[3] John Anthony Quitman who also distinguished himself at the storming of Monterey.

~~they~~ it continued until the afternoon of the 13th, whe,(n) the enemy's right having been beaten, and our left rapidly approaching the Gavita's of Belen and San Posme, the Battery was again ordered to rejoin Quitman, which it did at the Belen Gate before night, threw up epaulments, and on the 14th, marched into the City of Mexico with the victorious Army, *and was the first Battery in the Grand Plaza.* The services of this Battery were spoken of in the highest terms, by Generals Scott, Quitman, and Twiggs, the latter of whom, in his Division Order on the occasion, " tendered his *personal thanks* to Captain Steptoe and the *Officers* of his Battery," with a few expressions of compliment, and admiration, unnecessary for me to particularize.

From the above short statement, you will perceive that Steptoe's Battery[1] acted under the *great disadvantage*, of serving during the same battle, under *two different Generals*, and with *two distinct Divisions.* The consequence was, that, the Battery was only known to, and mentioned by, the two Generals as *Steptoe's Battery*, and the after result is, that the reward, bestowed in *every other case without exception upon every officer of Light Artillery during the war*, has in this case been withheld from the ~~office~~ subalterns of this particular Battery. That the Battery *was* productive of effect, is shown by the fact that its ~~officers~~ Captain received the Brevet of *Lieutenant Colonel* for this very action, while its subalterns, 1st Lieut. *Judd*, 1st Lieut. *Brown*, 1st Lieut. *Thomas* and 2d Lieut. *Welch* were passed by unnoticed.

I would further mention that Captain Judd and myself have both received many letters from our Brother officers, expressive of the feelings with which they regard this neglect,—Of the tone of their letters, that of Captain Judd's to me, which has been placed in your hands, is but the reflection—Should you be of opinion that our services entitle us to a reward (which we do not claim as a *desert*, further than that the services were of the same nature, and in fact *a part* of those that have been so rewarded) I beg to bespeak your aid and influence on behalf of the subalterns of that Battery, whose services gained its Captain a Lieutenant Colonelcy.

in the case
I have but little interest —(and that principally from a
desire
feeling of friendship, and a strong ~~feeling~~ of justice to my Brother officers) since one of the subalterns I have referred to (Lieut. Welch)

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[1] The letters on pp. 114–119, 146–148, throw additional light upon Steptoe's Battery.

is since dead, and another, myself expect shortly to retire from the service

I am Colonel
With great respect
Yours Very Sincerely

Fra^s. J. Thomas

Col J. S. Calhoun

~~Private~~

2.

[JUDD TO THOMAS.]

Las Vegas New Mexico
January 15th

My Dear Thomas—

The more I dwell upon the indignities, slights and neglects cast upon the officers of *Steptoes Battery* by being passed on in silence, while men who have never seen the soil of Mexico or heard the sound of a hostile shot, have been crowned with honors, the less am I inclined to support such d——g injustice and to be subjected to such inequitous insults—It is our right, it is our solemn duty to demand justice and we must not allow false delicacy to suppress the truth or balk our principles of what we believe to be our righteous dues.

The acts making the last Brevets have capped the work and we need no longer hesitate to demand what we have fought and toiled for so long in vain—I need not say how much I appreciate the treatment *you* have received nor how greedily I thirst to see your neglect repaired

Now must be our time, or never; the present Session is a long one and may be the last which will offer us a chance to obtain the desired end of *simple justice*—I have written to *Hugh Smith* a very decided letter in behalf of yourself, the Bearer and myself, and have desired him to go *direct to the President* and *demand* as our right that position conferred upon so many less deserving of it. He will probably at my request consult with Mr. Yulee—

Now, Thomas, do you by the opportunity offered by Mr. Beek's party renew your statement of last winter, *demand* our rights, as *rights* alone and call upon the member to whom you address yourself in the name of *all* of *us* for that *justice* withheld from us so long thro' the indolence or indifference of our *Captain* for whom *we* gained a Lt. Colonelcy—

Go also to Col. Calhoun who is the intimate friend of the War
statement in
Secty, and give him a writing of our claims, our services and our demands, and from what I know of him, he will be an able

and a willing advocate. Let no false modesty interfere with this duty, but look upon it, as I do, as a sacred obligation demanded by what is due our friends, our history and our future reputation—Make your statement full, clear and explicit; let the dates be made plain and the reasons why we have not been mentioned in the Reports of the Generals so apparent that no misconception can arise—viz; the *indolence* or *indifference* of our immediate Commander, or the fact that being attached to no particular Division no Genrl. felt interested in our proceedings and consequently omitted the mention of the Subalterns—Do this, my dear Thomas, for us all, and be assured that I will not relinquish our claims until justice is either forgotten or received—

Yours hastily but truly

JUDD

We seek nothing that is not *right;* omit therefore no step that is *honorable*—

[Related Correspondence.]

[JUDD AND THOMAS TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.[1]]

NEW MEXICO, *27th January 1849.*

At the request of our friend Col. James S. Calhoun the following statement is respectfully submitted to The Honourable, The Secretary of War.

Of all the Officers who were attached as Subalterns to the Batterie's operating with the Army under the General in Chief during that brilliant Campaign which resulted in the fall of the Mexican Capital, and the termination of the War, those *alone* of "Steptoe's Battery" have remained *unnoticed, unrewarded,* and *unknown,* as having been participators in that glorious achievement.

This Battery—of Brass 12 Pdr. Guns, and 24 Pdr. Howitzers arranged for Field purposes,—was organized and equipped at Tampico, by Lieut. & Bvt. Capt. Henry B. Judd, assisted by Lieut. & Bvt. Capt. Brown 3d. arty, under the supervision of its Captain E. J. Steptoe 3d. art.

Bvt. Capt. Judd with one half the Battery—3 Guns—landed with the Troops at Vera Cruz, and was the first place in position, soon after which he was joined by the rest of the Officers, and the remainder of the Battery. The history of that Campaign embraces the history of that Battery, whose Officers were present with it, commanding, directing, and bringing into action the men whom the Subalterns had instructed and disciplined in the duties of that arm of Service at all the actions in which it was engaged. It was the good fortune of Lieuts. Judd and Brown to be placed in a situation, at the bridge of Medelin near Vera Cruz, where a signal service was rendered to the gallant Col. Harney, by routing with their Guns the enemy that had held him at bay from a position unapproachable with his Command, and for which service he made it his duty to cause them to be remembered. These Brevets, however, not being in any way connected with the movements which followed the fall of Vera Cruz have failed to place the recipients on that honourable list which in future years will be referred to as the most distinguishing mark of the service rendered by those whose names are there enrolled.

In this small but hotly contested affair Capt. Steptoe was not an actor. During the siege of Vera Cruz; at the battle of Cerro Gordo; the Capture of Pueblo;

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[1] A. G. O., C 31 and C 132 of 1849, enclosed in C 63 of 1850.

at the Garita of Piedad (or San Antonio): the entrance into the City of Mexico and for three days afterwards while the populace and released prisoners, were let loose upon our army that Battery was in position *and never without its Subalterns who*, each commanding a Gun, directed, controlled, and entirely governed the pieces which they fought.

If facts are wanting to prove the efficiency of this Battery, they are amply furnished by the *two* Brevets received by its Captain, one of a Major, the other of a Lieut. Col: and the certificates of merit, issued by the department to nearly every private of his Battery who returned to the United States. But his Subalterns, Lieuts. and Bvt. Captains—Judd—H. Brown, and Lieut. F. J. Thomas, who were present at, and took part in *every affair*, in which their Captain was engaged—and some that it was not his good fourtune to share, remain neglected, forgotten and unmentioned.

The cause of this is easily explained. The Battery from its being the heaviest Field Battery with the Army, was permanently attached to no Division, Brigade, or particular Army Corps, but held in reserve and sent wherever its superior weight of metal rendered it efficient over the lighter, but more mobile Batteries of 6 pounders, which were all incorporated with some particular Brigade of Troops. Thus very naturally, no General Officer, considered it as his especial duty to mention, the Services of a Battery not under his immediate controul, beyond the ordinary thanks he might choose to convey to its Captain, and each thinking us attached to another Brigade or Division whose General would see that justice was rendered us, refrained from giving us that place in his report, which our services, and successes fully entitled the Battery to receive, and we have suffered accordingly.

Our names will not be found on record, even in the reports of the several affairs above enumerated, or if they enter into any of them, so *partial* a mention is made, as to cause an invidious and unjust inference to be at once drawn from them; as for example at Cerro Gerdo and the Garita of Belin, when all were present, but somewhat seperated by the disposition of our respective Guns, two are mentioned and the others not noticed because not coming under the direct observation of the Officer in that part of the field with the first two. We cannot therefore refer to records, Orders, or Reports, but to our statements upon honour, to our Captain and to half the Officers of that victorious Army. Honours and rewards have been showered upon our Commander and upon our men, while the perils, trials, efforts and successes of the junior Officers remain unrequited. If those only who have fought for, and won, their honours have been rewarded, how *low* are we sunk, in the opinion of our judges who still plod through our profession with humble grade and lowly rank from which we have striven in vain to elevate ourselves? How dreary is the future to those whose honourable ambition meets with such a return? The past has gained us nothing, what hope have we then for the future, even should our experienced but neglected services be again needed by our beloved Country? Of the three Subalterns of that Battery now living, One has served his Country *eleven years*, seven of which have been passed in the field or upon distant stations, another nine, and another six years. The junior Lieut F. J. Thomas, was an active participator in the siege and fall of Monterey for which he has never been noticed and it is but fair for us all to infer, that our lives devoted to a profession which we love, might draw to an humble close amid the most brilliant successes, to which we may have been permitted to be martyrs, but never allowed to hope for rewards while living.

On the 12th and 13th of Sepr. 47, our Battery was posted on an open road, to open a fire upon the work at the Garita Piedad (or San Antonio) as a diversion in favour of the attack upon the Castle of Chepultepec. We contended agains a Battery in position, behind strong fortifications of double our number o Guns in double our calibre.

We on both days silenced their fire, dismounted some of their Guns, cause the work to be hastily evacuated, *and under this powerful diversion the Castl of Chepultepec was attacked* and carried; Each Subaltern here commanded Gun, our Captain was Brevetted a Lieut. Col. for Chepultepec, five miles off his Officers were not noticed but the men have received Certificates of Meri for this affair.

Pardon, Sir, the plainness, and abruptness of this statement, made at th instance of one who has seen and felt an interest in our position and the neglect we have suffered, and which is also essential in the absence of all reports and records at the War Office.

With high respect,
We remain
Your Obt Servts

(Signed) Henry B. Judd,
F. J. Thomas,
Lieutenants 3d. Artillery.

The Honourable
The Secretary of War
Washington City
D. C.

[BROWN TO SHIELDS.[1]]

Fort Adams R. I.
June 7th 1850

General:

I have the honor to recall myself to your recollection and with this without further preface, to ask your valuable services in seconding my claims upon the government for a Brevet earned as I think at "Cerro Gordo."

You may remember that I was in that engagement—that it was with the assistance of the sturdy men of your Brigade we were enabled during the night of the 18th April to place our guns upon the eminence opposite the enemy's works—that the night preceeding the battle was one of hard endurance and labor for the men of your command with whom I was associated in dragging the guns by inches up the mountain—that the two guns of Steptoe's Battery were placed upon the crest of the hill without a shovel full of earth in front to cover our thin files from the plunging fire of the ennimy's batters, while the 24 lb gun on our Right was comfortably ensconced behind a parapet built by the sappers and miners the previous night—that the next morning you—the only General Officer I saw then, came up in person to the summit of the mountain and while examining the position of the guns exchanged some words with me while we were preparing for action, and to the effect that we were not to fail to open upon the ennemies heights by 8 O. clock—and your own personal observation then & there made can enable you to judge whether steptoes guns had been planted at the post of danger and of honor—

I now claim a small share of the credit due for that brilliant, bold feat of arms, in placing our Artillery on a vantage ground amidst the clouds, and that in presence and in face of the ennemies batteries—

All the officers of artillery who participated in the cannonade that followed, were brevetted—except myself.—I am impatient under this unenviable and as I think unjust exception—which leaves me alone without distinction and at this late day I have determined to surmount all scruples of delicacy and plead my own cause with that energy and perseverance which ever comes to the assistance of men resolved at all hazards to vindicate themselves in what is just and Right—

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[1] A. G. O., S 157 of 1850.

If upon consideration of my case you deem it worthy of your attention and good wishes I earnestly solicit your intercession with the war department in my favor—You know general from your past experience, that injustice, slights and neglects must be fatal to the hopes and aspirations of a military man who strives for an honest fame.

With many wishes for your continued prosperity and advancement in the high cause before you

I remain
With high respect & esteem
Your ob. svt.

HACH BROWN
Bvt Capt U. S. A.

To General JAMES SHIELDS,
Hon. Senator from Ill.
Washington D. C.

[BROWN TO JONES.[1]]

FORT ADAMS R. I.
June 8th 1850

GENERAL:

As the subject of conferring Brevets for services in the late war with Mexico may again be revived and reopened, I respectfully request and invite an examination of my claims to an additional Brevet for the Battle of "Cerro Gordo."

No particular report of the operations of Colonel Steptoe's Battery in that in action was made; it formed no part of the Division of General Twiggs, and his report of the action was altogether overlooked—

A supplemental paragraph, in vague and general terms of the usual stereotyped form, which would have applied as well to any other battle as that of "Cerro Gordo:" carried with it no convincing proofs and so far from amending only aggravated and made the previous slight more glaring and apparent.

Hence it is, I earnestly seek from the Department a more particular examination of my claims for a Brevet for services in the action above referred to—

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Yr. ob. st.

HACH BROWN
Bvt Capt U. S. A.

To Major Genl. R JONES
Adj Genl U S. A.
Washington D. C.

[STEPTOE TO JONES.[2]]

FORT MEADE, FLA.
June 28 1850

GENERAL—

At the request of Capt. Browne I have the honor to inclose to you a communication received by me a day or two since; and, also, one from myself to the Secretary of War.

---

[1] A. G. O., B 354 of 1850, enclosed in C 63 of 1850.

[2] A. G. O., S 341 of 1850, enclosed in C 63 of 1850.

It is known to you that my Section at the cerro Gordo, and my Battery on a subsequent occasion, had the singular misfortune to fight in a different Division from that it served & marched with, and thus to lose the advantage, enjoyed by other Batteries, of a *Division organization.* As the only officer, therefore, to whom my subalterns could look, I made, as you will remember, an effort two years ago (at Jalapa) to call attention to their claims for Brevet: may I again solicit your services & kind consideration of their merits.

At least I will indulge the hope that the appeal of Capt. Browne will receive your approbation, & successful interposition.

To me this is a matter of deep concern. Although conscious that it arises from no neglect on my part, that fact that almost every officer in other Batteries received *two* Brevets, while mine received but one, at most, fills me with mortification and regret

I have the honor to be
General, with high respect.
your obt St.

E. J. Steptoe
Capt. Bt. Lt. Col. 3d Arty

Maj. Genl.
R. Jones
Adjt. Genl. U. S. A.
Washington

[STEPTOE TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.[1]]

Fort Meade Florida
June 28 1850

To the Honble
The Secretary of War—

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose a communication from Bvt. Capt: *H. Browne,* Adjutant of 3d. Regt. Artillery; and upon it to submit, respectfully, the following remarks:—

Captain Browne was the only Lieutenant on duty with my Section of Artillery at the Cerro Gordo, and to present his services on that occasion to the notice of the War Department in the way that they deserved, has been a constant hope with me ever since the close of the war; but my humble military rank & little influence, seemed to give me small prospect of success.

My Section belonged to Genl. *Patterson's* Deivision *previous* to the battle of Cerro Gordo; was attached to Genl. *Twiggs'* Division *during* the battle: and joined Genl. *Worth's* the *moment it was over.* In other words, it *really* belonged to *no* Division, and had not, of course, the sympathy & official support of *any* General officer;—for it is well known how rife was the spirit of emulation & *exclusiveness,* amongst the several Divisions. Genl. Twiggs not deeming, as he said, my Section to be part of his command, merely adverted to it—incidentally, as it were.

Respecting the conduct of Capt: Browne in the battle;—I hazzard nothing in saying that no finer conduct was witnessed on that occasion;—of all those engaged, *not one* displayed, in his sphere, qualities higher, or more deserving of notice. Now will those who know this officer well, fail to appreciate this tribute to his merits

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[1] A. G. O., S 341 of 1850, enclosed in C 63 of 1850.

My guns were got upon the hill adjacent to the Cerro Gordo on the night of 17 April, with infinite difficulty, and Captain Browne labored at them almost unceasingly through the night—long after sickness & exhaustion had quite prostrated me. Finding that they would be exceedingly exposed—(no Parapet having been prepared for them as for the Iron 24 Pdr.) to give confidence to the men he threw up a hasty screen, using in part the Mexican dead of the previous day: And here, with the utmost enthusiasm of a true soldier, he discharged his duty throughout the action—no one, whether in the storming party or at the Guns, more exposed, or more active.

Capt. Browne seems to have made this appeal with great reluctance. Nothing but a stern consciousness of his own merits, and a keen sense of the neglect he has experienced, could have overcome his diffidence. I am glad that has made it:—is it asking too much that my endorsement, and testimonial ~~to it~~ should, under the circumstances, have the force due to higher grades? I was not in command, tis true, but then, as has been stated, my Section was to all intents, *perfectly isolated;* and there was, and is, no higher officer to interest himself for it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With great respect
Your obt St.

E. J. Steptoe
Capt. Bt. Lt. Col. 3d Arty

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 33.

Indian Agency
Santa Fe, New Mexico.
Jany. 28th. 1850.

Sir,

For this and the preceding day, I have been incessantly annoyed by complaining representations, made to me, by deputations from the Pueblos of Santa Anna, San Juan, Tesuque, and Pojaoque. The
two
first are complaing of encroachments upon their lands, by Mex-
Court
icans—The first has been brought into the Circuit of this territory, to defend their claims to lands, which they say, they have always possessed, and which was formally and legally granted to them.

One of the Indians of Tesuque, was sued in the Alcaldes Court of this place, by a man, who says he left a mule, in March last, with the Indian alluded to; that he did not apply for the mule before
not
last August, and as he did get *a* mule, he sued the Indian in December last, obtained judgement, execution issued, and on the same day, returned "*Satisfied.*" And yet, on the 6th of this month, the plaintiff goes to said Pueblo, about eight miles from this place, with

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[1] Q. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 429.

another individual, with this "*Satisfied*" Execution, and not being able to find the late defendant, he seizes one of his mules, and has him now in his possession, *as his own property.* I have notified him, the present possessor of the mule, that if he did not restore him, I would send his conduct before a Grand Jury. And this I may do; but what will it avail? For, with the *ignorant* Indians of this territory, (neither of the three Judges, ever studied the law for a moment, I presume, until they were appointed Judges by Genl. Kearney, in 1846,) *justice* is just blind enough to favor the strong at the expense of the weak; and consequently, I may fail in my attempts to protect the Indians, and with them, must necessarily lose *caste*, and their confidence in the *justice and power* of the Government of the United States is, in the same proportion, diminished—

A palpable case of stealing two cows from the Pojaoque Indians occurred while I was at Abiquin—the colored man, who drove them off, was brought before an Alcalde in this City, charged with the theft, and acquitted. The Indians then sued the negro for the value of the cows, and on my return, I attended the trial—Judgement was obtained against the negro, and although the Alcalde was requested, by the Attorney I employed for the Indians, to issue Execution forthwith, require the Security which the law directs, or hold the person of the defendant, yet neither was done, but the *cost* was collected, and the negro has left for the United States, and the Indians are remidiless—

These cases shall be officially laid before Governor Munroe so soon as the lawyer shall be able to give me the facts—and I shall ask for the removal of the Alcalde, and that the Courts shall not entertain Civil Suits against Pueblo Indians, until the will and pleasure of the Government of the United States shall be made known, and that those now pending, shall, also, lie over for the present. What the Governor may do in the premises, is extremely doubtful—Had I the power to arrest these *dangerous* wrongs, it should be done without another moment's delay.

Depend upon it, if ever a strong arm, and a mind of firmness and decision were required at any time, or at any place, they are needed here.

I am,
Sir,
Your obt Servt.

J. S. Calhoun

Orlando Brown Esq
Comr. Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[CHOICE TO CALHOUN.[1]]

—Copy—

SANTA FE NEW MEXICO
Jany. 29th 1850

SIR

After an absence of fifty two days, I returned from Socorro on yesterday, and regret to report that Col. May[2] and myself failed to make a treaty with the Apaches as we were authorized by Govr. Munroe's appointment and instructions of the 9th day of december last.

In my communication of the 24th of last month, you were advised of the extension of time, given by the Commissioners, to enable the Apache Chiefs to assemble and come in. At the appointed time, *twelve Indian squaws*, well mounted, and armed with Bows and Arrows, came in and reported that the Principal Chief was then in council with the subordinate Chiefs of the tribe, and that the Apaches and Navajoes had a fight a few days previous to the assembling of the Chiefs, in which the latter had been victorious; and that these facts might detain the Apache Chiefs for a few days longer, as a portion had gone in search of the Navajoes, to give them another battle.

These Squaws were immediately dismissed by Col May, and I regret that I could not concur in the propriety of the dismissal, as possibly, we might have gleaned some important information. We determined to wait still longer for the Chiefs, but up to the 23d of this month, not a word more had been heard from them, and I deemed it proper to return to this place.

It may be proper to remark, that the Chiefs who so unexpectedly escaped, as mentioned in my letter of the 24th ult, left three mules and three horses with a few Bows and Arrows, and a number of packs, containing robes, skins meat, corn, and other articles of no great value.

I am,
Sir
With great respect
Your Obt Servt

CYRUS CHOICE
Com

Col. J. S. CALHOUN
Ind. Agt.
Santa Fe
New Mexico

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 429.

[2] Charles Augustus May, another of the Buena Vista heroes.

[CALHOUN TO MUNROE [1]]

—Copy—"*B*"

INDIAN AGENCY
SANTA FE NEW MEXICO
Jany 29th 1850

SIR

I submit, for your consideration, the accompanying instructions to Genl Cyrus Choice, in discharging duties at Abiquin, as an Indian Agent.

In consequence of the want of appropriations, if not inconsistent with your views of propriety, I should be gratified to receive your authority to the acting Quarter Master and Commissary at Abiquin, to furnish upon the requisition of Genl Choice, *forage for one horse*, and such rations as he may require, to be accounted for and settled by this Indian Agency, so that it may not be an improper charge against the War Department.

With great respect,
I am your Obt Servt

JAMES S. CALHOUN
Ind Agent

Govr MUNROE
Col Comdg
9th Mil Dept
Santa Fe New Mexico

[Inclosure]

—Copy—

INDIAN AGENCY
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
Jany 29th 1850

General Cyrus Choice is hereby authorized and requested, to discharge the duties of Indian Agent for the Utah tribe of Indians, to reside at, or near Abiquin.

A copy of the laws of the United States regulating the trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes within the limits of the said States, herein enclosed, will be his general guide in the discharge of his duties.

He will, without delay, enquire into the character and result of the murders committed, near Abiquin, on or about the 3d of the present month, and the cause, or causes that led to the aforesaid murderous collision between Mexicans and Utah Indians. Precise and accurate information upon this subject, is desired, and which shall include the names of all engaged, directly or indirectly, in that outbreak, distinguishing the killed and wounded, and exhibiting a statement of the property carried off, or destroyed, and to whom said property belonged.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 429.

It is important to ascertain the purpose of these Indians, and their disposition and feelings towards the United States. and especially towards all the people residing in the territory. acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848.

As correct an estimate as can be obtained of the aggregate number of the tribe is desired, distinguishing the Pah Utahs from the others.

As there is no advice in reference to an appropriation for the compensation of an Agent, and other expenses incidental to an Agency, for the Utah Indians, those questions can alone be determined by Congressional legislation, and to the proper department they will be immediately refered.

J. S. Calhoun
Ind Agt

Approved
John Munroe
Col & Mil Governor

[MUNROE TO CALHOUN.[1]]

(Copy) Santa Fe *29th Jany 1850*

Sir

Your appointment of, and instructions to Genl Choice as Agent to the Utah, is herewith returned, meeting my unqualified approval.

The other part, with my understanding of its meaning, will be acted on affirmatively. I refer to the expression "and such rations[2] as he may require."

Your very Obt. Servt

J. Munroe
Bt Col. &c

Col Calhoun
Ind Agt

[Related Correspondence.]

[TYLER TO McLAWS.[3]]

Albiquin
Feby. 2nd. 1850

Sir:

Having left Santa Fé without *written* instructions as to the relations existing between the Indian Agency and Quarter Master's Dept., I would respectfully request that the same be forwarded at your earliest convenience—

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 429.

[2] As slightly bearing upon this subject, note letter from Tyler to McLaws.

[3] A. G. O., File-box, 1850, Department of New Mexico, T 2.

I should like information, as to whether Fuel, Forage Qrs and Rations are to be furnished to the Agents of the Indian Department on requisition, as individuals of some conventional grade, or whether, I furnish them to any amount they may think proper to draw, on their receipts.

I ask for '*written instructions*' that all difficulties may be obviated and that the Indian Dept. may be *taught* their relative position to other public departments—

I have the honor to be
Very respy. yr. obt. St.

Wm H. Tyler
Lt. 7 Iny
A. A. Q. M. & A. A. C. S

Lt. L. McLaws
7th Iny
A. A. A. Gl.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 34

Indian Agency.
Santa Fe, New Mexico.
Jany. 31st. 1850.

Sir,

The enclosed papers.[2] with my letter and its enclosure of the 3d. inst. No. 29. will make known to you, the origin, and the result of an effort to treat with the Apaches—General Choice's report to me,—a copy of which is enclosed, will show, that Colonel May and himself, differed as to the propriety of sending off the *Female Envoys*—and I agree with Genl. Choice, it would have been most discreet to have retained them.

☞ If we have reached the worst, it is not because the Indians have not been most successful in their depredations. The lambing season is at hand, and I shall be greatly surprised, if the Indians do not drive off a sufficient number of sheep to subsist a Regiment of Troops for twelve months within the ensuing two months—and for these losses indemnification will be demanded of the United States.

It may be proper to say, that ~~the~~ during the lambing season of the year, sheep are driven to the Woodlands, that they may be protected against inclement weather, and where the Shepherds can take care of the lambs; and where too, Apaches and others frequent, and very often succeed in driving off vast herds—

Genl. Choice is aware that there is no appropriation to pay for such services as he has attempted to render; but I gave him my promise to submit the question to your consideration—The General has labored faithfully and zealously, and should be compensated.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 429.

[2] Enclosure "B," a letter from Calhoun to Munroe, January 29, 1850, has been placed, in its chronological sequence, in the body of the text, as have also Munroe's letter in reply and Choice's report to Calhoun, both of the same date.

In view of the fact that many of my despatches may have been lost, I venture to say, again, the interests of our common country, so far as affairs in this territory can affect, will be best promoted by calling me to Washington, with a few of the Pueblo and other Indians, unless the Government shall give me military employment, in subjugating, and locating, in proper districts, the Apaches, Comanches, Najoes, and Utahs—I desire this service.

All of which, is respectfully submitted by

Your very obt. Servt J. S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt

Orlando Brown Esqr.
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City.
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 35.

Indian Agency
Santa Fe, New Mexico
Jany. 31st. 1850.

Sir.

On the 1st day of the present month, I enclosed to you a Treaty made with the Utah tribe of Indians, at Abiquin, Decr. 30. 1849. Fearing that the two originals may have been lost on the road to the United States, I send, accompanying this note, a correct copy of said treaty.

My letter of the 17th of this month, No. 30, informed you that a Utah Indian had been killed, and subsequently, seven Mexicans, near Abiquin.

and several herds of Stock were driven off. From the various conflicting statements afloat, I have come to the conclusion, the Indians were *less* to blame, (if blamable at all,) than the Mexicans. It is an ascertained fact, the Utah was first killed by the Mexicans, which doubtless lead to the murder of the Mexicans who were supposed to be concerned in the murder of the Utah: and, it is said, no other stock was driven off but such as was in the possession of the Mexicans who were adjudged, by the Utahs, to be offenders against their peace.

Abiquin has long been the Head Quarters of a very mischeivous band of traders with the Navajoes and Utahs; and any thing like order and quiet, will have an injurious effect upon their viscious practices with these Indians, and that *they caused* the outbreak mentioned, I entertain not the slightest doubt. My regret at the occurrence would have been materially diminished, if the most guilty had been the victims of the Indians revenge.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 249.

Frequent messages, similar in character to the enclosed copy, Marked A, have been sent to me. For this copy, I am indebted to Governor Munroe—

Governor Munroe having deemed it advisable to establish a military post at Abiquin, and having no officers of mature experience to send to that post, and as we both agreed that it was of the utmost consequence to ascertain, correctly and precisely, the dispositions and feelings of the Utahs towards the People and Government of the U. S. General Cyrus Choice was proposed in the terms, and with the instructions, and approved by the Governor, as will be seen in accompanying document, marked B, to which I invite your attention, to the end that Genl. Choice may be duly provided for, should the course which has been pursued, in this matter, meet the approbation of the Department, and the Executive, which they would not fail to do, could they see, for themselves, the true condition of our Indian affairs in this territory—

An express came to Governor Munroe, to-day, that a large number of Apaches, some Utahs, and, perhaps, other Indians, were assembling in the mountains near Rayado, some fifty miles North east of Taos, and it was supposed they were meditating some bold and daring movement, or concerting schemes for Spring outrages—

I am,
Sir.
With great respect.
Your obt Servt
J. S. CALHOUN
Ind. Agt

ORLANDO BROWN ESQR.
Comr. of Ind Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[Inclosures.]

A

[VALDEZ TO THE PREFECT OF TAOS.]

(Translation.)

TO THE PREFECT OF THE
COUNTY OF TAOS

I would inform your Excellency that Miguel Gallego the Euta has arrived at this place with four Eutas two Men and two Women, and he authorizes me to say that he has been sent by the Chief authorities to make a treaty of peace, as the Utas did a short time ago. He has had communication with all the Utas and all the Captains and people wish peace legal and forever. That what occurred in Abiquin they knew nothing about, that their people were in El Panchi; and the white mountain at that time, and if people want to trade with them, they can do so with perfect security. He is not able to return there because his animals are very poor and there is a great deal of snow and he will await here the determination of your Excellency to inform his people San Antonio del Rio Colorado

26th Jany 1850

MARIANO VALDEZ
Alcalde

B

TREATY [1] BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UTAH INDIANS.

The following articles have been duly considered and, solemnly adopted by the undersigned—that is to say, James S. Calhoun, Indian Agent, residing at Santa Fe, Acting as commissioner on the part of the United States of America and Quixiachigiate, Nanito, Nincocunachi, Abaguanixe, Ramahi, Subleta, Rupallachi, Saguasoxego, Paguisachi, Cobaxanor, Amuche, Puigniachi, Panachi, Sichuga, Uvicaxinape, Cuchuticay, Nachitope, Pueguate, Guanojuas, Pacachi, Saguanchi, Acaguate, Nochi, Puibu-quiacte, Quixachetuate, Saxiabe, Pichiute, Nochichigue, Uvive, Principal and Subordinate chiefs, representing the Utah tribe of Indians.

1

The Utah tribe of Indians do hereby acknowledge and declare, they are lawfully, and exclusively, under the jurisdiction of the Government of said States: and to its power and authority, they now unconditionally submit.

2

From and after the signing of this treaty, hostilities between the contracting parties shall cease, and perpetual peace and amity shall exist, the said tribe hereby binding themselves most solemnly, never to associate with, or give countenance or aid to any tribe or band of Indians, or other persons or powers, who may be at any time, at enmity with the people or government of said States: and that they will in all future time, treat honestly and humanely, ~~every~~ every citizen of the United States, and all persons and powers at peace with the said States, and all cases of aggression against said Utahs. shall be referred to the aforesaid Government for adjustment and settlement.

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[1] The Utah Treaty was ratified September 9, 1850. The text of it is printed in Kappler, II, pp. 585–586. For a second manuscript copy see O. I. A., File Box, "Treaties, Copies."

3

All American and Mexican Captives, and others taken from persons or powers at peace with the said States, shall be restored and delivered, by said Utahs to an authorized officer or agent of said States, at Abiquin. on or before the first day of March, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight hundred and fifty. And in like manner, all stolen property, of every description, shall be restored, by or before the aforesaid first day of March—1850. In the event such stolen property shall have been consumed or destroyed, the said Utah Indians do agree, and are hereby bound to make such restitution and under such circumstances, as the Government of the United States may order and prescribe. But this article is not to be so construed, or understood, as to create a claim against said States, for any losses or depredations committed by said Utahs.

4

The contracting parties agree that the laws now in force, and such others as may be passed, regulating the Trade and Intercourse, and for the preservation of peace with the various tribes of Indians, under the protection and guardianship of the Government of the United States, shall be as binding and obligatory upon the said Utahs as if said laws had been enacted for their sole benefit and protection. And that said laws may be duly executed, and for all other useful purposes, the territory occupied by the Utahs is hereby annexed, to New Mexico, as now organized, or as it may be organized, or until the Government of the United States shall otherwise order.

5

The people of the United States, and all others in amity with the United States, shall have free passage through the territory of said Utahs, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by authority of said States.

6

In order to preserve tranquility, and to afford protection to all the people and interests of the contracting parties, the Government of the United States will establish such military posts and agencies, and authorize such trading houses, at such time and in such places, as the said Government may designate.

7

Relying, confidently, upon the justice and liberality of the United States and anxious to remove every possible cause that might disturb their peace and quiet, it is agreed by the Utahs that the aforesaid Government, shall, at its earliest convenience, designate, settle, and adjust their territorial boundaries, and pass, and execute such laws in their territory as the Government of said States may deem conducive to the happiness and prosperity of said Indians.

And the said Utahs, further, bind themselves not to depart from their accustomed homes or localities unless specially permitted by an agent of the aforesaid Government and so soon as their boundaries are distinctly defined, the said Utahs are further bound to confine themselves to said limits under such rules as the said Government may prescribe, and to build up Pueblos, or to settle in such other manner as will enable them most successfully to cultivate the soil, and pursue such other industrial pursuits as will best promote their happiness and prosperity; and they now deliberately and considerately pledge their existence as a distinct tribe, to abstain, for all time to come, from all depredations, to cease the roving and rambling habits which have hitherto marked them as a people; to confine themselves, strictly, to the limits which may be assigned them, and to support themselves by their own industry, aided and directed as it may be, by the wisdom, justice, and humanity of the American People.

8

For and in consideration of the faithful performance of all the stipulations contained in this treaty, by the said Utahs, the Government of the United States will grant to said Indians, such donations, presents and implements, and adopt such other liberal and humane measures as said Government may deem meet and proper.

9

This treaty shall be binding upon the contracting parties from and after the signing of the same, subject, in the first place, to the approval of the Civil and Military Governor of New Mexico, and to such other modifications, amendments and orders, as may be adopted by the Government of the United States.

In faith whereof the undersigned have signed this treaty, and affixed thereunto their seals at Abiquin, in New Mexico, this the Thirtieth, day of December, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight hundred and forty nine.

(Signed) JAMES S. CALHOUN
Ind. Agent.

his
QUIXIACHIGIATE x *Principal Chief*
mark

his
NANITO x
mark

his
NINCOCUNACHI, x
mark

his
ABAGANIXE x
mark

his
RAMAHI x
mark

his
SUBLETA x
mark

his
RUPALLACHI x
mark

his
SAGUASOXEGO x
mark

his
PAGUISACHI x
mark

his
COBAXANOR x
mark

his
AMUCHE x
mark

his
PUIGNIACHI x
mark

his
Panachi x
mark
his
Sichuga x
mark
his
Uvicaxinape x
mark
his
Cuchuticay x
mark
his
Nachitope x
mark
his
Pueguate x
mark
his
Guanojuas x
mark
his
Pacachi x
mark
his
Saguanchi x
mark
his
Acaguate x
mark
his
Nochi x
mark
his
Puibuquiacte x
mark
his
Quixache-tuate x
mark
his
Saxiabe x
mark
his
Pichiute x
mark

Subordinates

his
Nochichigue x
mark
his
Uvive x
mark

Witnesses
An^to^ Jesus Salosa
Fran^es^ Tomas Baco
his
Vicente x Vilarde *Interpreter*
mark
Antoine Peroiox *Interpreter*
James Conklin *Interpreter*
J. H. Whittlesey
1st Lieut. 1st Dragoons
Edw^D^ M Kern
Geo W. Martin
Wm H. Mitchell

Approved
John Munroe
Bt Col. U. S. Army
Civil & Mily Governor.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 36

Indian Agency
Santa Fe, New Mexico.
Febry 2d. 1850

Sir,

As it is my duty to keep you promptly and thoroughly advised on the subject of our Indian relations in this territory, I deem it necessary to say, on yesterday I received a letter from the Pueblo of Taos, to which was affixed the *marks* of Sixty nine Indians. The letter, although in Spanish, was evidently written by a designing American.

At an election of Delegates to a Convention, in September last, in order to secure a result *adverse* to a State Organization, many of the Indians of the Pueblo of Toas, were brought to the polls and induced to vote, and, thereby, the factious *purpose* of thwarting the supposed policy of the Administration,[1] in regard to New Mexico, was secured; so far as the election of delegates from the county of Taos, could accomplish the reckless design. On my visit to the Pueblo, of which I have heretofore advised you, I found the Indians moody and complaining, and, evidently in a feverish State of excitement. They complained of aggressions, encroachments upon their lands, and unjust and unusual interferences with their laws and customs, and the general administration of justice. Many of them complained bitterly, that Alcaldes were selected for them by American authority, instead of their old and approved custom of annually electing said officer, and others, in their own Pueblo, and by their own people. They desired to know if these evils could not be remedied. These representations were first made to me, in San Fernando de Taos. During the same day, I took occasion to consult Col. Beall and other officers at that Post; and, also, Judge Beaubien of the Supreme Court, and the Curate, not only of that place, but of the Indian Pueblo of Taos, between two and three miles from the former. The two latter gentlemen have a controlling influence over the Indians, and the Curate was one of the delegates elected in last September by the votes of these Indians, and Judge Beaubien had acted in concert with the successful clique. After obtaining all the information I could, I frankly stated, to the before named gentlemen, my views as to the proper course to be pursued to preserve the quiet and contentment of the Indians, until the Government of the United States should determine its policy in reference to them. I did not expect the hearty approval and cooperation of the Judge and the

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 429.

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[1] W. W. H. Davis, in "El Gringo," pp. 111–112, says, "In the spring of 1849, James S. Calhoun, Esq., went to New Mexico, under an appointment as Indian agent, but upon his arrival he declared that he had secret instructions from the government at Washington to induce the people to form a state government.

"For a time the plan of a state government received but little support, but in the course of the summer and fall an excitement was raised upon the subject, and both parties, state and territorial, published addresses to the people; the former being headed by Messrs. Calhoun, Alvarez, and Pillans, and the latter by St. Vrain, Houghton, Beaubieu, and others. The matter continued to be discussed without much effect in favor of the state organization until the spring of 1850, when Colonel George A. McCall arrived in Santa Fé from the States, upon a like mission as Calhoun. He informed the people that no territorial government would be granted by Congress, and that President Taylor was determined that New Mexico should be erected into a state government, in order to settle the question of slavery, and also that of boundary with Texas. The delegate in Congress, Mr. Smith, wrote home to the same effect; and things appeared very much as though the general government had left the people of the Territory to shift for themselves."

When Richard H. Weightman presented himself as United States Senator from New Mexico, his credentials were discredited, inasmuch as New Mexico had not been authorized to effect a State organization. In the course of the debate on the subject, the charge was made that the Administration was really responsible for the Statehood agitation. A similar charge had been made against President Taylor with respect to California, it being affirmed that Thos. Butler King of Georgia had been sent to the Coast as Executive agent. The charge was not sustained. [Cong. Globe, 31st Cong., 1st sess., p. 1033.]

Priest which they manifested on that occasion. The Indians were notified that I would talk to them on the succeeding day, and the gentlemen already mentioned, with others, were invited to accompany me, and the invitation was accepted.

At the appointed time, we repaired to the Pueblo, and I explained to the Indians the character of the laws of the U. S. regulating trade and intercourse with Indians, and made them understand how such laws might affect them. I also, told them, if they prefered to be a part of all the people of New Mexico, they might have the right of voting for Governors, Member of Congress, and all of the officers of a State, or territory; and that if they adhered to their present state of existence, and the Government of the United States should secure them in a separate and distinct community, they could only vote for the officers of their own Pueblo, and closed by adding, emphatically, that if they should determine to ask the President of the United States *to secure them in an independent government*, and to extend to them the benefits of the laws regulating trade and intercourse with Indians under the protection of the Government, they ought not to allow themselves to be used by Americans or Mexicans in voting at ~~for~~ elections for officers out of their Pueblo—that in said elections they should take no part, but quietly attend to their own business. I then called upon Judge Beaubien and the Priest to make an expression of their opinions of the correctness of my talk. They done so in very satisfactory terms, without attempting to influence their decision, and closed with a full endorsement of my advice as to voting, unless they prefered to yield their identity as a distinct people.

The Indians went into Council, and we returned, immediately, to San Fernando de Taos—Late in the afternoon, the Governor and principal men came in to announce their determination, which they preceded by enquiring, if the laws of the U. S. which I had explained to them, could not be extended over them at once. I replied in the negative, and explained to them that the Government of the United States only had that power. They then communicated their determination, and urged me to beg their great Father to give them the protection of these laws as soon as possible—which I promised to do, and our conference closed at the Curate's house, and the Indians seemed perfectly delighted with their future prospects, and with strong and cordial demonstrations of affection for me, as their father who had come to them, we embraced and parted. The letter which these Indians sent to me shows, that the impression has been attempted, to make them beleive, that if the laws of the U. S. were

them, as
extended over they would be so shut up, so not to be able to buy or sell, and that their condition would be worse than it is now. I have ascertained from whence their letter emanated, and have no hesitation in saying, it is not only intended to disaffect the Indians
be
towards me, but to keep such a control over them, as to able to use them in any coming election, and if possible, embarrass the administration of General Taylor. These are the naked facts, and therefore it was, I adopted the course in replying to them, which the accompanying copies of my letters, all enclosed to Col. Beall, will fully explain. I am satisfied Judge Beaubien is incapable of approving such conduct, nor am I prepared to beleive the Priest has done so, for both of these gentlemen gave me positive assurances, in each others presence, that in future, they intended to act with General Taylor's real friends, and that at first, they did not understand the factious purposes designed.

I sincerely regret that I have been compelled to make allusions to the conduct of violent partizans; but, without doing so, I could not have conveyed to you an adequate idea of the true condition of our Indian relations in New Mexico; nor could I have, otherwise, made it so apparent, that the question, as to the future government of the Pueblo Indians, should be settled at the earliest practicable day.

I am,
Sir,
With great respect,
Your obt. Servt.
J. S. CALHOUN
Ind. Agt.

ORLANDO BROWN Esqr.
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO BEALL, GRIER, WHITTLESEY [1]]

(Copy)

INDIAN AGENCY
SANTA FE NEW MEXICO
Febry 2d 1850.

MY DEAR SIRS,

I send to you, accompanying this note, a reply to a letter addressed to me by sixty nine Indians of the Pueblo of Taos; and, I now beg of you, the personal favor to me, to ride out to the Pueblo, with Judge

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[1] Inclosure of Calhoun's letter to Brown, February 2, 1850.

Beaubien, and the Priest, for whom, I, also, enclose a letter, and explain, carefully, and explicitly, the contents of my note to the Indians.

It is evident to me, there are mischievous individuals who are improperly interfering and meddling with the affairs of these Indians, we think we know *one* or more of them, and the immediate purposes contemplated, which, in bringing about the results they so much desire, they may inflict upon the community a tragic spectacle, the horrers of which, may not affect the minds of those viciously resolved.

The Indians asked for a Spannish reply, which I have not sent them, for I am of the opinion, that you can, with the aid of Judge Beaubien, and the Priest, give them a more satisfactory translation from the english I send, than any spannish that could be sent to them. And, further, I am unwilling that designing men should have the interpretering, or the reading of my letter to the Indians.

Will you allow me to hear from you at an early day?

Your generous kindness on a former occasion, has emboldened me to make this draft upon your time; and by obliging me in this matter, I am confident you will advance the public good.

I am,
My dear Sirs
Your very obt. Servt

J. S. Calhoun
Ind Agent.

Col. Beall
Maj Grier &
Lt. Whittlesey
San Fernando de Taos,
New Mexico

[CALHOUN TO THE INDIANS OF THE PUEBLO OF TAOS[1]]

—Copy—

Indian Agency
Santa Fe New Mexico
Febry 2d 1850.

My Dear Friends,

I am grieved by the receipt of your letter of the 30th of January last, because it shows me there are some bad Mexicans, or worse Americans, who are trying to deceive you, in order to advance their own wicked purposes.

My friends, when you want good advice, go to Col Beall, Maj Grier, Lt Whittlesey, or any of the American Officers. They will not deceive you, but explain to you the truth, in such a way, that you shall not be mistaken.

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[1] Inclosure of Calhoun's letter to Brown, February 2, 1850.

Or, if you prefer it, go to my excellent friends, your wise and good Priest, and the just and upright Judge Beaubien; they heard my talk to you; and they explained it to you fully, and told you it was good, and you told me your understood it, that you did not wish to be New Mexicans, that you wished to live as a separate community, and to make your own laws, and to execute them in your own way, and to select your own Officers, all in the same way that you, and your fathers, and fathers fathers have done, since the Great Spirit sent you into this country I promised you, that I would tell your great Father, the President of the United States, by a letter which I would send to him, what you said to me. I have kept my promise, and my letter is now on the way to the United States; and in that letter, I have begged your great Father, to grant your requests, and make you, and your women, and children, happy and prosperous.

My friends, your great Father loves you, and so long as you continue to be good children, he will take care of you, and protect you against bad men, that is, if you so behave as to induce the Government of the United States, to extend over you, such good laws as shall keep bad men from you. If this is done your great Father will prescribe such rules and regulations, as will enable you to buy and sell as you may wish, and to the greatest advantage to you, and he will cause to be severely punished every improper medler with your peace, and quiet, and happiness, and prosperity. He will impose no unjust restrictions upon you, or your trade, or upon any one, and he will do you all the good that may be in his power, and you know he is a great man, with very great powers.

It is not intended to disturb the laws as they now exist, all the rights and privileges which you are entitled under them, are to be continued to you, and measures will be taken to protect your pasturage, your lands, and to protect you in your persons, and from unjust contributions, and when you are aggrieved, you will find friends who have the power to protect you in the persons of Col. Beall and Judge Beaubien.

Now my friends, let me tell you, as I did when I was with you, if you prefer to be mixed up with the laws, and the people of New Mexico, and take your chance to become citizens like them, and to be governed, not by your own laws, but by such as the Americans and Mexicans here may make for you, I do not think your great Father will object to it. But it is my duty to tell you, I do not think that course would be the best for you, and my advice to you is, be quiet, attend to your own business pursuits, and dont listen to the talk of bad men, and in due time, your great Father, the President of all the Indians, and all the people, of the United States, will take care to order his agents here, so as to act as to secure, to you happiness and prosperity.

God, the Great Spirit, bless you, my friends, and receive the honest assurance, that

I am,
Your friend
James S Calhoun
Ind. Agent

[CALHOUN TO BEAUBIEN.[1]]

Indian Agency, Santa Fe,
New Mexico, Febry. 2nd, 1850.

My excellent friend

From a letter which the Indians of the Pueblo of Taos have sent to me, it is evident, some mischeivous and designing individuals have been improperly meddling with them, and disturbing their minds. I have sent them a plain talk in reply, and have requested Col Beall, Majr Grier, and Lt. Whittlesey to go out to the Pueblo with you, and my worthy and good friend, the Priest, for the purpose of explaining fairly and fully, my letter to them.

Should you, and the Priest, oblige my by complying with my request, you will oblige the President of the United States, and serve the country most faithfully, as no one can satisfy the minds of the Indians, so effectually, as you and the Priest—

I shall be happy to hear from you *both* in reply, and whatever you say, I shall transmit to the President of the United States, with a copy of this letter, which I send to you.

I pray you, present me respectfully to your good wife, and to my friend the Priest, and accept for yourself assurances of my sincere regard,

and beleive me to be,
Your very obt. Servt.
James S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt.

To
His Honor,
Judge Beaubien
San Fernando de Taos,
New Mexico.

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[1] Inclosure of Calhoun's letter to Brown, February 2, 1850.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 37.

INDIAN AGENCY
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
Febry. 3d. 1850.

SIR,

This, you will perceive, is my 37th letter to you, and I am not yet advised of the receipt of any one of them, and have reason to fear many of them are lost. This induces me to submit to you, a brief recapitulation of various suggestions I have ventured to address to you, so modified, as to conform to the conclusions which a more perfect knowledge of our Indian affairs, in this territory, may have induced.

1. The Pueblos, who pride themselves upon their Christianity, should each have a Sub Agent of the Government of the United States for the ensuing twelve months.

2. That these Sub Agents should be under the immediate control of a General Superintendent; and that Ordnance and Ordnance Stores should be deposited with them, to be used under the direction of the Superintendent.

3. There should be a line of communication opened from some point, to be selected after a careful examination, from the Arkansas River, not South of the place known as Bent's Fork, in the direction of Abiquin, touching at such military posts as may be established. From Abiquin to Jemez, and from thence to Zuñi, Laguna, Acoma to Isletta, South of Socoro. Also, from Jemez to Laguna, by way of Cia, and Santa Ana—These lines of communication should be frequently passed over, in order to ascertain whether Apaches, Navajoes, Utahs, or any one of their various Bands, had passed in the direction of our Settlements—From Abiquin to Isletta, daily or weekly communication could be established at a very inconsiderable expense, by employing Indian Couriers, and the Ordnance and Ordnance Stores deposited with the Agents, would enable the Pueblo Indians to protect themselves, and others, against the savage incursions of the Wild Indians, and they would be able to intercept, effectually, such Indians as might cross the established line for the purpose of committing depredations. In this way, north of Isletta, depredations would be checked, if not entirely stopped, and at a trifling expense—North of Abiquin, and South of Isletta, the military only could be employed.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 429.

4. Implements of husbandry, with Blacksmiths, and common carpenters, should be sent among these Indians, and their industry should be properly guided and directed—This alone, during the *first* year, would save to the Government of the United States, in cheapening grain—Fodder and Hay, more than twice the amount that it would cost to keep up the lines from Abiquin to Isletta, to furnish ~~them~~ the Pueblo Indians with implements of husbandry, and to pay the Mechanics and Sub Agents—

5. The foregoing, in part, contemplates the extension of the laws, regulating trade and intercourse with various tribes in the U. S. over these people, and I, earnestly, insist that should be done. These Indians, generally, are a good people, and may be rendered exceedingly useful. They ought to be amenable only, to their own laws, to the criminal laws of this territory for offences committed in it, and without the limits of their own Pueblo, and to the laws of the United States generally.

6. A commission should be established at once, to adjust and mark their boundaries; and where they have not land enough, more should be given to them—Arrangements should be made to settle all law suits between them and Mexicans about their lands.

7. The idea of their removal and concentration, should not be suggested at this time.

8. In consequence of the wrongs inflicted upon them by Alcaldes, Sheriffs, and Prefects, many of them, have already, expressed a desire to leave their homes, and seek quiet in some solitude—Such a movement would throw them among the Apaches, Navajoes, Utahs, and Comanches; and with the latter, they are on friendly and intimate terms, and carry on with them a considerable trade. This matter ought to be corrected by a very gentle hand.

The two last paragraphs. 7 & 8 will suggest to you matter of deep and dangerous import, and remedial measures should be adopted in time.

9. On several occasions, I have suggested the propriety of inviting some of these Indians to Washington City, to which place, they are extremely anxious to send delegations, and if other duties, in locating the wild Indians, making treaties &c. are not assigned to me, I should like to take to the United States, such Indians, as the Department may be pleased to authorize.

10. Since I came into the Country, the Indians have changed their opinions in reference to schools. Wicked Priests have suggested to them, such teachers as might be sent to them, would make their young men aspiring and presumptious, and ultimately disturb their

existing in
religion; and under the feverish excitement ~~throughout~~ this terri-
not
tory, I have deemed it prudent to attempt to controvert, or modify their conclusions.

The Apaches, Comanches, Navajoes, and Utahs.

1. Two *additional* Regiments of Dragoons ought to be at, or near El Paso, before the close of April. From that point, after establishing Military posts at or near the Great Crossings at Arkansas, & at the "Point of Rocks," two columns, one east and Northeast, and north, the other west, north west and north, should move forward for the purpose of chastising our Indian enemies, and others, thoroughly exploring the country, driving theives, robbers, & murderers from their dens, and hiding places: and selecting *four* districts of
miles
country, the districts not to be within one hundred of each other, defining and marking distinctly, the boundaries of each dis-
limits,
trict; and into these, the Apaches, Comanches, Navajoes, and Utahs, with their straggling Bands, known by other names, should be *forced* to enter and remain, under penalties that would secure submission, and ultimate contentment and happiness. For a time, the U. S. Government would have to support the Indians who have not been engaged in pastoral pursuits—The cost of this support would be absolute economy compared with the expenditures that must, otherwise, necessarily ensue. So far as the Navajoes are concerned, not one dollar would be necessary to subsist them.

Military Posts should be established, and a most vigilant and
of each
piercing eye should have command of these posts—

When I speak of columns, I do not mean they should be held in one body, but should be so dispersed, having a common centre, as to scour the whole country over which these wild Indians roam—

Such a campaign as this, will secure protection to this country, happiness and prosperity to Indians, and all, and with an economy that can not be observed in any other way.

If the movements I have here suggested, could commence, by the 1st of May, ensuing, I venture what little reputation I claim to possess, that before the severe winter could catch us, the most perfect order would be established throughout this whole territory, and it can not be done otherwise—

Two suggestions more, and I have done—

1st. There is an inefficiency here, that is not known, I think, at Washington—There is a want of the *material*, and the *personnel* of war.

2. Reports of "all's well," and that our difficulties are being overcome—and that there ought to be no changes in affairs here—that the people are happy, and contented and prosperous—and that our Pueblo Indians are in the best possible condition and temper, may reach you—such reports can emenate only, from luxurious ease—stupid ignorance, or combinations whose interests it is, to perpetuate the present state of things, which Mr St Vrain and others, long residents of this Country, pronounce to be worse than any they have ever witnessed before—and I assure you they are infinitely worse than you can imagine—It requires seeing and feeling, as I have witnessed, to come to just conclusions—

I am,
Sir,
Your Very obt. Servt.
J. S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt

Orlando Brown Esqr.
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[CHOICE TO CALHOUN.[1]]

(Copy)

Indian Agency
Albiquin New Mexico
Feby 5. 1850.

Col James S. Calhoun
Sir

I arrived here on Friday evening last and upon examination of my papers, I find that I have not the letter that Governor Munroe wrote you in reply to yours authorizing the Qr Master at this post, to furnish me with provisions &c. You will please forward it to me by the first opportunity, so that I may satisfy him that I am acting in conformity with orders from proper authority.

I suggest for your consideration the propriety of your sending a suitable person among the Utahs, and have them brought in. I have been informed by the Prefect of this place, that a number of them have been to Taos, since your departure to see Col. Beall, petitioning for peace.

The name of the Indian that was killed, is Pagagaait. Assus Maria Garcia was cutting wood for coal when the Utah Indian came up to him, without any cause; took forcibly from him his hat and handkerchief and made off with them, he returned immediately, and Assus Maria Garcia, says he caught hold of his bridle, and demanded of him his hat and handkerchief. The Indian drew his bow and was drawing an arrow, when he seized hold of the bow, and got possession of it, told the Indian that if he did not give up his hat and handkerchief, he would keep his bow. The Indian dismounted, drew his knife and made towards him, he ran in the direction of Antoina Gardoonia with the bow, and an axe, and saw that the Indian was close behind him, he turned and gave him a blow with the axe, striking him on the temple, which caused almost instant death, he saw no other Indian, or Indians; came immediately to Albiquin and informed his master what had taken place.

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[1] Accompanying Calhoun's letter, No. 39, O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C. 431.

Antonia Gardoonia says, he was going where Assus Maria Garcia was, when he got in sight he hallooed to him, saw no Indian, had to cross a hollow, and when he saw him again Assus Maria Garcia was running towards him with an axe and a bow, that the Indian was close behind him with his knife drawn, crying out "Carrajo" [Cawajo?], he immediately turned and gave him a blow with the axe on the temple, he came directly up and saw him expiring.

This took place on the 3d of January about 11 Oclock A. M. at Allumas Lavonarrianna, about ten miles from Albiquin.

Thomas Jaconi says the Indian left his house on the morning of the 3d of January, and knows what the Indian had, that he found his horse in the Mountains, with all of his trappings, with the exception of two small loaves of bread and a small bunch of powder tied up in a rag, that he saw the body of the deceased and that his bow and arrow were laying close to it.

The names of those that were killed by the Utah Indians, are José Manuel Martim Jr., José Vacilia Martim Juan Manuel Solisar, Antonia Maria Archeletto, Jesus Maria Martim, Francisco Cossair, José Blass, and Antonia Solisar was taken prisoner.

The following is a list of those who had their property taken off by the Utahs.

José Antonia Mansanaris Prefect	Eighteen sheep.
Padro Salasar.	Thirteen hundred and sixty sheep,
"	Eighty goats, one horse, one rifle, one brass
"	kettle, one copper kettle, two blankets, one
"	buffaloe robe, one sack of flour.
Juan Christo Martim	Two hundred and twenty five sheep
"	one axe, one brass kettle, three blankets
"	one sack of flour,
Dona Doloris Lopiz (a woman)	Two hundred sheep one hundred
"	goats one blanket one shot gun
"	one buro,
Encumacion Valardar	One ox
José Miguel Solasar	Three oxen
José Larlusa Giago	Three hundred sheep, ninty goats,
"	eighteen cows, one buro one sack of flour,
"	three empty sacks, one copper kettle,
"	one saddle.

Maria Barborn Giago (a woman)	Two hundred sheep sixty goats one buro, one copper kettle
Frankaluna Giago	Sixteen cows.
José Manuel Martim	Nine cows, thirty goats
Martino Arsons Martinne	Eighty goats, sixty sheep
Julian Valdez	Sixty sheep, one ox
Francisco Martim	Five oxen
José Maguil Riville	One shot gun, one ox, half sack of flour,
"	two blankets, two sheep
"	one brass kettle
José Maria Truillo	Two horses, one mule, one rifle
"	One ox, one rifle, one axe
"	One sack of flour
Julianna Montoya (woman)	Two oxen
Solada Martim	Two sheep
Francisco Antonia Truxillo	Twenty four goats
Juan Santas Samora	Eighteen goats
Juan Andres Kintana	Twenty six goats
Vacinta Varlarda	Five oxen
Wanocila Valdez	Ten oxen
Juan Salisar	Ten goats
Guadiloup Quintanna	One ox half sack of flour

You will please suggest the propriety to Gov. Munroe, of furnishing this post with an Interpreter; Lieut. Tyler[1] has written to Capt. Reynolds in relation to it, one would answer the purpose of both. I have given you a statement of all the facts which I have been enabled to collect.

I am Sir
Your obt Svt

CYRUS CHOICE
Actg. Asst. Ind. Agt.

To
Col. JAMES S. CALHOUN
Ind. Agent
Santa Fe N M

[Related Correspondence.]

[SUMNER TO CONRAD[2]]

HEAD QUARTERS, 9TH DEPT:
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.
December 22nd 1852

The Honble: C. M. CONRAD
Sec: of War.
Washington, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th of October last, in relation to Capt: Reynolds A. Q. M. I inclose a detailed report from Major Sibley chief quartermaster, which I can fully confirm. I consider that Capt: Reynolds had ample time to have turned over all the property in his charge, before he went on the Navajo expedition

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[1] Very probably William Henry Tyler who was brevetted 1st lieutenant for conspicuously gallant conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco.

[2] A. G. O., vol. 8, pp. 414-415.

On my arrival at Santa Fé on the 19th July '51 I found the officer engaged in a political struggle preparing to run for delegate to Congress. I knew that no man could do the duty of Quartermaster and be engaged in politics at the same time. I therefore determined to remove Capt: Reynolds from Santa Fé, and to take him with me on the Navajo expedition, and thus to secure his undivided attention to his military duties. He was not however required to join me till about the 14th August, when the expedition moved from San Domingo, and he was back at Santa Fé, about the 1st of October, and did not leave that place for the States till the latter part of that month. I do not think that Capt: Reynolds is entitled to any consideration for losses of property in this territory, on account of want of time to settle his affairs.

I am, Sir,
with high respect.

E V Sumner
Bvt: Col: U S A. Lt: Col: 1st Drags. Comdg: Dept:

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 38.

Indian Agency
Santa Fe N. M. Feby 7, 1850

Sir,

Late last night I had the honor to receive your letter of Novr. the 7: and have only time to acknowledge its receipt, by a gentleman, who leaves this morning with the intention of overtaking the party which left two days ago

Very Respectfully,
Your obt. Svt

J. S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt

Orlando Brown Esqr
Comr. of Ind Affairs
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[2]]

No. 39.

Indian Agency.
Santa Fe, New Mexico,
Febry 7. 1850

Sir,

I have this moment received from Genl. Choice, the enclosed report [3]—and as a gentleman will leave in a few moments, intending to overtake the party for the States, who left three days ago, I seize the opportunity to send it to you—(copy)

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 429.

[2] Ibid, C 431.

[3] See pp. 142-144.

In reference to the treaty which I made with them on the 30th of Jany last, I think it ought to be *ratified*—for, if the accompanying report is true, in every particular—the *tribe* should be held to the terms of the treaty, for it would be folly to treat with them again.

Very respectfully.

J. S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt.

Orlando Brown Esqr.
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C

[THOMAS AND JUDD TO CALHOUN.[1]]

Sante Fe New Mexico
February 10th 1850

Colonel

You have so kindly interested yourself in our behalf that we are induced to trouble you again. The enclosed copy of a letter from Lt. Col. Steptoe, (our Captain in Mexico) to General Quitman explains itself, and we send it as an additional proof of the fact that we are not alone in believing ourselves to have been left without chances when the grand drawing of the Brevet lottery took place.

By enclosing this letter of Steptoe's to the Secretary of War, or making such other use of it you may deem fit, you will only add one other to the many favors with which you have already loaded your sincerely
Grateful

Fra^s. J. Thomas
Henry B. Judd.

Col. Calhoun

[Inclosure.]

[STEPTOE TO QUITMAN.]

Pilatka Fla.
October 25 1849.

My dear General:

It is no light matter to thrust oneself rudely upon the notice of a man eminent like yourself; therefore much occupied; but when you understand that the motive to it involves no selfishness unless an earnest desire to rid myself of an obligation may be so regarded. I will explain briefly—

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[1] Accompanying letter of Calhoun to Crawford, February 13, 1850.

You may possible be aware that in the raffle for Brevets, I won that of Lieu^t. Col. which, of course, gratified me highly; but my pleasure would have been enhanced ~~highly~~ more than I can express to you, had my subalterns been suitably noticed at the same time—It is just this, Genl, which induces me to trouble you now; your former valued & unvarying kindness, encouraging me to do so—

You no doubt well remember, Lieutenants Judd, Browne & Thomas, who were with me in Mex^o and I am certain you will agree with me, that three, more meritorious officers, could scarcely be found, and that they deserved some reward—for all their service rendered from the fall of Vera Cruz to the close of the campaign

Lieutenants Judd and Browne were brevetted Captains for the affair near medellin, march 26th, but never afterwards; while Lieut Thomas (who joined me at Puebla) has not been brevetted at all—

Now, the chief reason of this was: that my Battery fought twice out of its own Division and consequently had no general officer to interest himself for it. At the "cerro Gordo" it joined Genl Twiggs just before the Battle and left him immediately after, and doubtless he considered his entire duty discharged by simply adverting to it—On the 11th Sept it also left you (to our deep regret) before fighting—to rejoin you at the Garita—Genl Twiggs here again, not considering it as a part of his Division, complimented it highly, but altogether informally and so for want of official support stronger than my humble name—these officers have not received their due consideration—

But I believe an effort will be made this winter to have some omissions in the Brevet system considered and I hope, mostly through your generous ~~assistance~~ influence, to have these attended to likewise. Many officers who never saw mexico, have been brevetted, and, surely, those who served there arduously and fought gallantly deserve equal attention—Nearly, if not all, the officer(s) of the other Batteries have received *two* Brevets, except mine, which is a source of deep concern and mortification to me, more than to them perhaps—May I ask your kind and powerful interest in this matter—Believe me—it will not be soon forgotten by me or by those for whom it is solicited and I am confident you will have pleasure in doing what may seem to you advisable to attain the object, thus completing, my dear General, the series of friendly acts which we love so well to remember when under your command.

My Battery was serving ~~unde~~ with your Div^n during a large portion of its career; and although it never had the honor to fight under your orders, the general character of its officers is perhaps best known to you—

I intend to request General Twiggs to add his *official* testimony to their conduct in Battle—

Please direct an answer to me at Tampa Bay, Florida and with assurances General of my warm regard and faithful attachment, I remain your friend

(Signed) E. G. Steptoe

Genl John A. Quitman
(*near*) *Natchez*
Miss

Correct: literatim et punctuatim.
Newport—Decr. 3rd. 49

H. B.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 40.

Indian Agency,
Santa Fe, New Mex.,
Febry, 12th 1850

Sir,

The receipt of the mail which I so hastily announced to you on the 7th of this month, has, to a great extent, releived me from the excessive anxiety I felt, occasioned by the apprehension that my various communications, to you, had been lost, and consequently, you could not be advised of *my* statements of facts, *as I see them*, and the conclusions to which I have come in reference to the proper management of our Indian Affairs in this territory. Perfect unanimity, upon no subject, is to be anticipated. This territory is encircled by wild Indians—the Apaches—Comanches—Navajoes, and Utahs, and a large portion of the country within this circle, checkered by the Pueblos of Indians, known as the "Christian Indians", and in close proximity to these, are various Spanish, or Mexican villages. It is impossible for the people of the Pueblos and the villages to harmonize—they can not agree, and it will require the most careful management to prevent the retrograding of these Indians, both morally and socially. The great mass of the remaining portion of the population of this territory, is not of a character to aid, materially, in establishing a wise and salutary system for the protection of Indians, and in advancing them in the scale of civilization. Those within the circle and those who form the circle, look upon each other as natural enemies, and they are eternally at war, robbing and enslaving each other—This state of things was somewhat checked for a time, greatly to the dissatisfaction of many in the circle—for they were robbed and captured, and could make no reprisals, *by authority.*

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 431.

In former years, such authority was easily obtained, and robbery and murder, with their usual terrible accompaniments, were cured by robbery and murder, and in all such instances, the most innocent became the victims—for the guilty were soon beyond the reach of pursuit—(A. The next page should be inserted here)

A.

A plan has been adopted by which the "check", to which I have alluded, is so modified, that it will soon cease to be regarded, at all, as a barrier to entering upon, with renewed energies, the old system of *Reprisals* But it is not so called ~~but.~~ It is not difficult to perceive, if men are permitted—not authorized—to organize a body of men, to *repossess* themselves of property which may have been stolen from them, it not only gives them a chance to carry out the odious reprisal system, but of compromising, and carrying on an improper traffic with Indians hostile to our every movement to subjugate them, and to make them obedient to just laws, and Submission to proper restraints—Many of the individuals who have lost property, affect to have ascertained where it may be found, and who can say, they should not be permitted to go out and recover *their property?* No one in this territory—nor can any one tell, the amount of claims, which Mexico will present against the U. S. for depredations, that may be consequent upon this, apparently, very just way of regaining one's lost property—

This matter should be seriously considered and, I must repeat ~~to you,~~ what I have written to you, heretofore, that the commercial intercourse, from this territory, with the wild Indians around it, inflicts
any
a greater amount of mischief, than other difficulty we have to encounter—This nuisance should be immediately abated—and can you abate it, without establishing military posts and trading houses, and forbidding the present peddling system, utterly unknown to our laws, so far as I have any knowledge of them? I think not.

I hesitate not to say, until our Indian Laws, amended as I have suggested, are extended over the Indians in this country, you may,
here
in vain, expect quiet in this territory—At present, your agents are at sea, with no authority but to communicate facts to you—(which, I am confident, I have faithfully done,) and whatever else they may do, is a mere assumption of action (not authority,) justified only by a most pernicious custom, and which can not be abolished too soon—

(Return to page 2.—after letter A

The Navajos are rich in all the necessaries of life they cultivate
and collect, by stealing,
the soil very successfully, raise, numerous

herds of sheep and goats, fine horses and mules, and make the finest Blankets

I have ever seen; and yet they have no fixed habitations—no permanent homes—The Apaches—Comanches, and Utahs are a different people, almost, wholly disdaining to follow peaceful pursuits, and relying, *chiefly*, upon their skill in making successful depredations, to secure to themselves a necessary subsistence.

Without reference to our Treaty[1] with Mexico, it is abundantly apparent, it will require the gravest consideration of the most sagacious Statesmen to devise a system that will secure peace and quiet in this territory, and promote the happiness and prosperity of all within its boundaries, and at the same time, advance the glory of our common country. On a question of this magnitude, and so intricate in its windings, it may be expected, that among the wisest and most discerning, but who can not be upon the spot to see for themselves, there must be some diversity of opinion, mainly resulting from the contradictory character of the information upon which they must act.

Judging from what I have seen in the few straggling Newspapers which have reached us, I am inclined to the opinion, a majority of the flippant advisers of the public—eye witnesses in this territory—are mischeivously bent, or deplorably ignorant as to the true condition of affairs in this territory—Many are known to belong to the first class—and the latter have hastily, and inconsiderately formed their opinions, boldly proclaimed them, and obstinately adhere to them.

But few, very few men in this territory, have examined this subject with the slightest care, and hence, the mischeivous *by design*, and others, because they have not duly considered the subject, may submit grave suggestions antagonistical to those I have submitted to

in all

you, from time to time—and which I now earnestly renew, their length and breadth,

as the only plan of establishing order in this territory.

I am,

With great respect,

Your obt servt.

J. S. Calhoun

Ind. Agt

Orlando Brown Esqr.
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C

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[1] Treaties and Conventions, I, pp. 1107–1121.

[CALHOUN TO CRAWFORD.[1]]

SANTA FE, NEW MEX.
Feby 13 1850.

SIR,

The two enclosed[2] communications are sufficiently explanatory of the object sought to be attained—and are addressed directly to you in order to secure a proper consideration of the subject.

I am,
Very respectfully
Your obt. Servt
J. S. CALHOUN

Hon.
G. W. CRAWFORD
Sec. of War.
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[3]]

No. 41.

INDIAN AGENCY,
SANTA FE, NEW MEX.
Feby. 13th 1850.

SIR,

Since I announced to you the death of Mrs White, not one word has come to me in reference to her daughter, and the colored servant, who were taken off, at the same time, with Mrs White, by the Apaches—I am not advised as to what information, if any, *others* may have received. I do not suppose any has been received.

In this connection, allow me to say it has been intimated to me, that individuals who attempted to aid in the recovery of Mrs White, her daughter & servant, expended money to a limited extent, and are be inclined to the opinion, that under the circumstances, they ought to remunerated. The class of claimants to whom I now allude, do not pretend to have a claim against this Agency, for they understood, distinctly, that upon their success, alone, depended their reward—and which I pledged myself, should not be less than one thousand dollars—and if they failed, they were not to expect the slightest remuneration—

Notwithstanding this matter was so well understood, I can not do less than recommend that I may be allowed to pay them a reasonable sum, which, in all, can not reach two hundred dollars. This amount has no reference to small sums I have already paid according to my agreement, and which will appear in an "Account Current," which I will send to you in a few days—

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[1] A. G. O., C 93 of 1850, enclosed in C 63 of 1850.

[2] Steptoe to Quitman, October 25, 1849, and F. J. Thomas to Calhoun, February 10, 1850.

[3] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 431.

I am,
Very respectfully,
Your obt. Servt

J. S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt.

Orlando Brown Esqr.
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 42.

Indian Agency
Santa Fe, New Mex.
Feb. 18. 1850.

Sir,

It may not be amiss to call your attention again to the disorders that prevail within and adjacent to the Indian Pueblos. That there is a determined purpose to stir up strife among these Indians, and to disaffect them against the Government of the United States, there can not be the slightest doubt. Col. Beall of Taos, who so obligingly received and caused to be explained to the Indians the letter which I addressed to them on the 2d inst, a copy of which I enclosed to you in my No. 36. confirms my impression in reference to the wicked designs of individuals, as stated by me in said No. 36—without, however, suggesting political considerations as one of the motives that induced the mischeivous intermeddling—The Colonel communicated to me verbally that my letter to the Indians (Pueblo of Taos) had the happiest effect, and when he left Taos for this place, they were preparing to send me a written reply—Col. Beall concurs in my opinion in reference to the proper management of these Indians, and my views generally, as to the course that should be pursued towards the Indians of this territory—I derive especial gratification from this fact, because Col. Beall is known to possess a much more accurate knowledge of Indian character, their various localities, and the topography of the country, than any other officer in this territory.

A short time since, a thief succeeded in stealing a horse from the Indian Pueblo of San Juan, about thirty miles north of Santa Fe, and was found and recovered from a Mexican at Algadones, some forty miles South of this. The Mexican claimed to have bought the horse from a Stranger—The Indian having recovered his horse. supposed the matter was at an end; but it was not so—~~and~~ The Mexican has commenced a system of annoyance, by which he hopes to repossess himself of the horse, or make the Indian pay a certain amount of money, and has instructed a Mexican Alcalde to sue the Indian for the feed of the horse while in his possession—So far I have protected the Indian, and will continue to do so to the utmost of my power—But, unless an Agent is sent there, the Mexican thro' the Alcalde, will, ultimately, get the horse or the money—Hence, the necessity of extending to these Indians the benefits of our Indian laws—with as little delay as practicable—and if early legislation can not be had, ought not the end to be accomplished by treaty?

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 439.

An Indian of San Illdefonso, sold a mare and Colt a few years ago, the colt having been killed, the mare strayed off, followed by another Colt, and some months thereafter, the mare was taken up by the Indian who had sold her, and the Colt by a Tesuque Indian. where they have remained for the last five years, no claimant appearing in the mean time.

Some designing wretch has induced the San Illdefonso Indians to claim, at this late day, the Colt also persuading them, if the Indian Agent, (myself) was friendly towards them, and decided justly in the matter, he would order the Colt into their possession—I have ordered matters to remain as they were—and the Indian claimant declares he is perfectly satisfied with my decision; and he will remain so, unless evil persons shall control him again.

My position just now, is ~~an~~ exceedingly unpleasant, having no positive legal right to interfere in preserving order and tranquility, and therefore my acts are subject to such *military* control as may seem wise to the chief of this Department. It is proper to remark the chief has not reversed or modified a single act of mine; but in consequence of *misapprehension* on his part, he has felt it to be his duty to enquire concerning them—and so far I have submitted to this supervision, and shall continue to do so, until proper action is had at Washington—and trust that will be at an early day.

Two of these enquiries occurred during the present month, the last one, since I commenced writing this letter—It so happened, in both instances my views and actions had been in perfect unison with Governor Munroe's views—this fact, however, does not releive me from the dissatisfaction which necessarily results from the suggestion, consequent upon the enquiry, that I had, possibly, grossly erred, to correct which, some action might be necessary. You will at once perceive, that such a state of things can not be agreeable—and this will also, explain to you, why I have been so minute in relation to matters of no great moment, in my letters to you—In order to guard against misrepresentations, as well as misapprehensions, I have taken the precaution to send to you a faithful record of my actings and doings in this territory.

I am,
With great respect,
Your obt. Servt.

J. S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt.

Orlando Brown Esqr.
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 43.

Indian Agency.
Santa Fe, New Mex.
Feby. 28th 1850.

Sir,

In a few days a mail, we are informed, will be made up for the States, and I take the occasion to lay before you such items of intelligence as have come to my knowledge since I addressed to you No. 42.

I have received the promised communication from the Taos Indians, in which they express the most perfect satisfaction in reference to my advisory letter to them, a copy of which I forwarded to you with my No. 36. They urge me to beg the President of the United States to extend to them the benefits of the laws which has been adopted for the protection of the Indians resident in said States before the acquisition of the territory of New Mexico.

They also, formally apply for permission to send one or more of their men to Washington City, at the expense of the Government of the United States, that their delegates may in person, see the President of the United States, and learn from *him*, *his* purposes in reference to their Pueblo, and their various grievances.

The Governor of San Illdefonso, and four of his Captains came to see me on yesterday complaining of Mexican encroachments within their Pueblos, and on their pasturage grounds. Mexicans, and perhaps others, *manage* to secure houses in the Pueblo, open shops, sell the Indians ardent spirits, and are learning them to gamble—the Governors of these Pueblos say they can not control their young men as formerly, and that the causes stated above, are fruitful sources of disorders and crimes. At my solicitation, Governor Munroe has issued an Order that will enable me to remedy some of the grievances complained of.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 440.

Several deputations from different Pueblos have begged me to go and live with them, that they might have the benefit of my protection; and to my replies that I could not do so with propriety, they enquired if I could not send them an agent who would be governed by me; and the San Illdefonso Indians, on yesterday, offered to furnish a house to such an agent, if I would send them one. I sincerely regret I have not the power to take care of the Indians in this particular.

I regret to state, that on the 24th or 25th inst. a party of Apaches, numbering some twenty or thirty, made a sudden descent from the high hills South of San Miguel, and on the broad road from Santa Fe to Las Vegas, killed one Mexican and wounded two others. This occurred within eight miles of San Miguel. A band of these same Indians, a few days previous to this outrage, drove off about twelve thousand sheep from our neighborhood, killing several herdsmen, and securing several captives.

Between El Paso and Socoro, the Indians are becoming more troublesome and impudent, and in the very neighborhood of Doñ Ana, they hesitate not to approach, murder, make captives, and drive off stock.

I learn from the Governor of San Illdefonso, that on Sunday the 24th inst, four Apache Indians were at their Pueblo, on their way to the Utah country, and would enter it west of Abiquin, at a point where the Navajos and Utahs frequently meet each other. They stated their object was to secure the cooperation of the Utahs in their war against the Government of the United States. I doubt not they have visited every Pueblo they dared to approach, for the same purpose; but the San Illdefonso Indians say, they know nothing of the fact as to other Pueblos, deny it as to themselves, admit that their object was unhesitatingly announced, and could not say whether the Apaches intended to visit the Navajos, or not.

I received this information last evening, and immediately dispatched a trustworthy trader to ascertain the present feelings of the Utahs towards the American people—their true state and condition, and whether they were in league, or about engaging in a league with any other Indians against the quiet of this territory &c &c. he will be absent ten or fifteen days.

Thus stand matters on this day. It is not needful that I should add a commentary, for it could only be a repetition of what I have heretofore written to you.

I am,
very respectfully,
Your obt. Servt

J. S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt.

Orlando Brown Esqr.
Comr. of Ind. Affs
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No 44.

Indian Agency.
Santa Fe, New Mexico.
March 1st. 1850.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you an "Abstract" of Disbursements, as Indian Agent, residing at Santa Fe, New Mexico, together with an "Account Current", which will show the pecuniary state and condition of this Agency, on the last day of the year 1849.

The migratory character of my duties, in this territory, up to the present time, has not afforded me the leisure to make my "Returns" promptly, at the proper periods—I have now, I think, so arranged and systematized the business of this Agency, as to enable me, on the morning after the termination of a Quarter, to forward my Returns, should an opportunity offer.

The expenditures of the Quarter ending on the last day of this month, will exceed eight hundred dollars, *without including Salaries.* This will show you, that to sustain this Agency for the ensuing quarter, will require every dollar of my own Salary, and I shall so expend it, relying upon the Department's sense of justice for its reimbursement.

A former letter of mine will have convinced you, that the extravagant charges made for every article sold in this territory, excludes the idea, that a just estimate of the proper expenditures for this Agency, may be ascertained by referring to like expenditures made within the former limits of the United States.

I desire it to be remembered, in passing over this territory, you are, generally, under the necessity of carrying your own bedding—cooking utensils—and subsistence, and if you are shielded from inclement weather, after leaving certain localities, you must carry your tents.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 441.

☞If the Commissary at this post, had not ~~had~~ sold me subsistence upon the same terms as he sells them to officers, before this day, every dollar of the $3800 with which I was intrusted, would ~~ere this~~ have been expended.

The importance of some *immediate* arrangement for this Agency, will occur to you, without another word from me.

The continuous and exciting character of the duties assigned to me here, is agreeable, and all I care for, independent of an honest and faithful discharge of my duties, is the means to sustain myself with usual respectability.

I think my Returns are in conformity to the instructions given by the Department on the 7th day of April 1849, to which, I very respectfully, refer you.

I am,
With great respect,
Your obt. Servt.

J. S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt

Orlando Brown Esqr.
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 45.

[Inclosure.[2]]

Santa Fe New Mexico
February 27th 1850.

To the President of the United States

Sir,

We respectfully represent to you that the condition of affairs in this territory—New Mexico—requires the interposition of the strong arm of the Government of the United States to repress the disorders, from which no place within its borders is exempt. No one in this territory is safe in his person or property. Murders and robberies

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[1] Apparently not on file in the Indian Office, but referred to in the following entry for May 11, 1850, O. I. A., L. R. No. 37:

11 O. I. A. Santa fe 448	Calhoun, J. S. 4 Mch. 1850	Enclosing Petition to the President U. S. in relation to Indian murders & robberies in New Mexico	Com^{r}.	Ref^{d} Sec. of War.

[2] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 448.

are of daily occurrence. Only four days ago a band of Apaches suddenly came down from the hills, and killed one Mexican and wounded two others, within eight miles of San Miguel, on the broad highway from Santa Fe to Las Vegas. A few days before this murder they drove off about twelve thousand sheep from places south of San Miguel. These same Indians infest the whole country between Socorro and Don Ana, and they are so daring as to come almost within sight of the latter Military Post, and commit murders, make captives, and drive off stock. We hear of these outrages in every direction. We have reliable information that these same Indians, are now attempting to alienate the affections of the Pueblo Indians from the people of the United States, and to engage them in their deeds of murder, rapine, and plunder. We further learn that a deputation of Apaches passed within twenty five miles of this place West from South to North, on Sunday the 24th Inst. and are now in some part of the Utah Country for the purpose of exciting said Utahs to fresh outbreaks, and to unite with them in their savage warfare against the American people. We have reason to believe the same concert of action will be attempted with the Navajoes, and the constant intercourse of Indians generally, and yet more unscrupulous Indian traders who are roving in every portion of New Mexico, lead us to apprehend an increase of evils from the Comanches.

The savage butchery of poor White and the male part of his party in October last, at the Point of Rocks, and the yet more horrible fate of Mrs. White, call for a vengeance that there is not power enough in this territory to inflict, and to these, when the facts are ascertained, we may have to add as victims, the daughter and servant woman of Mrs. White.

These are the foreshadowings of our own fate, unless the Government of the United States shall promptly and efficiently come to our aid.

We say to you Sir with all due solemnity, our Indian troubles at this moment are of a more terrible, and alarming character, than we have ever known them before, and many of us have lived in this territory from five to fifty years.

We feel confident Sir you are ready and willing to give us all proper aid and protection, and that the Congress of the United States will promptly place at your disposal the means necessary to effect that object.

Pardon us for adding, we shall never have protection and quiet in this territory, until the Comanches, Navajoes, and Utahs are confined and forced to remain in certain fixed limits. This whole country should be thoroughly explored and surveyed, and Military posts established and roads opened in every direction.

We beg for an adequate Mounted force to accomplish these ends, and we further pray there may be no delay in sending them to our rescue. Allow us further to say, the Pueblo Indians should be constantly watched and cared for. Their affections towards us, *must not be alienated.* Upon all these points, we doubt not you have been promptly and correctly officially advised; but without any feelings of disrespect to any one we thought we might venture to make this communication as testimony designed to sustain the reports which we doubt not the Officers of the Government of the United States have made to you.

As in duty bound, we shall ever pray.

J. W. Austin
W. T. Dalton
Wilmer Rudolph
Henry Winslow
Thomas F. Bowler.
Jesus. G. Abrin
J M Giddings *Clk C. C*
Richard Owens, *Foreman Grand Jury*
J. Mercure *Grand Juror*
Wm. A. Miller *Grand Juror*
T. McCutchen *Grand Juror*
Benito Amo Lanugoiti
Murray F. Luley *Attorney General*
Joaquin Chaves *G Juror*
Bisenta Lopez *G Juror*
T. H. Kelly *G Juror*
B. f. Mahan *Dpty Clk*
T B Giddings
Rufus Beach
D L. Rood.
Manuel Alvarez
John Devaux
John Baptiste Fourrier
Fereol Conturs
H. L. Dickinson
Smith D. Towne
F. G. Ewing
Joseph Naugle
James Conklin
Joseph Johnston
Andrew J Murphy.
Wm. Ascales.
J. M. McIntosh
Jno. N. Abell.
Alex Duvall

J. Houghton *Judge C. C*
Wm. Raymond
Chs. Blumner *Treauser*
E. P. West *Lawyer*
W Z. Angney *Lawyer*
C H Merritt *Sheriff*
A T Donaldson *Sheriff*
J. M. Hunt *Grand Jur*
E. W. Prewitt *G^d Juror*
Alex Vallé *G Juror*
H. M. Beckwith *G Juror*
M. Swabacher *Grand Juror*
Teny Romeno *Grand Juror*
Jose *Grand Juror*
W Curtis Skinner *Lawyer*

Chas. E. Kearny
E. M. Wood

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No 46.

INDIAN AGENCY
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
March 15th 1850

SIR,

A number of gentlemen will leave for the States on to-morrow morning, and have kindly offered to take charge of letters I may desire to forward; and to them I shall be indebted for the conveying of this communication.

For the last two months, the weather has been so favorable, we had hoped for some approach to regularity in the receipt of our mails. It is now thirty six days since our last mail was received here; and this delay is the more distressing to us, as the few straggling newspapers which have come to Santa Fe, have induced fearful apprehensions, in our minds, as to the public tranquility of our once happy and glorious Union.

I can but utter the fervent prayer of my heart, that harmony may have been restored, that all vexed questions may have been satisfactorily adjusted, and that the Government of the United States may continue to prosper and advance in the scale of human grandeur, unrivalled, and unequalled, to the end of time.

Since my last letter was addressed to you, the accustomed annoyances in this territory have kept pace with the progress of time. We have heard of several fights between Mexican traders and Indians, in which there were killed and wounded upon both sides; and subsequently a treaty of peace entered into, and the usual trading opened between them. In this way a large number of *captives*, horses and mules from Mexico are brought into this territory, and for which, I presume, the United States will be called upon to make no reasonable restitution.

One of my agents, dispatched for the rescue of the unfortunate Mrs White and daughter, returned a few days ago, and reports that he found, after roaming in various directions for six or eight weeks, an encampment of Apaches not numbering less than two thousand, including women and children, in a valley near the "Sierra Gaudalupe", about three days travel north of the road from San Antonio, Texas, to El Paso, and he supposes, about seven days travel from the latter place, and thirteen from Santa Fe, and that a good wag on road may be easily opened from San Miguel on either side of the Rio Pecos, to the very spot which these Indians now occupy. My informant supposes there were about one thousand warriors present, a few Comanches among them, all well mounted on fine mules and horses in excellent condition, the grazing being decidedly good, and that they had but a few arms, except the bow and arrow. They are said to be well supplied with food, consisting, chiefly, of the meat of horses and goats, and the maguey root substituted for bread.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 449; A. G. O., Files, I 34 of 1850.

Encamacion Garcia, (my agent,) and his party were invited into a large Lodge to talk with the captains of these Indians. During the talk, the captains stated, they were tired of war, and desired peace, that they could move in no direction without having to fight and that they had a large number of captives, horses and mules which they had not found a market for, as traders did not come to them as formerly. The superabundance of captives, horses and mules on hand, has not resulted, in my opinion, from there being fewer traders than usual, but because the Indians have been unusually successful in their depredations. Garcia thinks they had upwards of fifty captives with them, all taken from Mexico and brought into this territory during the last year. His party, while out, bought four captives, but not from the Indians alluded to above.

The Captains requested Garcia to see the Governor of Santa Fe, and ascertain whether he was willing to make peace with them, and if so, upon what terms, when and where. With one of the party, I called to see the Governor, who was fully advised in relation to the facts stated above; but what he may design to do in the premises, I, of course, do not know.

It will not fail to occur to you, a most decisive blow might be inflicted upon these Indians at this particular moment, if the means were properly concentrated. Such another opportunity may not occur for months, as the Indians will disperse so soon as the snow upon the mountains will allow them. Every one of these Indians could now be captured—horses and mules, now so much needed in this territory, could be procured—and we could, in part comply with one of our obligations to Mexico, in *rescuing* and *returning* captives, in compliance with an article of the treaty of 1848.

It may not be improper to remark, in relation to captives, whether Indians or Mexicans, or in the possession of either, they are bought and sold as *Peons*, and are relieved from servitude only by the payment of such an amount as their masters may demand. Neither a Mexican, or an Indian have the slightest objection to become the purchasers of their own "kith and kin". *Peons*, you are aware, is but another name for *slaves*, as that term is understood in our Southern States; but the system of peonage is not confined to a race of the human family. All colors and tongues are subjected to its laws, as the laws have been executed in this territory. Although within the sphere of *our* Government, they yet think, the right to buy and sell captives is perfect, and that no human power can disturb that right.

The value of captives depend upon age, sex, beauty, and usefulness. Good looking females, not having passed the "sear and yellow leaf," are valued from fifty to one hundred and fifty dollars each. Males, as they may be useful, one half less, never more. The captives *due* to Mexico, I shall not fail to demand. I have required Garcia's party to bring to me the *four* captives already, distinctly, mentioned— What they may do, I can not tell= If they are brought to me, I will take care of them, Although I am without instructions to that effect, and unsustained by a lawful enactment, so as to enforce the article of the treaty alluded to, yet, I regard it as my duty to take charge of such captives whenever I can do so with propriety, and shall rely upon the Department to reimburse to me the expenditures necessarily incurred in this duty, so soon as it may have the means of so doing.

To show the extent of the trade in Mexican captives, I need but mention the fact, that ~~the~~ Kioway Indians, residing north of the Arkansas, have just returned from Mexico to their homes, with several captives.

All will agree that this revolting trade should be stopped; but may not agree as to the mode of doing so. I will merely restate what I have more than once suggested to you on this subject. Every tribe of Indians should be confined to certain limits, beyond which they should not wander.

No tribe should be located within one hundred miles of the line between the United States and Mexico.

Every horse and mule should be taken from the Apaches, if not from other tribes.

Every tribe should be made to cultivate the soil in order to support themselves.

I am not unmindful of the heavy expenditures such an arrangement would require, to leave out the questions of humanity and good government, such an arrangement, in the end, would be an absolute saving of money to the United States Treasury—

I will conclude this letter by adding that Garcia informs me, that there are a large number of wounded Indians among the Apaches, and that the daughter of Mrs White was killed on the same day her mother was killed. This is what the Indians state.

I am,

Very respectfully

Your obt. Servt.

J. S. Calhoun

Ind. Agt.

Orlando Brown Esqr.

Comr. of Ind. Affs &c.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 47.

[Related Correspondence.]

[VAN HORNE TO McLAWS.[2]]

HEAD QUARTERS BATLN. 3d INFANTRY,
PASO DEL NORTE, NEW MEXICO,
February 23, 1850.

SIR,

Yours of 3d Feby. is received. In yours of 28th Decr. 1849 you say to me "it is hereby directed that you sustain the civil jurisdiction of the territory of New Mexico, her civil officers and magistrates in the execution of their duties for the protection of their persons and property only, under what is called the "Kearney code," until such time as Texas shall officially assume civil jurisdiction."

Major Neighbours has arrived here as Commissioner from the State of Texas, with instructions to assume jurisdiction over all New Mexico, east of the Rio Grande, to hold elections for all various County Officers &c. The country from Presidio del Norte to 70 miles below this is called Presidio county; thence to San Diego above Don Aña, El Paso county, thence north is divided into Worth and Santa Fé counties. Mr. White informs me that he has given you the particulars with copies of the papers &c. Major Neighbours is busy holding elections, circulating the Govrs. message, addresses &c. and will in a few days proceed northward.

He left Col McCall at San Antonio, waiting for the arrival of recruits from La Vaca, on their way here with him. He brings news of the deaths of Lieuts. Neil and Harrison of Dragoons, the former by suicide, and says Genl. Brooke is ill and has applied for leave.

Very Respectfully
Your obedt Servt

J. VAN HORNE
B. Maj. 3 Iny Comdg

Lieut. L. McLAWS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Genl.
9th Mil. Department,
Santa Fé

Mr Coons writes me from S. Antonio that Qr. Mr. Babbitt has issued proposals for the services of 250 Mexican carts to transport supplies here in the spring

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[1] The text of this letter has not been found, but the following register entry, taken from O. I. A., L. R. No. 27 gives the substance of its contents.

1850 May 11 O. I. A. Santa fé 130	J. S. Calhoun 16 Mch. 1850	Reports that the Commrs of Texas are moving onward to possess New Mexico—and that the New Mexicans speak of resistance.	Commr.	

In connection with the subject matter of No. 47, the documents on pp. 180, 243, 252, are elucidating and in the highest degree interesting. The special message of President Fillmore, August 6, 1850, (Richardson, V, pp. 67–73) furnishes additional facts.

[2] A. G. O., File box, Department of New Mexico, 1850, V5.

[MUNROE TO BEALL AND OTHERS.[1]]

HEAD QUARTERS 9 MIL: DEPT.
Santa Fe, N. M° Mar. 12 1850.

SIR,

Having been duly notified by Major Robert S Neighbours of his arrival as a commissioner of the State of Texas for the purpose of establishing the civil jurisdiction of the State over this territory; Your command will observe a rigid noninterference with him in the exercise of his Functions and equally avoid coming in conflict with the Judicial authorities created by that State

I am respectfully
Your ob^{dt} Serv^{t}

Signed JOHN MUNROE
Bvt Col. U. S. Army
Comd^{g} Dept:

To
Lt. Col. BEALL—*Taos*
Capt. JUDD, *Las Vegas*
Maj. HOWE, *Alburquerque*
Col. MAY, *Socorro*
Maj. STEEN, *Dona Anna*
Maj. VAN HORNE, *Opp: El Paso*
Maj. HENRY, *San Elizario*

[SCOTT TO MUNROE[2]]

WAR DEPARTMENT
August 6th 1850

MUNROE, Brevet Colonel J.
U. S. Army
Comdg. 9th Military Department
New Mexico.

SIR,

About seven hundred and fifty recruits are now in route, *via* the Missouri and Lavaca, respectively, to fill up the regiments and companies under your command. They may be expected by you, in all the next month, and the 7th Regiment of Infantry, with one or two troops of the 1st Dragoons will soon follow. Some two hundred men of the 7th Infantry will leave the Missouri mounted.

These reinforcements are deemed necessary to enable you to protect the people of New Mexico against the incursions of hostile Indians; but another and more painful contingency may be apprehended.

It is known here, that the Legislature of Texas has been summoned, by the Governor of that State, to meet, on the 12th. instant, to adopt measures for extending her political and civil jurisdiction over that part of New Mexico, on this side of the Rio Grande, claimed as a part of Texas.

It is quite possible, perhaps probable, if the disputed boundary between Texas and New Mexico, be not earlier established by Congress, that a large body of troops may be levied, in all this month, by Texas and sent to New Mexico, to effect, by force of arms, the object stated.

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[1] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 2, p. 29.

[2] A. G. O., M. B., No. 30, pp. 266-268.

In such event, your position, as the immediate commander of the United States' forces, in New Mexico, will be one of much delicacy and difficulty, and hence demanding adequate instructions from the highest in authority.

It is held by the President of the United States to be his duty, under constitutional obligations and the 9th Article of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; and until the boundary between Texas and New Mexico shall be duly established, to protect to the extent of the means at his disposition, against all violence whatsoever, the inhabitants in the country, known, at the date of that treaty, as New Mexico, in the enjoyment of all rights, political and civil, which were secured to them by the said treaty.

Accordingly, you are hereby instructed, in the case of any military invasion of New Mexico, from Texas, or by armed men from any other State or States, for the purpose of overturning the order of civil government that may exist in New Mexico at the time, or of subjugating New Mexico to Texas, to interpose, as far as practicable, the troops under your command against any such act of violence.

The invaders will probably announce their approach and purposes by proclamation. It may be expedient for you to meet them by a like public declaration, in terms at once moderate and firm, intimating the general character of these instructions from the President, and your purpose to execute them. You will also profit by all opportunities to remonstrate and use such means of persuasion as may be in your power with the principal invaders to avoid, if possible, a resort to repulsive violence; but, when necessary, and without losing any material advantage, by delay, you will take all preliminary steps for defence, and, in the last resort, resist with vigor.

Acts of violence, on the part of the invaders, may commence by the arrest of the existing civil functionaries of New Mexico, and imprisoning them; or by setting up substitutes for those functionaries and imprisoning opposers and remonstrants; or the invaders may endeavor to coerce the inhabitants into submission, by taking or destroying their property. Any such act will present a clear case for the direct and active employment of the forces under your command.

How far, prior to the commission of such acts of violence, the intention to commit them, avowed by proclamation or otherwise, on the part of the invaders, may warrant you to resist the advance of the invaders, must depend on the terms of the avowal, the exposed condition of the frontier settlements, towards Texas, and other circumstances which may be better estimated in your position than by the Executive at this distance. His expectation is that you will take all preliminary measures, within your power, to protect the people of New Mexico against violence, and to repel force by force, when clearly necessary to that end.

With entire confidence in your judgment, discretion and firmness

I remain,

With great respect Yr Obt Serv

Winfield Scott

Acting Secretary of War.

A duplicate this day forwarded, under cover, to General Brooke, at San Antonio, with instructions to give it dispatch to Colonel Munroe, at Santa Fe.

Winfield Scott

Sept 5' 1850.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No 48.

INDIAN AGENCY.
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.
March 16th 1850.

SIR,

I ask your particular attention to the enclosed copies—A—B. C. D & E. in the order in which they are marked. For A & B I am indebted to Govr. Munroe, C. will show you why D was issued, and E. the report required.

D & E. contain all that the Department can have an interest in. A. B. & C. have personal bearings upon myself.

I am not indifferent as to public opinion, but feel but little concern as to the opinions of certain individuals, who are not only ignorant, *in many respects*, but whose political prejudices exclude the possibility of their doing justice to one they do not follow, or to one who will not follow them. It is enough to *defer* to the Chief of this Military Department—The right of a *subordinate* to control me, or to be advised of my actings and doings, I can not, I will not recognize. Upon this subject, I do not desire to add another word. A. B. C. & E were received within the last two hours, and I intend this communication shall overtake my mail of this morning.

The Report. E. confirms the statement of Encarnacion Garcia, that Mrs. White's daughter was killed on the same day her poor mother was so inhumanely butchered.

In relation to the Utahs, I have nothing to add to my former communications. The accompanying documents do not influence my opinions—I am aware and so I have informed you, that mischeivous advisers were among the Indians—My opinion is, the treaty I made with them at Abiquin should be confirmed, and the Utahs *forced* to a compliance.

I am,
Sir.
Very respectfully
Your obt. Servt

J. S. CALHOUN
Ind. Agt.

ORLANDO BROWN Esqr.
Comr. Ind. Affs
Washington City

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 444.

[Inclosures.]

Copy—A

[BEALL TO McLAWS]

Head Qrs. Detchmt 1st Dragn
Don Fernanda de Taos, N. M
13th March 1850

Sir,

It is well known to you that there is a large party of the Utah tribe, with whom peace has never been made. These Indians have been and still are in the vicinity of Red River, doubtful as yet of the policy of the government toward them. As these Indians are actually, and consider themselves, at war with us, although no hostile demonstrations have been made by them, it is evident that all trading with them must be unlawful & injurious to the interests of the United States. A few days ago I received authentic information that two Frenchmen named Lacombe, of Arroyo Hondo, had gone out to these Utahs, taking with them many contraband articles of traffic such as flints, knives &c. Accordingly acting on the above views, I immediately sent an order to arrest them & bring them before me. They themselves stated that they had a license to trade, & were also invested by the Governor with powers to make peace if they thought fit. This seeming so absurd (as in case of their ever receiving a license to trade I would have been informed of it) & knowing well that they are men utterly devoid of all character & principle (having been punished for the same offence before) I have acted as above stated, & when they shall be apprehended, will treat them according to their deserts.

Respectfully submitted for the consideration of the Colonel Commanding 9th Military department.

I am very respectfully
Your obt. Servt.

B. L. Beall
Brt. Lt. Col. U. S. A.
Comd

Lt. L. McLaws
Infantry. A. A. A. Genl.
9th Military Dept.
Santa Fe

COPY—B.

[BEALL TO McLAWS]

HD. QRS 1 DRAGOON DET.
DON FERNANDEZ DE TAOS
March 14th 1850

SIR.

Since my communication to the Col. Comg. of yesterday, I have received information that the persons alluded to in that communication, have positively stated to certain Mexicans, that they have been empowered, to make peace with and trade with the Band of Eutas alluded to. I have been expecting a delegation of this Band at this post, as I sent out a runner to them inviting them here to meet the U. S. Indian Agent for this Territory; but I am fearful that these traders will induce them not to come here. For further information I would respectfully refer the Col. Comg. to Mr Ortubus the bearer of these Communications.

I am respy,
Your Obt Servt

B. L. BEALL
Bv Lt Col. U. S. A.
Comg.

Lt L. McLAWS
A. A. A. Genl
9 Mily Dept.
Santa Fé.

COPY—C.

SANTA FE. *March 16th 1850.* We the undersigned hereby certify that Auguste Lacome was recommended by us, to Coln. J. S. Calhoun (U. S. Indian Agent, for the Territory of New Mexico) for the purpose of obtaining information of the condition, & disposition of the Eutaw Indians, but chiefly through their agency to effect the rescue or ransome of the Daughter of J. M. White, lately murdered by the Apaches. And that from the knowledge we have of said Lacome he is entitled to all respect & confidence & in our opinion no agent more fit or suitable could have been selected.

MANUEL ALVAREZ
late U. S. Consul at Santa Fe.
WM. S. MESSERVY

COPY—D.

INDIAN AGENCY, SANTA FE,
New Mexico, Feby 26th, 1850.

Auguste Lacome is hereby authorized to proceed to the Utah country, for the purpose of ascertaining the true state and condition of the Indians of said country, their temper and feelings towards the people of this Territory, and of the United States—their present localities and the probable numbers at each place, and their intentions as to a compliance with the terms of the late Treaty made with them at Abiquin—Having ascertained these facts he will report to me in person at the earliest possible day—In order to obtain access to said Indians, the said Auguste Lacome is authorized to take with him such articles as are usually sold to Indians, and to trade with them taking care to sell them no articles of war.

J. S. Calhoun
Indian Agent.

Original—E.

REPORT OF AUGUSTE LACOME TO COLN J. S. CALHOUN U. S. AGENT FOR THE TERRITORY N. MEXICO.

Sir,

According to your instruction of the 26th of Feby 1850 I proceeded to the camps of the Eutaw Indians & there endeavoured to further the ends of the U. S. government which you did me the honour to entrust to my charge.

All the principal chiefs of the Eutaw Tribe of Indians with whom I held communication to wit.
(1st Pachuco 2d Chico Belasques 3d Amparua 4th Tarihuachi 5th Domingo 6th Miguel Gallegos. 7th Apparujah 8th Garcias.) desire or pretend to desire peace with the Government & people of the United States, They promise never again to take up arms against the people of the United States, either Americans or Mexicans. They furthermore requested me to return with the United States Indian Agent to make with them a permanent peace.

They furthermore desired me to say to the Gov that the Chiefs, who should be recognized by you as having authority among their people, should be so distinguished, by receiving from you some sign or simbol of their rank, such as an Alcaldies cain or some such mark of distinction.

That when they broke the old treaty they were forced to do so from the fact, that they were in a starving condition, that when they robbed the ranches of the people of the northern part of this Territory, it was the purpose of the Chiefs subsequently to make reparation.

The Treaty at Abiqui they do not consider as binding & never did so consider it, as but one of their Chiefs entered into that Treaty, & he was not authorized by the other Chiefs of his Tribe to make such Treaty, and furthermore when he the only Chief who made it (Chico Belasques) entered into negociations did not act, nor did he ever intend to act in good faith & it is the opinion of the undersigned that the Indian Agent of the United States Government can never safely repose confidence in said Chico Belasques, that he has sworn eternal hatred & enmity both to Americans & Mexicans, & that ~~the~~ his mark of distinction among his tribe, are the ornaments of his "legings," being the finger nails of Americans on one side & of Mexicans on the other. That the said Chico Belasques was engaged with the Apaches in their massacre of the party of Mr. J. M. White, & that he boasts of the part he took in that disaster & furthermore he (C. B.) was with the Apaches at the time of Majr Griers attack upon them.

That all the above named Chiefs, desire that all former Treaties may be regarded as null & void, as they alledge to have had as much reason to complain of infringements of the same on the part of the people & troops of the United States as can possibly be brought against them.

That they desire, immediately to hold a Council with the U. S. Indian Agent at a place called Costilla—about two journey from Taos, or at the Sand Hills about the same distance from Abiqui They desire that the escort of said Agent may not consist of more than five men

That they are all very poor, & are entirely destitute of Arms, powder & lead, but manifested a strong desire to be supplied with those articles.

The undersigned regrets to state that the chief object of his mission to the Eutaws was not accomplished; viz: through the agency of that Tribe now in friendly relations with the Apaches to rescue or ransome the Daughter of the late J. M. White, but was assured and convinced that the daughter was murdered a short time after the murder of her mother, in the retreat of the Apaches before the attack of Majr Grier upon them.

Santa Fe March 16th 1850.

AUGUSTE LACOME

To Colⁿ. J. S. CALHOUN
U. S. Indian Agent for
The Territory of N Mexico

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 49.

INDIAN AGENCY
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
March 25th 1850

SIR,

I had the honor to receive your communication of the 28th of December last, on the afternoon of the 18th inst. In relation to the fate of Mrs White, you have, long before this, received my letters detailing the facts as they were made known to me. I have also, given you the intelligence brought to me by my agents sent out to the Utahs and Apaches, as to the probable fate of Mrs White's daughter, The two agents, Augusté Lacome and Encarnacion Garcia, made to me similar reports, the first from the Utahs, and the latter from the Apaches, the two tribes in Lodges six hundred miles apart, and I scarcely entertain a doubt as to the murder of the daughter on the same day that the mother was murdered. But, as it is within the limits of possibility the statements made by the Indians to my Agents, originated in a design to stop further enquiries concerning the child, I shall seize every possible opportunity to procure precise and more authentic information.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 460.

Not one word of information concerning Mrs White's colored female servant, has reached me; and it is hoped she lives, and may be recovered, That an approach to truth, in relation to this horrible tragedy, may be brought to light.

Allow me to express my gratification that my efforts in this matter, *as I have detailed them to you*, have met with the approbation of the Department of the Interior.

I trust you will pardon me for addressing a few words more to you upon this painful subject. I have noticed in several straggling newspapers, published in the United States in December and January last, various statements in relation to the efforts made here for the rescue of Mrs White and her daughter, in which the shadow of a truth is not discernable—Without intending the slightest disrespect to the citizens of Santa Fe, or to the friends of the murdered. I desire to say, there was no public meeting held on the occasion—there was no reward of one thousand dollars offered, except the one offered by me—nor have I ever heard of Indians or others being sent out for the purpose of attempting the rescue of the captives, except the military effort by order of Col. Munroe, and the agents sent out by myself, precisely as I have, from time to time, advised you—and I must add, until the untruthful publications, to which I have alluded, met my eye, I had not heard one word as to the " active but fruitless search made over a large extent of country for the body of Mrs White ", by persons belonging to the " main train ", at the " Point of Rocks "; nor was it known here, that " a small party, composed principally of those who had arrived in the train, was immediately organized and started back on the search after the fabulous meeting of the citizens of Santa Fe.

These unfounded Statements are some what annoying to me, because they are of a character to mislead the public mind, if not designed for that purpose—Indeed, it is my opinion these untruthful publications were intended to awaken an unjust censure against your Indian Agent here, and the military authorities of this territory, and I affirm, that no efforts were made, for the rescue of Mrs White and her daughter, to the best of my knowledge and beleif, except those made by the two aforesaid authorities.

I am,
With great respect,
Your obt. servt.
J. S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt.

Orlando Brown Esqr
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 50.

Indian Agency
Santa Fe, New Mexico
March 29th. 1850.

Sir.

Herewith, I return the Section of a map[2] of New Mexico, which you enclosed to me on the 28th day of last December. You will find marked in this way ⊡, the various Indian Pueblos located in this territory upon the Section of Country which the map represents—It may be well to remember that there are two Indian Pueblos below El Paso, Isletta & Socorro—and Zuñi, an Indian Pueblo 88. 30 miles N. W. of Laguna—Of course, neither of these three Pueblos could be marked upon the map. Beyond Zuñi, west, perhaps one hundred and fifty miles, the Moqui country is reached—These Indians live in Pueblos, cultivate the soil to a limited extent, and raise horses, Mules, Sheep and goats, and, I am informed, manufacture various articles—

☞I am extremely anxious to visit these Indians; but it would be unsafe to do so, without a sufficient escort, as the Apaches are upon the left, and the Navajos on the right in travelling from Zuñi to the Moquies—The Pueblo Indians, all, are alike entitled to the favorable and early consideration of the Government of the U. S. My information concerning the Moqui Indians is not of a character to justify me in making suggestions in reference to an Agent, or agents, further than to say, without an absolute examination by some one deputed for that purpose, information, precise and reliable, may not be looked for. I shall, therefore, confine my remarks to the Pueblos of Zuñi—Socorro, and Isletta, and those marked upon the accompanying Map—

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 462.
[2] See p. 95 and map (No. 2) in pocket.

In relation to the extent of territory belonging to each Pueblo, nothing is definitely known, and can only be settled by instituting such a commission as was recommended by the President in his annual message—The lands are held under Spanish and Mexican Grants, and the boundaries of the original grants have been, from time to time, enlarged to meet the wants of these Catholic Indians—They claim that this whole territory originally belonged to them, and that their Supreme Government was in Santa Fe; but after the Conquest, this place was taken from them, and their limits fixed by authority of the conquering Government—The general opinion is, not one of the Pueblos have a square of less than eight miles and a half on each side—In addition to this, it is said, many of them have bought other lands near their Pueblos, and perhaps others are planting on unappropriated lands—There are a few Mexican Villages built, without doubt, upon lands granted to Pueblos, and there are various law suits pending between Pueblos, and Mexicans & Pueblos as to the right of the parties to certain lands. These Law Suits ought to be quieted without delay, or serious and bloody consequences will result—I must further add that additional grants of land may be necessary for these Indians, and it should be given to them liberally, near where they are now located, if vacant public lands should be found there; ☞ for it will not do to agitate the Subject of their removal at this time; and it would be as dangerous to the public tranquility to compel them to a repugnant association with the people of New Mexico, as Citizens of the State or territory—Either would produce a bloody contest *at this time.*

You will notice on the returned map, that I have marked, with some approach to accuracy the Seven Counties of this territory, as organized. The four great tribes, the Apaches, Comanches, Navajos and Utahs, make frequent incursions into these counties—All east, west, north and south of the outer lead and red ink lines, is regarded as Indian Country—On the east side of the Arkansas, the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Kioways, and other roving Indians are to be found. These Indians are frequently on the west side of said river, hunting, trading, and uniting with the Indians of this territory in their War and robberies against the people of the U. S. and Mexico.

The apparent dividng line between the Apaches and Utahs, commences on the Rio del Norte, about latitude 37°. The lands N. E. & E. from this point, between the pencil and red ink lines, to the Arkansas, is accorded to the Jicarillas, a band of Apaches well mixed with Utah blood—Occasionally, every tribe of Indians are to

and South
be found in this region—East of the said lead and red ink lines, the Apaches first, and then the Comanches are found. I have had no means of ascertaining the supposed dividing line between these two tribes—The Comanches are chiefly South of the Apache
East of the Rio del Norte,
district and between it and the State of Texas—The strip of country runing South from the County of San Miguel del Bado, known as the Apache country, is not less than three hundred miles wide—Not an inch of the Comanche country is to be found upon the returned map, although I have written upon an outer edge the word "Comanches" for the purpose of showing the direction of their localities—West of the Rio del Norte on both sides of the supposed line between the United States and Mexico, is the Apache country proper, in my opinion; and they claim the country west to the Pimo Village, and North West to the Moqui country; and west of the Pueblo of Zuñi, and between that place and the Moqui country, the Apaches think they are bounded north by the Navajos—Thus it will be seen, they claim to possess, and certainly roam over three fourths of a circle in and around the territory of New Mexico—

The Navajo country is west beyond the lines of the Counties of Bernalillo, Santa Anna, and Rio Arriva to, and perhaps passing the Rio Colorado, and running north as far as latitude 37° or 38°. All west of the Rio del Norte, not included in either of the counties of this territory, as organized, nor included in the Navajo country, to the very foot of the Sierra Nevada, and between the Navajo country and the Great Salt Lake, north, is called the Utah country—

You will perceive, upon the map as marked, there is but very little of the Navajo country, less of the Utahs, and none whatever of the Comanches, but an immense strip claimed by the Apaches—

that
Let me remark the Pah Utahs, who inhabit the country East of the Sierra Nevada, are Utahs proper, benumbed by cold, and enfeebled, intellectually and physically, by the food upon which they subsist, it consisting only of roots, vermin, insects of all kinds, & every thing that creeps, crawls, swims, flies or bounds, they may chance to overtake—And when these resources fail them, and they can find no Stranger, they feed upon their own children—Such a people should not be permitted to live within the limits of the United States, and must be elevated in the scale of human existence, or exterminated—These people never approach the confines of civilization unless they are called upon by their more adventurous and warlike brethren—

I have seized several occasions to convey to you my opinions in reference to the Apaches, Comanches, Navajos & Utahs, four great tribes, who occupy, or claim, immense regions of Country belonging
that
to the United States—I may be pardoned for repeating each
with
of these tribes, should be compelled to *remain* in certain fixed limits—

A square, each side of which, shall measure fifty miles in length, if properly selected, would be ample,—infinitely more than can be
equal number of
necessary to subsist these, or any other people.

For a time, a generous liberality should be meted out to them, and they should be instructed in agricultural pursuits—

For a time also, you would have to feed all but the Navajos—they can take care of themselves—Implements of husbandry, however, should be given to them—

No Indian tribe should be located nearer than one hundred miles of the line of Mexico—I have no reference here to Pueblo Indians—

These suggestions, if adopted, would require corresponding and appropriate military dispositions, of which, it is not my privilege to speak, when it may be avoided with propriety—

In reference to Agents—their proper locations, numbers and neces-
I intend to record my views
sary expenditures &c &c. in a letter
which I propose writing on to-morrow—

With great respect.
Your obt. Servt

J. S. Calhoun
Ind Agt

Orlando Brown Esqr.
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 51.

Indian Agency
Santa Fe, New Mexico
March 30th 1850

Sir,

Having, as accurately as possible with the limited knowledge which I have been able to command, marked upon the section of a map which you enclosed to me on the 28th of December last the various locations of the Pueblo and other Indians who were entitled to a place on said map, and made explanatory remarks, in my letter of yesterday's date (No 50) concerning all other Indians of this territory, I proceed to place before you my views in relation to Agents, subagents, their proper locations, their Salaries and expenditures generally.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 461.

In the first place, let me state, What is considered liberal pay and expenditures on account of Indian Agents and agencies already established by law in the United States, would be utterly insufficient in this territory—This fact will be established by reference to the Quarter Master's and Commissary's returns from this place.

In travelling through this territory, you can not safely travel alone, and when in the Indian country, an escort is absolutely necessary; and at all times, in visiting the Pueblos, and most of the Mexican places, you will suffer if you do not take with you a Cook, Cooking Utensils, Subsistence, Forage, Tents, and all necessary transportation. Cooking Utensils must be brought from the U. S.

There is no place in this territory, where it is not absolutely neccessary to "corral", watch and guard everything you may have in your possession—Even in this city, where Sentinels are posted to guard corrals, horses are frequently stolen from them.

I adhere to my original opinion, that there should be a subagent, for the present, at each Indian Pueblo, twenty in number, not including Nambé or Tesuque, near Santa Fe, which might be left to the care of the Agency that may be established in this city.

To support such subagencies would require—

Salary	$1000.
House rent & wood	300.
Interpreter	300.
Rations for Interpreter	125.
	$1725.
	20 Pueblos
	$34, 500
Implements of Husbandry for 22 Pueblos, ea $200.	4,400
	$38, 900

The implements should be distributed under the direction of a General Agent, or Superintendent, as some of the Pueblos would require *more* than the $200, and others *less*—

If the Government of the U. S. should deem it advisable to divide the Pueblos into Districts, I would then submit, an examination of the marked map, will show there should be Eight Divisions—as follows—

1 Dist.

Taos.
Picuritz.

2d dist.

San Juan.
Popiaque.
Santa Clara
San Ildefonso.

3 dist.

Jemez.
Silla (or Cia).
Santa Ana.

4th Dist.

Cochiti.
S. Domingo.
S. Felipe.
Sandia.

5 dist.

Isletta.
Leutis.

Below El Paso.
6th dist.

Socorro.
Isletta.

7 Dist.

Laguna.
Acoma.

8 dist.

Zuñi.

You will perceive I make no arrangements for the Moqui Indians.

To support each division, I would recommend,

Salary for an Agent	$1500.
Interpreter	600
House rent and stabling	300
Forage for three horses or mules	525
Horse Shoeing	50.
Hostler	180.
Rations	120.
	$3275
	8
	$26,200
Implements for 22 Pueblos, including Nambe and Tesuque—$200 ea.	4,400
	$30,600

NOTE. (Horses $350 ea. aggregate $33,400.

This arrangement exhibits an apparent saving of $8,300. But to secure the tranquility of the Territory, which is certainly menaced, and to stimulate and properly direct the labor of the Pueblo Indians, the first plan is recommended as the most preferable—Adopt either plan, and in a year or two, you might with propriety consolidate these Agencies so as to diminish the expences nearly one half—But this can not be done with propriety until order and perfect quiet is firmly established in this territory. The Indians are far from being contented, as I have advised you in my former letters, and unless they are properly protected and watched over, you may prepare for an outbreak at no distant day.

In reference to my second plan, you will observe, I have estimated for Forage for three animals, and they are necessary to enable the Agent to visit the Pueblos of his District—Remember he must pack his provisions, bedding &c &c. I have not estimated for the value of these animals, which can not be less than $350. for each District. So far as the Head Quarters of the Agent is concerned, within his District, I would, at this time, leave him to select the place, or commit it to the discretion of ~~Agent~~ a Superintendent.

Having disposed of the Pueblo Indians upon the best and most economical terms that I can conscientiously suggest, I shall proceed to submit my views in relation to the wild Indians, the Apaches, Comanches, Navajos and Utahs. These Indians, including their various independent Bands, I take it for granted, must be located and confined within certain fixed limits and there compelled to remain, and to build up Pueblos and cultivate the soil. I do not recommend that these four tribes should be located near each other. It is possible the Apaches and Comanches might be located in adjoining districts, and in like manner, the Navajoes and Utahs. If so, two Agents to be located at a Central Military post would be sufficient—otherwise, you must have four—each to be located at a Military Post, for which I submit the following estimate.

Salary for Agent	$1500.
" " Interpreter	600.
Forage for 2 Horses	375.
Horse Shoeing	35.
Hostler	180.
Rations	120.
	2810
Incidental expences for the 1st year to secure shelter for Agent, Interpreter, Hostler and 2 animals	600
	$3,410.
	4 tribes
	$13,640.

I have not estimated the value of the 2 horses—which would increase the aggregate of each Agency $250. $3660

1st year 4

$14,640

For the first twelve months, if these Indians are confined to fixed limits, and required to build Pueblos and cultivate the Soil, you would be obliged to contribute largely to the support of the Apaches, Comanches, and Utahs—You would have to send men among them

to teach them the use of agricultural implements, which should be furnished to them, and also, to direct their labor in building of Pueblos. To accomplish these things successfully will require an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, or the Secretary of the Interior.

To establish order in this territory, you must either submit to these heavy expenditures, or or exterminate the mass of these Indians. After the present year, I would recommend the employment of Blacksmiths for these Indians, and for the Pueblos.

I do not think presents should be given to Indians of this territory except in the Shape of food, and implements of husbandry. They should be taught at once to rely upon their own industry, not only for the luxuries of life, which they should be taught to appreciate, but for all that is necessary for their personal wants and comforts—to that end, they should be made to know that the food which it is proposed to furnish to them, was intended to subsist them only until they could make one crop, and no longer.

If a Superintendency of Indian Affairs is established, I submit the following estimates for its support.

1st Year.		2nd Year
Salary of Superintendent	$2000.	$2000.
Secretary	1200.	1200
Interpreter $600. Board of Interpr.	600	600
while in Santa Fe	200	200
Rents for House & Stables	600.	600
2 Horses & 6 mules	850.	000
Forage	1600	1600
Horse Shoeing	100.	100
Hostler	300	300
Board	120	120
1 Waggon & Harness	150.	000
1st Year	$7, 720	.2nd Year 6, 720

To which should be added $1000. for contingencies, in paying guides, runners, and subsisting Indians & their horses during their visits to the Superintendency.

It must be known to you, that our expenses are heavier in Santa Fe, than in any other place in the territory. At present my rent account is $70 per month. Corn is worth, at this time, $2 per bushel—Shoeing of a horse $4.00—Sugar 50¢ per lb. Coffee 37½¢, lumber, $65. pr. M. Bacon & Lard, none except at the Commissary's—Beef, exceedingly poor and course, 8¢ pr lb—a Shoat not weighing more than 60 to 75 lbs $8 to 10$—chickens from 25¢ to 50¢ each—Turkeys from $1 to $2.00. The necessaries of life, such as we have been accustomed to in the States, and the delicacies & luxuries which we require must all be brought from the U. S. For expenditures on account of rents, pay of Interpreters, Teamsters, forage &c &c, I, again, refer you to the returns of the Quarter Master and Commissary of this Department—Had not the commissary sold me subsistence on the same terms he is authorized to sell to officers of the Army, and had the Quarter Master refused to furnish me with transportation and forage, I should utterly have failed to have discharged my duties in this territory. In addition to my salary, $1,500—before the end of my first year, I shall have expended, necessarily of my own private funds, about $1500 more—The expenditures of the second year will not be so great, and as the country becomes quiet and settled, will continue to diminish, but can never fall to the reasonable limits assigned to them in the States—Hence the suggestion, that what would be considered quite liberal in the United States, ~~but~~ would be wholly inadequate in this Territory—

I have to remark the Superintendent should be required to visit every Agency, twice a year, *if possible*—and ascertain from personal observations, the true State and condition of each Agency, and the necessary wants of the Indians attached to such Agencies.

The following recapitulation is made in order that the heavy expenditures which I recommend, may be examined as a whole.

1st plan for Pueblos	$38,900	—2d plan, including	
" " "		the four Horses.	$33,400.
wild tribes	14,640.	2d plan.	7,320.
Food for one year	100,000.	" "	100,000
Superintendency	7,720.	" "	7,720
For the 1st Year.	$161.260		$148,440
Less 2nd year—			
Food appropriation	$100,000		
Horses for Pueblo Dists	2,800.		
" for Wild Ind. Agencies	1,000.		
Horses & Waggon for Superintendent	1,000		
	$104,800	104,800	104,800
Expenditures for 2d year		$56,460—	$43,640

When we take into view our obligations to Mexico, as they are recorded in the treaty of 1848, our obligations to establish good governments, and to protect the lives and property of every Citizen, we can not, we must not, be influenced by dollars and cents—Who would not, most willingly, have prefered to have heard that the Government of the U. S. had ordered an expenditure of $50,000 or $100,000, rather than to have heard of the butchery of poor White, his wife, daughter and friends?

Again, remember the vast demands that will be made upon the Government of the United States, by Mexico, and Citizens of this territory in consequence of Indian depredations—These evils can be quieted only, by the minor, and humane expenditures which I have recommended—I do not stop by the way to enquire as to what return may be expected from the sale of Public Lands—that is not a question that should weigh an atom in the consideration of this Subject—Our duties should be discharged honestly and faithfully, and a proper economy, and a becoming liberality should be observed.

I trust to be pardoned for the frank manner in which I communicate my views—It is my custom; and I should feel very awkward if I did not record them just in the shape in which they occur to me; and they are based upon the supposition, that the Government of the United States will select Agents competent, and perfectly willing, to discharge their duties honestly and faithfully—The converse of this supposition will readily occur to reflecting minds; and to the proper departments, I commit the subject.

I have the honor to be,
Your very obt. servt.
J. S. Calhoun
Indian Agt

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P. S.

I beg to refer you to my No. 24. dated November 17th 1849, on the subject of expenditures in Santa Fe.

J. S. C.

Orlando Brown Esqr.
Comr. of Ind Affs.
Washington City
D. C

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

[No. 52]

Indian Agency,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, March 31, 1850.

Sir: I have the honor to advise you that *four Mexican captives* were delivered to me, on Friday the 22d inst., and from them I gather the following facts.

1. Refugio Picaros, about twelve years of age, was taken from a Rancho, called Papascal, near St. Jago, State of Durango, Mexico, two years ago, by the Comanches, who immediately sold him to the Apaches, and with them he lived and roamed, on both sides of the Rio del Norte, until January last, when he was *bought* by Jose Fran-

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[1] Annual Report, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1850, pp. 105–106. This letter is not on file in the Indian Office but from the entry in L. R. No. 37 under date of June 8, 1850, I infer it is No. 52 of the series.

cisco Lucero, a Mexican, residing at the Moro, in this territory. He says, the purchase was made at the Coro Carmel, about two days travel east from the Rio del Norte, and four knives, one plug of tobacco, two fanegas of corn, four blankets, and six yards of red Indian cloth, were paid for him. He has no father or mother alive, but has brothers and sisters.

2. Teodora Martel, ten or twelve years of age, was taken from the service of Jose Alvardo, at La Popes, near Saltillo, Mexico, by Apaches, two years ago, and has remained the greater portion of the time on the west side of the Rio del Norte. He was bought by Powler Sandoval, who also resides at the Moro; from the Apaches at Ague Asule, near the Pecos river, in this territory, in February last. The payment for him was one mare, one rifle, one shirt, one pair of drawers, thirty small packages of powder, some bullets, and one buffalo robe. The *boy* was claimed by Diego Sandoval, from whom I received him. He knows of no relations.

3. Caudalans Galope, about twelve years of age, was seized by the Apaches, he thinks, four years ago, at the Rancho Fernandez, near Santa Cruz, Mexico. He is unable to name the State in which Santa Cruz is situated. Two brothers and sisters of his were taken at the same time, and he supposes they are yet with the Apaches. His father and mother were alive at the time he was captured. He was bought from the Apaches, in January or February last, by Vincente Romero, of the Moro, at a place called Lo Cerro Queso, perhaps "Ei Cerro del Queso," east of the Rio del Norte, in this territory. Price paid was some corn and tobacco, one knife, one shirt, one mule, one small package of powder, and a few balls.

Rosalie Taveris, about twenty-five years of age, resided in Monclova, and was captured in November last, by a band of Apaches and Comanches, within two days travel of Monclova. Her husband, Santiago Costellan, and her daughter, four years old, were killed at that time. Her mother, Etuedas Guerris, lives in Monclova. She is known to Don Miguel Corteues, and Don Ramon Moseus, and was bought from the Apaches by Powler Sandoval, of the Moro, at Cerro Queso, in January last, who paid for her two striped blankets, ten yards blue cotton drilling, ten yards calico, ten yards cotton shirting, two handkerchiefs, four plugs of tobacco, one bag of corn, and one knife. She is quite an intelligent woman; says that the band by whom she was captured consisted of about fifty Indians, who seized at the same time eight other captives, strangers to her, and all but two, who sickened and died (perhaps killed), were brought from Mexico into this territory with her. She states there are a great number of captives, at and near La Cerro Queso, that all the men who are captured are killed; that parties of Apaches and Comanches are constantly going out and coming in with horses, mules, sheep, goats, cows, goods, money, and captives, and while at La Queso, she saw the clothing of an American man and boy, whom the Apaches said they had killed.

These captives complain of very cruel treatment, the woman especially, who says she was spared but one humiliation.

Encarnacion Garcia, and the individuals from whom I received the captives, confirm in general terms the foregoing statements, but protest no munitions of war were paid for them. I give full credit to the statements of the captives. The Mexicans from whom I received the captives will claim to have paid more than is stated above, and without doubt, *can prove any statement they may make.* The trading in captives has been so long tolerated in this territory, that it has ceased to be regarded as a wrong; and purchasers are not prepared willingly to release captives without an adequate ransom. In legislating upon this subject, it should be distinctly set forth under what circumstances captives shall be released, and limiting the expenditures that may be incurred thereby. Unless the Mexicans are paid for such captives as they have purchased, and have now in possession, but very few of them will be released; nor will it answer well to allow captives to make their election as to a release, for their submission to their masters is most perfect, and they are well instructed as to proper replies to interrogatories.

That a proper economy may be observed in releasing captives, some arrangement should be made for their early return to Mexico, or to some authorized agent of Mexico, who might reside at El Paso, or in Santa Fé.

It is presumed, should treaties be made with the Apaches and Comanches, they will be required to deliver up all captives, free of charge, and all stolen property that they may at the time have in their possession. Many of the captives belong to this territory, and such of course will be turned over to their relatives. But until this can be accomplished, they must be clothed and fed, and stolen property must be taken care of, and disposed of. Expenditures in both cases must be incurred, and should be provided for. The law to be passed by Congress for the release of captives, under the late treaty with Mexico, will, without doubt, contain suitable provisions for their subsistence and clothing. Those that I have on hand, I am clothing and feeding, and respectfully ask for instructions in the premises.

I may, in conclusion, mention that there are a number of Indian captives held as slaves in this territory, and some congressional action may be necessary in relation to them; and I respectfully submit the question for appropriate consideration.

I am, with great respect, your obed't serv't,

J. S. CALHOUN,
Indian Agt.

ORLANDO BROWN, Esq.,
Com'r Ind. Aff's, Washington City, D. C.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 53.

[CRAWFORD TO CALHOUN.[2]]

War Department
Washington, April 8th 1850

Calhoun, James S. Esqr.
Santa Fe'
New Mexico.

Sir,

I have received your letter of the 31st of January with the enclosed statements of Lieutenants Thomas and Judd.

The President has uniformly declined to take action on any of the numerous applications which have been presented to him by, and in behalf of officers claiming brevets. During the present session the views of the Executive have been submitted to Congress, looking to some modification of the law in relation to brevets, and until the result shall be known, I apprehend that no nominations will be made. Your letter and its enclosures can, therefore, only be filed for consideration whenever the subject shall be taken up.

Very respectfully, Your Obt Serv

Geo W. Crawford
Secretary of War.

[CALHOUN TO MUNROE.[3]]

COPY.

Indian Agency Santa Fe.
New Mexico April 8th 1850

Sir

I have, at this Agency, four Mexican Captives which I supposed my duty required me to take charg of under the 11th Article of the Treaty of 1848, by the United States and Mexico 1st Refocio Pisaros, a boy about 12 years of age taken from a Rancho (papaschal) near St Iago, State of Durango, Mexico, by the Comanche Indians, who immediately sold him to the Apaches. He supposes he has been a captive about two years, and had Brothers and Sisters alive when he was captured.

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[1] Not on file in the Indian Office. This is the entry for it in O. I. A., L. R. No. 37:

O. I. A. Santa Fé 464	Calhoun, James S. Santa Fé April 1, 1850 (No. 53)	Encloses his account &c for 1st quarter 1850. Submits explanations relative to expenditures.	Finance.	Acct to 2nd Auditor 4th October 1850.

[2] A. G. O., M. B., No. 30, pp. 125–126.

[3] Accompanying No. 54.

2nd Teodoro Martel, about 12 years of age, taken from the service of one José Añardo, at La popo, near Saltillo Mexico, by Apaches, about two years ago. He knows nothing of relations

3d Candalaris Talope, about 12 years of age, was seized by the Apaches he thinks, about four year ago, at the Rancho Fernandez; near Santa Cruz Mexico, but knows nothing of the States. His father and mother were alive at the time he was captured, and resided as stated above.

4th Rosalie Toreves, about 25 years of age, resided in Monclova Mexico. She was seized in the month of November last, about two days travil from Moncolva, by Apaches, who at the time killed her hunband, Santiago Casteyaro, and her daughter four years of age. Her mother, Etrudes Trurris, lives in Monclova. She says, she is known to Don Miguel Cartenes, Don Romore Moscus, and many others in Monclova. She is quite an intelligent woman.

I am without specific instructions in relation to the proper disposition of Captives, nor am I advised of the appointment of an "Agent" by Mexico, as contemplated by the 11th article before alluded to. Until such instructions shall be received from the Government of the United States, I submit the matter for your advice and direction, I take leave most respectfully, to suggest if the Mexican Authorities should be pleased to designate and authorize an Agent to receive Captives here or at El Paso, their release and return might be more speedy and economical, and carry out the humane intention that dictated the 11th Article of the Treaty.

I have the honor to be
Your very obt servt.

J. S. CALHOUN
Ind. Agt.

JOHN MUNROE,
Civil & Mil Governor,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No 54

INDIAN AGENCY
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
April 14th, 1850

SIR,

The accompanying copy of a note[2] addressed to Governor Munroe on the 8th inst. is forwarded for the information of the Department.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 465.

[2] See p. 184.

The note will sufficiently explain the object I desire to accomplish, and was induced by enquiries which the Governor addressed to me.

I understand an official communication was received a short time since by the chief of this Department from Chihuahua, enquiring concerning certain captives that we have heard nothing of. A copy of the letter mentioned above, I have reason to suppose, was transmitted to the official authorities of Chihuahua by order of Governor Munroe, in replying to the official enquiries addressed to him in relation to Captives.

I have the honor to be,
Your very obt. servt.

J. S. CALHOUN
Ind. Agt

ORLANDO BROWN Esqr.
Comr. of Ind. Affs
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 55.

INDIAN AGENCY,
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.
April 15th, 1850.

SIR,

Two mails have, recently, been received here, bringing a few letters and News-papers from the United States to as late a period as the 1st of March; but I have nothing from you of a later date than the 28th of December last. Our frequent disappointments in relation to intelligence from Washington, have not quieted our anxieties, and it is utterly impossible for the good people of the States fully to appreciate the painful incertitude of our existence in this territory. A rumor has not reached us in relation to the purposes of Congress for the defence of the people of this territory, our Indian Affairs, generally, or the mail facilities that may be granted to us.

Hostile Indians have been somewhat active since the 1st of the present month—On the 7th inst. they drove off from near Rayada, a farm some forty miles South east from Taos, and twenty or thirty west from the Moro, a large number of animals—They were pursued by eight or ten Dragoons, as I am informed, overtaken and nearly all the Stock recovered—Five Indians were killed, and one severely wounded—The only loss sustained by the Dragoons was one horse Killed.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 467.

We hear of other incursions and depredations between this and El Paso.

General Choice who is at Abiquin watching the Utah Indians, informs me they continue to send him friendly messages, affecting an anxiety to be at perfect peace with all people, and to be placed under the immediate direction and protection of the Government of the United States. They are beginning to break up their encampment, and travel to the mountains as the snow disappears. The Navajos frequently send in friendly messages, and add, they are afraid to come in.

We have had no later intelligence than I have already given you, in relation to the encampment of Apaches and Comanches near the Cerro Gaudalupe.

These roving Indians can not be properly disposed of until the Government of the United States shall mark out its policy in reference to them, and afford the means to execute it.

The Pueblo Indians continue to make known their grievances. Vexatious and, frequently, unjust suits are brought by Alcaldes, in this City, against Indians who are in the habit of visiting this City— During the past week, I was compelled to employ counsel for them, or permit the Governor of the Pueblo of Tesuque to be unjustly punished and fined—At my request Major R. H. Weightman attended the trial, which lasted two days, and resulted in the acquital of the Governor, to the manifest chagrin of the Alcalde.

I have requested Major Weightman[1] to attend to all such cases, and he has consented to do so, and I can not do less than earnestly to recommend that some provision be made to compensate him, liberally, for his services.

Pardon me for again urging the instituting of a Judicial Commission for the immediate adjustment of all Indian titles to land— The Pueblos have been wronged in this matter, and are annoyed by the Judicial tribunals of this territory. I hesitate not to say, the Judges and Alcaldes should be instructed to suspend all civil actions in their courts against the Pueblo Indians.

I am,
With great respect,
Your obt servt.

J. S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt

Orlando Brown Esqr.
Comr. of. Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

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[1] See Twitchell, Military Occupation of New Mexico, pp. 381–394.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 56.

Las Vegas.
New Mexico
April 20, 1850.

Sir,

Last night the Indians, it is said, made several attacks upon individuals near this place, killed some herders, and drove of Stock. Troops under command of Lt. Burnside, are now mounting for the purpose of enquiring into the facts, and pursuing the Indians.

Col. Washington[2] and others left this morning for the States and in a few moments I leave for Santa Fe.

With great respect,
I am,
Your obt. servt.
J. S. Calhoun
Indian Agent

Orlando Brown Esqr
Comr. &c &c
Washington City
D. C.

[Related Correspondence.]

[MUNROE TO FREEMAN.[3]]

Head Quarters 9 Mil. Dept:
Santa Fe' N. M° Mar. 15, 1850.

Sir,

I have heretofore represented the Insufficiency of the Calvalry Force in this Department for the services required of it & would now state that if any are to be withdrawn without or before being replaced by others I apprehend the most serious consequences.

It will be impossible with any number of Troops to prevent the Depredations of the Indians but the knowledge that we have a respectable active force will from apprehensions of retaliation keep them within some Limit in their predatory aggressions whereas if we are reduced to the numbers contemplated even the military Posts will not be free from Insult.

From these considerations I trust that the Commanding General will not disapprove of my retaining the three companies of the 1st Dragoons until I can receive his further orders on the subject which I presume will be as early as any movement of Cavalry should be made across the plains.

Bvt Major Steene's Company 1st Dragoons stationed at Doña Anna cannot be replaced although occupying an important position; He has asked that when ordered in he may be permitted to march direct to his Post in place of taking the route via Santa Fe' & Fort Leavenworth.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 466.

[2] Touching the subject of Colonel Washington, the report of Colonel Munroe is of interest.

[3] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 2, pp. 29–30.

Bvt Major Grier's & the company late Eustis are mere fragments.

Lieut. Col. Washington will leave about the 10th proximo, I propose giving him as an Escort the Head Quarters & a portion of Lieut. Col. Bragg's Company 3d Arty & to retain at Las Vegas until I receive your Instructions a detachment of the company of about forty men & horses. Many of these men are unfit to serve on horseback but they can be replaced by others from the company of the 3d Inftry which I recently sent to reinforce the post of Las Vegas.

I have not received an acknowledgement of a single official communication written since my arrival on the 23d October last & addressed to either Washington, New York, or Tampa Bay

I am respectfully
Your Very obt Servt

John Munroe
Bvt Col. U. S. A.
Comdg Dept.

Bvt Lt. Col W. G. Freeman
Asst Adjt. Genl.
Hd Qrs Army

true copy
L McLaws
1 Lt 7 Infy
A A A Genl.

Sir,

In reference to that part of my communication of the 15th which states that I propose sending the Head Quarters of Bvt Lt. Col: Braggs Company 3d Arty & retaining a detachment of it, I beg leave to say that this arrangement may be so modified as to send in with Col. Washington only a detachment of it

Written from recollection of original

Sgd J. M.

True Copy
L McLaws
1 Lt 7 Infy
A A A Genl

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 57.

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[1] Not on file in Indian Office. The entry in O. I. A., L. R., No. 37 for June 26, 1850, furnishes the following data:

26. O. I. A. Santa Fé. 469.	Calhoun, J. S., Santa Fé, April 24, 1850, No. 57.	Relative to political affairs in New Mexico. Enc. copy of proceedings of a public meeting of citizens & proclamation of Gov., in regard to election of delegates to a convention to form a State Constitution—Agent of Texas has returned, &c. Apprehends difficulty	Chf Clk.

[BROWN TO CALHOUN.[1]]

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS
April 24. 1850

CALHOUN Esq J. S.
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

SIR:

Your several communications, numbered from 18 to 30 inclusive, one without number, dated 25th January last, and those from 32 to 38 inclusive, have been duly received.

The information contained in these reports, in relation to your movements and exertions, gives evidence of a degree of activity and zeal on your part well worthy of the commendation of the Department. I am satisfied you have done all in your power, and no doubt all that could be accomplished, under the embarassing and trying circumstances in which you have been placed, to preserve proper and peaceful relations between the Indians and the white population of New Mexico. This, however, must at all times—and especially until Congress shall have provided the requisite number of Agents and made other necessary provision for the proper management of Indian Affairs in the Territory—depend mainly upon the military. Such is the character of most of the Indians there, that they can be kept in a proper state of subjection and system of control by fear; though with enlarged powers and additional assistance, you could doubtless have accomplished much more than you have done; and it has been a source of constant regret on the part of the department that it has been unable to place you in a more advantageous position. Having no power to do this, or to take any definitive action upon most of your many suggestions, there has been but little occasion for writing to you, or for giving you more particular instructions than those you originally received. It is sincerely to be hoped that Congress will not much longer delay making provision for the requisite Superintendents and Agents, and such other measures as are necessary for the proper management of our Indian relations in the new territories; and when this shall have been done, no time will be lost in endeavoring to place the affairs and operations of the Indian Department within them upon a proper & efficient footing.

A good beginning has been made by the treaties with the Navajoes and Utahs; the provisions of which appear to be well considered and judicious. Both of these treaties have been laid before the President to be submitted to the Senate for its constitutional action. If ratified, and the requisite military force, and the necessary agents, are provided to compel those two tribes to observe their stipulations in good faith, I presume that so far as they are concerned, but little further will be required. It will be a leading object to effect the negotiation of similar treaties with all the other tribes of New Mexico, at as early a day as practicable; and it is regretted that the attempt with respect to the Apaches failed. It is hoped that Congress will at an early day provide for the appointment of Commissioners for the purpose of making all such further treaties as may be necessary & expedient; to determine the proper boundaries of the country rightfully claimed by the different tribes, and to enter into conventional arrangements with them all—defining their relations with the United States and with each other; and, thus, to obviate, as far as possible, all disputes and difficulties hereafter. A bill has been introduced into Congress which, if it pass, will enable the Department to carry into effect a measure of this kind; and as soon as it can be done, proper steps will be taken for the purpose of which you will be duly advised. As a part of the contemplated proceedings it is proposed to assemble all the Indians of New Mexico and others in that quarter, by large delegations from each, at some proper point, and in the presence of a considerable military force, for the purpose of impressing them to some extent with the power of the United States, and of making a general treaty with them, defining their relations & duties towards each other & towards the government. It is further proposed that a large delegation, to be composed of members of all the tribes, shall be organized and brought on to visit this place and some of our principal cities, in order still further to make them sensible of our greatness and strength.

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[1] O. I. A., L. B., No. 43, pp. 153–157.

The Pueblo Indians present a curious & interesting problem; but I am disposed, for the reasons given by you, to think that the course of policy which you recommend shall be pursued towards them, the best; at least for the present, and if you can negotiate a treaty with them upon the general principles you suggest, you are authorized to do so; unless you think it advisable to await the appointment of the contemplated Commissioners. This would probably be the best course, unless you are of opinion that earlier action is required, in consequence of the embarassing questions that are continually arising between the Pueblos and the whites, and the constant liability to difficulties of a serious character being caused by them.

Notwithstanding the information you have furnished and the many suggestions you have made—all more or less valuable—the Department is still at a loss with regard to making specific recommendations to Congress as to what would be a suitable organization for this branch of the service in New Mexico, and the expenditure that would probably be required to put into operation, and carry it out, in a proper and efficient manner.

The Department is in favor of one general Superintendent to have the supervision and direction, under the orders of the Department.

of and over all the agents, sub agents and tribes within the territory; and that this Superintendency shall not be vested in or connected with the governorship, as has been the case heretofore with regard to Indian Affairs in our newly organized territories. The disadvantages of such an arrangement and the propriety and necessity of independent Superintendencies, are fully discussed in my late annual report, and it is hoped that Congress will concur in the views therein expressed & make provision accordingly.

With respect to Agents and Sub Agents, I understand you to recommend four of the former—one for each of the four principal tribes—Comanches, Apaches, Navajoes, and Utas—including all their amalgamated offshoots, which you suggest should be compelled to join and live with one or the other of the principal tribes, according to circumstances. Being anxious to obtain all the information in my power on this and other subjects connected with our Indian relations in New Mexico, to enable me to make a special report to congress, with specific recommendations as to the measures & general course of policy required to be adopted, I addressed a letter of enquiry to the Hon. H. N. Smith, the delegate elect, asking his views on various points. In his reply,[1] he states with reference to Agents, that there should be appointed at least five, " for the following five " tribes: viz: Comanches, Southern Apaches, Navajoes, Utahs, and " northern Apaches; or, as the latter are sometimes called; the Jicaril- " las. Though the last are united by Col. Calhoun, they are entirely " separate and distinct from any other tribe, and are preeminently " distinguished for their ferocity and cruelty. They infest our north- " ern settlements and have been a greater annoyance to New Mexico " than any other tribe within or surrounding our territory." As it is essential to have a full number of agents and better too many than too few be authorized, the Department is disposed to recommend to Congress to provide for five; in accordance with Mr. Smith's views, and if it be found that there is one too many he can be dispensed with.

With reference to the Pueblos, Mr Smith states that they do not exceed in number about 7000, and might be divided into three districts and an Agent appointed for each. Your estimate of their number is larger—over 10 000. In your number 5 you state that the Pueblos may, for the present, be divided into six or seven districts and an *Agent* conveniently located in each, though in your number 4 you suggest that there should be one for each Pueblo for the next year or two; which suggestion you repeat in your 37th communication, except that you say Sub Agents instead of Agents. In your number 8 you state, that there are 23 Pueblos east of Zuni, and seven of Moquies west of that place—making, as I understand it, thirty in all. An Agent, or Sub Agent for each would be a very large number, and greatly disproportioned, it seems to me, to the number of Indians—especially as they are in a great measure civilized and are tractable and easily influenced and managed. In view of Mr Smiths recommendation and of your own, in your number 5, the Department is disposed to favor the plan of arranging the Pueblos into districts, so far as this is practicable, with full Agents for the more important, and minor Agents with a somewhat less salary than the Agents for those of lesser importance; it being the wish of the Department to abolish all Sub Agencies; and where the duties and responsibilities are less than generally pertain to an Agency, to establish in their stead minor Agencies, with more liberal salaries than that of Sub Agent; which will not command the required character and talent. Between the conflicting views of Mr Smith and yourself however, I am at a loss to determine how many Agents in all there should be provided for the Pueblos; and I have no information to enable me to form a judgment of what should be the proportion between the two classes of Agencies. There are other points of difficulty by which I am met on the threshold in any attempt to make to Congress a specific report in relation to a proper organization and means necessary for the management of our Indian relations in New Mexico, and in reference to which early information is desirable.

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[1] Smith's report and the letter of inquiry that elicited it are given on pp. 223–226.

Though you have mentioned and given illustrations of the exorbitant prices of labor, provisions, materials &c in New Mexico, you have not stated the salary which should be allowed the Agents nor furnished any estimate of the probable cost of maintaining an agency, and all the agencies necessary, for the period of a year—including a house, necessary travelling expenses, fuel, stationery and other expenses incidental and requisite to the proper performance of official duties. Nor has the Department any information of the number of interpreters that it will probably be necessary to employ permanently, what they should be allowed annually, and how much will probably be required for Interpreters other than those permanently employed. It also lacks similar information in regard to the Mechanics of different descriptions it would be expedient and advisable to employ for the benefit of the Indians; and as to how far it might be expedient and advisable to aid and instruct them in agricultural operations, and the cost of the requisite employees, in stock, implements &c. The question likewise arises, how far the present laws regulating trade and intercourse between the Indian tribes, which are not in force in New Mexico, are applicable and would be suitable to the Indians there and with respect to the relations between them and the whites. This is a question which the Department would find it difficult to answer from lack of the requisite information. I therefore beg leave to request that you will be so good as to turn your attention to all these points, and, as early as possible, furnish the Department with all, & as accurate information in relation to them, as may be in your power. Such a report will be of great value and assistance if it can be received before Congress adjourns

O B

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 58.

[BROWN TO CALHOUN.[2]]

Office Indian Affairs
May 6 1850

Calhoun Esq J S.
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Sir:

Your letter (No 44) of the 1st March, transmitting your accounts for disbursements to 31st December last, has been duly received.

The latter will be speedily examined & referred to the accounting officers of the Treasury for settlement

O B

[CHOICE TO CALHOUN.[3]]

Indian Agency
Albiquin New Mexico
May 8th 1850.

Col J. S. Calhoun

Sir

Lieut Griffin, was informed on Sunday night last by a Pueblo Indian, that Pedro Solisair (one of the Constables of this county,) had been all around the Pueblo, requesting the Mexicans to meet at his house, on the day of the Election for Deligates to the Convention,—That he had some important facts to communicate. The Indian understood him to say that their were a large Mexican force coming from Old Mexico, and he wished to know if the Mexicans here, would join them or the Americans.

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[1] Not on file in Indian Office. The entry in O. I. A., L. R., No. 37, under date of July 1, 1850 is as follows:

July 1 O. I. A., Santa Fé. 470.	Calhoun, J. S., Santa Fé, May 2, '50 No. 58	States his views (in accompanying papers) and what has been done, in regard to efforts made to secure votes of Pueblo Indians by designing persons, under late proclamation of Gov. Munroe.	Chf. Clk.	

[2] O. I. A., L. B., No. 43, p. 187.

[3] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 472; No. 60, A.

I have been vigilant ever since I received yours of the 26th April last, advising me to notice all their movements. There visits to my quarters for the last two or three weeks have been seldom, and remarked by the Officers, that it is the case with themselves. The greater portion of the Male population for the last three days: have absented themselves, I know not where to.

In relation to the Utah Indians. On Monday morning a herds-man came in, stating that he had seen four Utah men and one woman the evening before, that they expressed friendship to him, and wished to know if they would be treated friendly were they to come in,—Consequently I employed a Mexican who speaks their language, to go and see them and bring them in. He went to their camp, but one would come. The ballance said they were afraid that they would be made prisenors. He states, that the Utahs sent him with the others, to see how they would be received, and find out if we were hostile towards them, that if I would send with them, one American and one Mexican, that all of the Chiefs would come in and have a talk, he states also, that portion of the tribe he belongs to, never had violated the treaty, it was another Part of them, that they had all left for the Navajoe Country, to live there never to return again. There were three or four of his tribe making preperation to go after them on the river Saint Wan [San Juan], and and induce them to come back, at the time he left.

I have employed one American and one Mexican to return with them, with writen instructions, to ascertain the feelings of the Chiefs, and endeavour to get them and the whole of the tribe to come and have a friendly talk. I furnished the Indian with provisions to take him home, and ten days provisions for the two men employed,—They leave this morning.

Every attention was paid to the Indian. He was very much allarmed on his arrival. After smoking and going through the usual forms, he soon became contented. He told his people that they had better come, for his father would make them a present.

I had to give him some few articles,

I am

Your Obt Servt.

(Signed) Cyrus Choice

Ind. Agt.

To Col J. S. Calhoun
Ind Agent
Santa Fe New Mexico

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No 59.

INDIAN AGENCY.
SANTA FE, NEW MEX.
May 10th 1850

SIR,

My number 56, dated Las Vegas, April 20th 50, advised you of Indian attacks near that place. Lt Burnside[2] with his command hastened in the direction of the supposed place where the Indians had committed butcheries, found three murdered Mexican wood choppers, and pursued the trail of a small party of Indians, in a northern direction, until it was wholly lost on the sides of the mountains, without making any other discovery.

We have just received authentic intelligence that the Apaches have driven off several hundred head of cattle from a place about ten miles east of Pesalta, and fifteen or twenty from Albuquerque, a military post. A herder was killed, others wounded, and some captives taken—It is said, there were about fifty Indians engaged in the affair, and that they were impudent enough to commit their outrages in the broad day light, and within view of several people near the place. I exceedingly regret that I can not advise you of the slightest improvement in the condition of affairs in this territory, nor is it possible for any one to convey to you an adequate idea of the various disorders which prevail, and seem to be fastened upon this country.

A party of traders were recently upon the Gila river between Sholay's and Williams' forks, as marked upon Emory's Map, and in that region, in various localities, fell in with large numbers of Apaches. They represent these Indians as being friendly towards the people of the United States, and they were doubtless so to *their friends, the traders*, who bought and brought to this neighborhood some of the finest mules to be seen any where. These mules are taken from Sonora, Mexico, and, most frequently sold to traders from this territory who pay for them at the rate of twenty to twenty five dollars per head, in such articles as the Indians may require. One of these traders, who denies having traded with the Indians, but who returned with some exceedingly fine mules, says the Apaches are well mounted, well armed with Rifles, have a large supply of powder, lead, Superior beef Cattle, and many valuable articles of merchandize for which they have no use—They are continually making depredations upon Sonora, and immediately returning to their accustomed localities on our side of the Gila. When the traders left, the Indians were preparing for another descent upon Sonora; and I have reason to believe quite a number of trading expeditions are now being fitted out, on the East side of the Rio del Norte, for the purpose of trading with these identical Indians.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 471.

[2] For an account of Burnside's orders, investigation and discoveries, see documents on pp. 197–200.

We are yet without the slightest intimation as to the purposes of our Government in relation to these disorders.

I have the honor to be,
Your very obt. Servt.
J. S. CALHOUN
Ind. Agt

ORLANDO BROWN Esq.
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C

[Related Correspondence.]

[ALEXANDER TO McLAWS.[1]]

LAS VEGAS N. M.
May 24th 1850

SIR,

I have the honor, to report, that on the 20th Instant, a part of the U. S. Mail, which left Fort Leavenworth about the middle of last month, was brought to this place, by a party of traders, who had started from here, some days before, for the U. S.

They reported, that they had proceeded as far as the "Wagon Mound," (about forty three miles from this Post), when they found the dead bodies of eleven men, and some mail bags, which had contained the mail for this Territory.—This party was afraid to proceed farther, and so returned immediately to this Post, bringing the principal part of the Mail.—

On the 21st Inst. I sent out Lieut Burnside 3d Arty, with a detachment of mounted artillery, to the place of the murders, with directions to bury the dead, to recover such letters &c as might be found, to try and find out the probable time, and circumstances of the murders, and the number, and tribe, of Indians which committed them. Enclosed is ~~please find,~~ the report of Lieut Burnside which contains all the information, that could be gathered in relation to the matter

I am Sir,
Very respectfully
Your Obedt. Servt.
E. B. ALEXANDER
B. Lt. Col U S. A
Com

Lieut. L. McLAWS
A. A. A. Genl
Santa Fe

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[1] A. G. O., File-Box, Department of New Mexico, 1850, A 6.

[BURNSIDE TO WARD.[1]]

LAS VEGAS NEW MEXICO
May 23d 1850.

SIR,

I have the honor to report for the Information of the Lieut Col: Commanding, that in obedience to Post order No. 11 dated Hd Qrs Las Vegas N. M. May 21st 1850, I proceeded with my Detachment in the Direction of the Wagon Mound for the purpose of interring the bodies of the Mail Carriers & others who were murdered near that place as well as to collect such parts of the Mail as were not destroyed or had not already been brought in. I arrived at the Scene of Murder on the day after I left this place & found the remains of the persons. I at once put the mexicans, taken for the purpose, to digging a Grave for the Bodies & commenced immediately, a careful examination of all the Ground in the Vicinity assisted by Lieut. Plympton, attached to this command and Mr. Barclay of "Barclay Fort." The Wagon which Clay & Hendrickson (Mail Carriers) took from this place last March was found about half a mile from the foot of the Wagon Mound with the Tonge broken & a dead mule still in harness, attached to it. Two of the Bodies, in a complete state of putrifaction, were found in the Wagon, the remaining Eight very much eaten by the Wolves, in its immediate Vicinity the farthest one probably seventy five Yards off, one horse and two Mules were killed near the Wagon, & two American Horses near the foot of the Mound; The Ground from these two horses to the Wagon, was strewn with arrows. On the road which passes the foot of the Mound & about a Mile from the Wagon we found where the party had encamped before they were attacked; The Track of the Wagon could not be discovered; The Trail of the Marauding Party was indistinct. We examined the Cañada formed by the rising Ground near the mound & in fact all the Ground in its neighborhood & secured all the mail that could be found which consisted principally of "blank forms" & a few private papers.

From these Facts I am led to the following conclusion; that the Mail party with five or six other persons that joined it arrived at the Wagon Mound either before the snow fell on the 3d of this month or whilst the snow was still on the Ground for no Tracks of any Description could be seen; that the Wagon with eight of the Party started from camp, two of the Party (not Mail Carriers) Mounted on American Horses remained at the Fire for a short time; afterwards, starting, were charged upon by the Indians, who were laying behind the small Mound at the foot of the Wagon Mound, their Horses killed and them wounded, they ran to the Wagon & were assisted in getting in by the main party, while in the act of doing this, the party were charged upon by the Indians thrown into a State of Confusion & finally all killed within seventy-five yards of the Wagon, on either side of the road. This opinion is sustained by the fact of the two men who were in the Wagon being wounded, each in the left thigh, the most common wound a man receives on horse back, & one that could not have been inflicted whilst they were in the Wagon. No signs were discovered of any Indians being killed. The attacking party were evidently in great numbers from the large number of arrows found on the Ground, but the best evidence of it is the small space within which the whole party were killed; so large a party of Americans have never before been entirely destroyed by the Indians of that portion of the Territory, & in fact, ten Americans have heretofore been considered comparatively safe in traveling over the road with proper care—Mr. Barclay who had been a great deal among the Eutaw Indians & in fact, traded with them for some time recognized certain arrows among those left on the ground. One of the Mexicans that I carried with me had been for many years a prisoner among the Indians & recognized both Eutaw & Apache Indian arrows which confirm me in the opinion that it was a combined movement of the two Tribes; The party consisted certainly of not less than one hundred Warriors. All these are mere matters of opinion & may appear to show conceit & arrogance in so inexperienced a person as myself but I have taken particular pains to weigh all the circumstances & have formed my opinion not only from my own observation, but from that of Lieut. Plympton & Mr. Barclay. The latter has been in this country for many years & knows the Indian habits almost perfectly. No possible clue to the direction of the Trail could be found & in fact the murder was committed so long before it was known (at least fifteen days) that all pursuit would have been unavailing could we have found the Trail; no fresh signs of Indians were seen, but it was reported that a party had been seen by a Hunter near Barclay's Fort but not being able to learn any thing positive on the subject I cannot say that the report is correct.

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[1] A. G. O., File-Box, Department of New Mexico, 1850, A 20.

It is probable, that Clay & Hendrickson who went out in March were the carriers, Benj. Shaw & Mr. Goldstein are probably two others of the party, as many private papers belonging to them were found on the ground. Mr. Barclay is of opinion that Mr. Brown, who owned the Train that wintered near the Arkansas, was another He judges from the appearance of the Hair on the Head as well as from the shape of the Head; I have heard other persons spoken of as probably belonging to the party but seeing no evidence dont think it best to mention their names as it may create unnecessary alarm among their friends. Two of the Party only were scalped but all of them were stripped. The principal part of the letter Mail, I think has been brought in. The Indians evidently thought the large rolls of blanks to be the most important & consequently tore them open. I have brought all that was worth picking up; The bodies were buried in a common Grave & the Wagon with all the rubbish were burned over it, to prevent if possible the Bodies being dug up by the Wolves.

I have the honor to be Very respectfully,

Your obt Servt

(Sgd) A. E. Burnside,

Lt. 3d Arty Comdg Dep.

Lt. J. N. Ward

Post Adjutant

official

I. McLaws *A A A Genl*

[BURNSIDE TO PLYMPTON[1]]

Las Vegas New Mexico

June 12th 1850

Sir

I have the honor to report, that in accordance with orders received from the Lieut Col Comdg. I started with my detachment composed of Lieut Plympton & twenty two non-commissioned officers & privates on the 27th of May for the purpose of escorting the Mail in the direction of Fort Leavenworth as far as the Cedar Spring, or as much farther as I thought necessary to insure its safety. Just beyond the "Rabbit Ear Creek" we found in the road placed between two stones one of the blank muster rolls taken from the mail with a representation drawn upon it of the manner in which the murders were committed near the "Waggon Mound." I send enclosed the drawing. A fresh trail of a few horses, apparently with grazing lines draging, crossed the road at this place. This convinced me at once that the murderers were in the vicinity watching our movements. Two or three miles beyond this point we met with a party of Mexicans about two hundred strong who represented themselves as being "buffalo hunters." The head man of the party told us they had fought a few days before with the Arapahoes & Chains on the Cimmaron loosing one man & killing three Indians; soon after we met with some Pueblo Indians belonging to the same party who told us that they had not fought or even seen any Indians. Some of them told us they had ~~not~~ met the mail party at the "Point of Rocks" on the 5th of May and had traded some horses or mules with them; others said they had not seen them. From all these contradictions we were led to suppose that they might in some way be connected with the murder. We passed one of their encampments that evening and found in it a letter directed to a lady in Santa Fe written at El Paso about the time Mr Shaw, who was one of the murdred, party left that place. He had probably forgotten to deliver it when in Santa Fé and was carrying it back with him. This went to confirm our suspicions. They had some three or four hundred pack animals with them but no buffalo meat. All these circumstances were not such as to give me any positive suspicion, but I at once decided to keep with the mail to the crossing of the Cimmaron which I did, returning to this place yesterday. The party was from the neighbourhood of Toas. I send enclosed some of their names. We encamped with Major Grier and his command at the crossing of the Red River. He was to return to his post in four or five days. Nothing was heard of the mail or any train coming in from the States

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[1] A. G. O., File-Box, Department of New Mexico, 1850, B 11.

I have the honor to be
Sir very respy. Your obt Sevt

A. E. Burnside
Lieut Comdg Dpt

To Lieut P. W. L. Plympton
Post Adgt.

List of Names of persons belonging to the Mexican party

Salvidor Carpios de Herera	of Chama Comandante
Cruz Romero	of Pueblode Taos
Jose Barquez	of Pueblo de Taos

A E Burnside
Lieut Comdg Dpt

[CALHOUN TO CHOICE.[1]]

Indian Agency Santa Fe, New Mexico
May 10th 1850.

Sir

I have received your two communications of the 8th Inst. The (A) copy of the one detailing the Pueblo Indians report in reference to the conduct of Mexicans, I intend sending to Washington in corroboration of statements I have heretofore forwarded, and shall repeat by the next Mail.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 472; No. 60, B.

While I am pleased you have succeeded in procuring suitable persons to go amongst the Utahs to ascertain their purposes and intentions, I exceedingly regret I can not approve the tone of the letter which you sent to them, although I fully appreciate your good intentions.

You will remember, I have not deemed it proper to make *presents* to Indians except as a reward for services rendered, Again, it is not regarded as advisable to send to the Indians an *entreating* letter to come in for the purpose of having a friendly talk. At present, *we* can make no further treaty with them: and all that can be done with my consent, will be to allow those who say they are not a party to the treaty, which I made with them on the 30th of December last, to come in and make known their entire submission to the terms of said treaty, by signing the *Memorandum* which I have appended to a copy of the treaty which you will receive with this letter. Should they come in, let each article of the treaty be distinctly explained to them; And as containing my views in relation to presents, I invite *your* attention to the 8th article. While they are with you, they should be liberally provided with food, and some little for their use as they are returning to their lodges.

My object in desiring a *confidential* person to visit the Utahs, was to ascertain their present locations, their probable locations for the Summer, their true state and condition, and their numbers, and intentions with respect to the treaty Mentioned above; and also, to ascertain what influences, if any were operating upon their minds, and whether any combinations have been attempted with them by any persons, tribe of Indians, or community of persons, for any purpose or purposes whatever. You will at once perceive, unless they are decidedly submissive, they will be upon their guard, if they ascertain the Agent comes to them by your direction, and they will mislead and decieve if they do not otherwise maltreat him; therefore, you are requested, if it be practicable, to withdraw that letter.

Whenever Indians manifest a proper feeling of friendship, it should be encouraged, and all necessary facilities afforded to them to approach their Agent, and all authorities of our Government, without the fear of being harmed. To induce them to come to you by promises of Presents, is but to encourage deceit and fraud.

If it should so happen, they should come in, I mean the Chiefs generally, and desire to be put in immediate communication with His Excellency Governor Munroe, or Myself, I shall be gratified if you can induce them to come with you to Santa Fé. If they consent to come with you, they may postpone the signing of the "Memorandum," to the Copy of the treaty until their arrival here.

If any important information should be obtained, or any important result secured, give me all needful advice at the earliest practicable moment.

I am

Very respectfully

Your Obt. Servt.

J. S. Calhoun

Ind. Agt.

Genl Cyrus Choice

Ind Agt.

Albiquin

New Mexico.

[CALHOUN TO MUNROE.[1]]

Indian Agency

Santa Fe New Mexico

May 11th 1850

Sir

In consequence of the friendly messages frequently received from the Utah tribe of Indians, it is respectfully submitted,

That a confidential and trusty agent, be sent to the *controlling* chiefs for the purpose of ascertaining the true state and condition of their tribe, their intentions with respect to the treaty made with them at Albiquin on the 30th of Decr last, their feelings towards the people of this territory and of the U. S. generally, and their present, and probable localities for the summer. In this connection the agent should obtain, all the information he may be able to command in relation to their numbers, distinguishing sexes and Warriors, and also whether any attempts have been made, by any person or persons to induce a general and united effort, against the people and authorities of this territory, or any portion of either—

The agent, that he may the more readily have access to the chiefs, and ascertain the truth in relation to the foregoing enquiries, should be permitted to go out as a *trader*, and his character as an agent should not be disclosed.

If the agent should find the Utahs really anxious to submit to the authorities of the United States, and subscribe their names to the before mentioned treaty he ought to have authority to conduct them either to Taos or Albiquin, as may be most convenient, where they should be properly and liberally subsisted, until your Excellency shall definitely order in the premises.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 472, No. 60, C.

In order to obtain the confidence of these Indians, and to secure a thorough knowledge of their intentions and purposes, it is desirable they should be advised to visit your Head Quarters, and all proper protection should be afforded to them in coming to, and returning from said Head Quarters

I am,
With great respect
Your obt Servt

J S Calhoun
Ind. Agt

His Excellency
John Munroe
Civil & Mil Governor
Santa Fe,
New Mexico

[CALHOUN TO CRAWFORD.[1]]

Santa Fe, New Mexico
May 11th 1850

Sir,

I can not do less than to commend to your favorable consideration the accompanying copy of a communication[2] addressed to Brig. Genl. R. Jones, Adjt. Genl. U. S. A. I confess, I do not approve the policy and more particularly do I object to the manner in which the Brevetting power has been exercised for some years past. To me, it appears evident, there has been glaring injustice and partiality exhibited in the selection of meritorious officers for distinction; and I think you will concur in this opinion if you have time to read carefully the copy of Lt. Simpson's letter[3] referred to above.

I accompanied Col. Washington in his Navajo expedition, which gave me an opportunity of becoming acquainted with Lt. Simpson's unflagging zeal in the discharge of his official duties, and his maps and documents which he has transmitted to the appropriate Bureau at Washington, attest his eminent abilities as a Topographical Engineer. It gives me unqualified pleasure to add, his high moral qualities are equalled but by few, and excelled by no man in the army, or indeed, in the United States, and I hesitate not to say, no officer of the army has superior claims to a Brevet distinction to

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[1] A. G. O., Files, C 11 of 1850, enclosed in C 64 of 1850.

[2] Not found.

[3] Note the documents here quoted.

Lieut. Simpson's and therefore it is, I respectfully pray you to investigate his claims as he has recorded them.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obt. servt.

J. S. Calhoun

Hon,
G. W. Crawford,
Sec. of War,
Washington City
D. C.

[Related Correspondence]

[FILLMORE TO CRAWFORD [1]]

Washington, *July 1, 1850.*

Hon. G. W. Crawford
Secy. of War:

Dr. Sir

I have just received a letter from Lieut. J. H. Simpson informing me that he has applied for two brevet commissions on account of his recent surveys, maps and reports—I do not feel competent to judge whether his military merits entitle him to the promotion which he solicits, and therefore do not presume to recommend him on that ground. But I have known him for many years and regard him as a gentleman of high character, and beg leave to bespeak a fair and candid, if not a favorable, consideration for his application.

I have the honor to send herewith a letter addressed to you by Col. Calhoun, which was enclosed to me, also recommending Lieut. Simpson to your consideration—

Truly yours.

Millard Fillmore

[CRAWFORD TO FILLMORE [2]]

War Dept.
Washn. July 3, '50.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst, in which you bring to the notice of the Dept. the application of Lt J. H. Simpson for two brevets for his military services & bespeak for it a favorable consideration.

This subject has been one of great embarrassment & detracted from the efficiency of the Army. No brevet has been, nor will one probably be conferred, until after the question which is now before Congress has been acted on.

Very

G. W. C.

Hon. M. Fillmore.
Senate.

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[1] A. G. O., Files, F 47 of 1850.

[2] A. G. O., Files, C 11 of 1850. See also S 326 of 1850.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No 60.

Indian Agency.
Santa Fe, New Mexico.
May 20th 1850.

Sir,

It is now about forty five days since our last mail was received from the States, and your communication of the 28th [2] of December last, is the last one that has come to me, from the Department.

As I am informed a mail will be forwarded from here on to-morrow, for the States, I seize the occasion to say, we continue to hear of Indian murders and depredations in various directions.

The Utahs continue to send us friendly messages, and you are, respectfully, requested to read the accompanying paper, marked A.[3] and also, B.[4] in reply—On the same day I received Genl. Choice's letter (A) Govr. Munroe honored me with a visit, to say, he had received information that the *northern* Utahs desired to be upon more confidential terms with us, and requested my views upon the subject, which I gave to him in the form and shape which the paper, C.[5] discloses. I am not advised as to the Governor's subsequent action in the matter.

☞I take leave to say, sufficient funds should be at the disposal of this Agency, to the end, that correct information might be disseminated and obtained from every point, at the earliest possible moment. At this moment, such a fund is decidedly important, and I have exhausted my own means, and my own salary in the public service—

I am,
with great respect,
Your obt. Servt.

J. S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt

Orlando Brown Esq
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D C.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency. C 472.
[2] See p. 94.
[3] See p. 104.
[4] See p. 200.
[5] See p. 202.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No 61.

INDIAN AGENCY
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.
May 24 1850.

SIR,

The mail for the States did not leave as I indicated in my No. 60. At the very moment the mail carriers were about to mount, intelligence came to us that eleven dead bodies had been found near the Waggon Mound, about forty miles from Las Vegas. A portion of our expected mail was found scattered at and near the same place, but not one line from Washington was recovered for me.

It is not known that any one of the party survives, nor have I been able to ascertain the names of the eleven dead men. More horrible deeds are in reserve for us, unless speedy releif is sent to us.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully
Your obt servt.
J. S. CALHOUN
Ind. Agt

ORLANDO BROWN Esqr.
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[Inclosure.]

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER DATED

LAS VEGAS *May 20th 1850*

I write you a few lines in haste to inform you of the untimely fate of those who accompanyed the mail from the States—On the 18th we left the Moro & camped at Wolf creek—19th we started intending to noon at the Wagon mound about one mile this side of the W. M. we came to where the mail was robbed and eleven men murdered, parts of their bodies were lying around partly eaten by the wolves. It was a shocking sight. Two men were in the wagon where they had been killed, these were not touched. One was a large man, the other middle sized—We did not know them—We went to the water with our mules & camped—Myself and another man went on about a mile farther, where they had camped as we supposed; the night before they were killed—there was an arrow lying there likewise a bloody handkerchief, which seemed to have been tied around a mans head—The company seemed to have been attacked travelling as the mules were in harness, & in running 'round the tongue was broken—three mules were killed & two horses—The horses were lying betwixt where the company had camped & where they were killed—Another man & myself followed a trail about a mile to the top of a high hill there we found the mail bags cut open and the contents all 'round We gathered all the letters and papers we could find & concluded we had better return and bring in the mail—and as one of our company plainly heard a gun—we thought that they might still be about—so Mr Adams & myself brought the mail to Las Vegas.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 473.

[Related Correspondence.]

[MUNROE TO McDOWELL.[1]]

HD QRS: 9 MIL: DEPT.
Santa Fe N. M May 23–50.

SIR

I am sorry to report that the mail carriers from Fort Leavenworth to this Place were killed near the Wagon Mound (Santa Clara Springs) about forty four miles east of Las Vegas. They were accompanied by a number of other White Persons altogether eleven dead Bodies have been found their persons have not been identified

The probable perpetrators of these murders were the Jaarillas Apaches who have generally associated with them, some straggling Camanches & Utahs; on this occasion it is not improbable that they were joined with Mexicans & even Whites as the appearance of many of the Letters which were collected indicate that they had been opened, torn, & replaced in the Envelopes.

A Party of Citizens going hence to the States discovered the dead Bodies on the 18th Inst: in such a state of decay as to show that they had been killed some ten or twelve days previous

The Mail Bags were broken open & the contents much scattered but by the care of Mr. Harley & others whatever portion of it, that could be found was collected & sent to this Place.

I have directed Lt. Col. Alexander 3d Inftry commanding at Las Vegas if he has not anticipated my order, to send a Party to the Wagon Mound & have the dead Bodies interred; a particular examination made of the Ground & to report direct to the Adjt. Genl. & to Army & Division Hd. Qrs. any additional Facts he may collect.

The mail will leave this place for the U. S. tomorrow the 24 Instant, a mounted Detachment of an officer & twenty men will escort it on its way so far as it will be thought necessary to ensure its safety from the attacks of the Hostile Band of Indians which commit Depredations in and around this Territory.

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[1] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 3, pp. 85–86.

The officer in charge of the Escort has orders to afford all protection & assistance in his power to any & all Parties he may meet or overtake coming from or going to the U. S.

I am respectfully
Your obt. Servt.

Sngd. JOHN MUNROE
Bvt. Col: U. S. Army
Commanding

Capt. J. MCDOWELL
Asst. Adjt. Genl.
Army Hd. Qrs:
New York

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 62

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[2]]

No 63.

INDIAN AGENCY
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
June 12th 1850

SIR,

On yesterday afternoon I returned from Abiquin, which place I visited under the expectation of meeting some Utah Chiefs who came to that Military Post on the 3d. inst. I did not reach there in time, as they left for their homes on the afternoon of the same day that they came in, giving as a reason for their haste, that their water courses were rising so rapidly from the melting of the snow on the mountains, in a few days it would be impossible for them to travel. Genl. Choice who has been watching, and in indirect communication with the Utahs since the latter part of January last, was thoroughly advised in relation to my views on the subject of further negotiations with them. I could not entertain the proposition for the formation of a *new treaty* with them, and I could not see the propriety of doing more than to permit Chiefs, who were not present at Abiquin on the 30th of December last, to come in and affix their names to the original "Memorandum" attached to the accompanying copy of the treaty made at Abiquin on the aforesaid 30th of Decr. Genl. Choice informs me, they seemed fully to have understood the terms of the treaty before they came to Abiquin, and expressed themselves gratified that they were permitted to sign it. These Chiefs, as all others have, of that tribe, declare, with an apparent proper solemnity, that they have committed no acts of hostility, or depredations against the

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[1] Not on file in Indian Office. The L. R., No. 37, entry for July 1, 1850 is,

474	Calhoun, J. S., May 25, '50. No. 62.	Copy of Constitution of New Mexico, which he supposes will be adopted.	Chf clk.	

[2] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 490. See File-box, "Treaties, Original."

people of this territory and I am inclined to credit the declaration, so far as they are concerned as a tribe. There are, doubtless, quite a number of Utahs who roam with the Apache Band, known as "Jicarillas," and aid and share in all murders and depredations. In this opinion I am sustained by the military authorities of Abiquin and Taos, and by the entire Mexican population at and near the former place.

Genl. Choice also, informs me, the Chiefs seemed to care for no other purchases but powder, and think the Mexicans supplied them to a limited extent. The Indians said, without they could procure powder they would suffer for the want of meat. The Chiefs expressed great anxiety for the immediate establishment of one or more trading posts.

I am decidedly of the opinion this is a favorable moment to dispose of the Utahs. They could now be located within certain fixed limits, and by the selection of a suitable Military Post, and establishing there a trading point their well being would be promoted, other tribes could be prevented from making to them improper visits, and their entire submission secured. But to accomplish these results troops, additional troops are necessary in this territory.

Since it has ever been the policy of our Government to form treaties one with Indian tribes, I give it as my opinion, that the two treaties, with the Navajos, and the other with the Utahs, should be ratified, and the two tribes compelled to comply with the stipulations contained therein.

In relation to the Navajos, it is proper to mention, they have been committing numerous depredations, and some murders, and carrying off captives during the past week. These Indians ought, and must be, severely chastised before they will submit to a proper subjection.

Since the murders at the Waggon Mound, of which I advised you in my number 61. (ten dead bodies only were found) the Apaches *seem* to be a little more quiescent. The enclosed copy of a letter from Maj Steen to Governor Munroe, will show his impressions. Surely, surely, a just and severe chastisement awaits these people for their numerous butcheries perpetrated since the first of October last.

I am, with great respect,
Your obt. Servt.

J. S. CALHOUN
Ind. Agt.

ORLANDO BROWN Esqr
Comr of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[Related Correspondence.]

[WHITTLESEY TO McLAWS.[1]]

SANTA FE N. MEX.
June 10—1850

SIR

I should be culpable if before leaving this place I should fail to bring officially to the notice of the Col. Comg the posture of affairs in the Valley of Taos and the dangerous situation of the American Citizens in that place, without military protection of any kind

The present political excitement in this country is not understood by the lower class of Mexicans, and it is feared by intelligent citizens that outrages may be committed before it is over. Though not disposed myself to be an alarmist yet I feel it my duty to express my opinion that it is unsafe to leave Taos any longer without at least a Detachment of ten or fifteen men. Considerable public property—some arms amunition &c are now there with no other guard than some half dozen ill-armed teamsters

The revolutionary character of the inhabitants of that Valley is well known, and should be guarded against

Respectfully submitting the above

I have the honor to be

Sir Very Respectfully
J. H. WHITTLESEY
1st Lt 1st Drags

To Lt. McLAWS
Gen 9—Mily Dept

[GRIER TO McLAWS.[2]]

HD QRS SQDN 1ST DRAGS
Rayado, N. M. June 18, 1850

SIR,

For the information of the Col. Commdg. Department, I have the honor to report that I have, this day, sent Lieut Taylor with 'G' Compy to take post at Taos. In my opinion, the presence of at least a small force is necessary there, particularly for the preservation of good order, during the approaching election— I have not the slightest confidence in the honesty, *patriotism* or fidelity of the people of Taos Valley— On those three points I regard them as but slightly superior to the *Apache's*

I expect to return to Taos with my own Company, on the 26th. of this month, unless I receive orders to the contrary—

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servt

WM. N. GRIER
Capt & Brvt Majr
Commdg Sqdn 1st Drags

Lieut L. McLAWS
A. A. Adjt General
9th Mil. Dept.
Santa Fe
N. M.

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[1] A. G. O., Files, Department of New Mexico, W 3 of 1850.

[2] Ibid, G 23 of 1850.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 64

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[2]]

No 65

INDIAN AGENCY,
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
June 15th 1850.

SIR,

I have but a moment to say, the Navajos are continuing their depredations on the west side of the Rio del Norte, and the Pueblo Indians are living in a constant state of excitement—I leave this afternoon on a visit to some of the Pueblos, for the purpose of ascertaining such facts as I may be able to glean.

A few days ago a package of papers were found attached to the top of a pole that had been planted on a mound in the Prairies, near, or within the borders of the Comanche country. An examination of the papers shows.

1. A letter from President Houston dated May 4, 1843. to Pah-hah-you-co inviting the Comanches to visit Bent's Fort for the purpose of making peace.

2. A Treaty of Peace duly signed by J. C. Eldride and Pah-hah-you-co dated, Comanche Encampment, Augst 9th 1843.

3. A letter from President Jones of Texas to Pah-hah-you-co, inviting the Comanche chiefs to meet his chiefs at the Council Ground at Tahuacano Creek—dated July 14, 1845

4. A "Talk sent to Pa-ha-eu-ka, Head Chief of the Comanche Nation by P. M. Butler, U. S. Commissioner, 11th Decr. 1843"

5. A ratified treaty in print, "concluded at Council Springs, in the County of Robinson, Texas, near the Brazos river, this 15th day of May, A. D. 1846, P. M. Butler and M. G. Lewis, Commissions" &c &c. and the Chiefs and others of the Comanche & other tribes of Indians=

The manner in which these papers have been disposed of by the Indians is significant of dissatisfaction, if not mischief—The Comanches and other Indians are to hold a Council at the full moon of this month, somewhere near the Rio Colorado, at a place known

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[1] Not on file in Indian Office, but registered in O. I. A, L. R. No. 37, under date Sept. 2nd, 1850.

O. I. A. Santa Fe.. 491	Calhoun, J. C., Agt Santa Fé, New Mexico No. 64 June 13/50.	Encloses copies of "proposed constitution" of New Mexico—remarks in reference.	Com^{r}.	

[2] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 492, or, as it is recorded in L. R. No. 37 under date of September 2, 1850, C 491½.

as Suttons Fort—twelve days travel from Santa Fe—I have procured an old Indian trader and the Governor of the Pueblo of Tesuque, to be there on that occasion.

I will keep you fully advised of all important movements whenever opportunities present=

No news yet from Washington City—I have only time to add, I firmly adhere to all of my former suggestions in reference to the best and most economical mode of adjusting our Indian affairs in this territory.

I am,
With great respect,
Your obt. Servt.

J. S. CALHOUN
Ind. Agt.

ORLANDO BROWN Esq
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 66.

INDIAN AGENCY.
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.
June 19th 1850

SIR,

In connection with my letter, No. 66, I place before you a copy of a translation from the Spanish, of a communication received a few days ago by His Excellency, Governor Munroe.

"RIVER PECOS, *June 10th 1850.*

The Captains of the Comanche[2] tribe, Yraquipa and Quisaqueca, have joined the Apaches, Jiccarilles and Mescaleros for the purpose of making a treaty with the U. S. The Apaches, Mescaleros, and Jiccarilles ask for peace on condition that all captives in their hands shall be given up, and that all in the possession of the U. S. belonging to them, shall, also, be given up. The Captains of the Comanches request His Excellency, the Governor, to have two horses taken from some rogues on the lower Rio Grande. One is a black horse, not branded, one a gray, branded with a Mexican brand. In case these horses are recovered, please send them to their proper owners.

(Signed.) CARENTAS ASULES. *El Pluma.*
E. LOBO. *E. Burranquito*
JOSÉ LARGO. *Santa Ana.*

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 493.

[2] Connected with the relations between the Comanches and the Apaches, see McLaws to Grier, June 28, 1850.

The Governor has the communication under consideration, but I am not advised as to the inclination of his mind.

As the policy of the Government of the United States in reference to the Indians of this territory, if fixed, is not known here, it requires an assumption of power to maintain any thing like respectability in official position. The consequences will be seen in frequent blunders, and, perhaps, some mischief. The errors of the *head* should be examined with great lenity, for our charts and compasses are very incomplete, and the elements of society, here, do not favor the idea that the most *honest guessing* will accomplish much that is good.

The character of my letters, I know, have afforded the Department no pleasure, nor could they afford pleasure to a patriot or a philanthropist. I have faithfully advised you in relation to affairs that it was my privilege to allude to. But, sir, no human minds can appreciate, or understand, the character and extent of the disorder in this territory without being personally present, and I regret to add, there are but few present who seem to know, or care to know the true condition of affairs. There are those, who, if they can counteract honest efforts to advance the public good, are perfectly content, and there are those who are so recklessly bent, to accomplish their ends niether life or character would be regarded for a moment.

To-morrow the proposed Constitution, for a State Government, is to be passed upon by the people. At the same time, a Governor, Lieut. Governor, a Representative to Congress, and Members for a State Legislature, are to be elected. The Pueblo Indians are excited, the Mexicans are excited, and a *certain class* of Americans are greatly excited. The most unimaginable incongruities have combined, and are divided into two parties, neither possessing the characteristics of a national party. It is a contest between those who have controlled, officially, since Genl. Kearney's organization of this territory, and a portion of the people who have not approved the civil administration of public affairs—because they thought it was arbitrary, partial and unjust in its operations, and all territorial legislation *suppressed.* The people never have been permitted a solitary voice in the selection of public functionaries. The contest is extremely violent. The Pueblo Indians have been called upon by both parties, and during the week past, various deputations have called upon me for advice. Up to the issuing of Governor Munroe's Proclamation of the 6th inst., herein enclosed, there seemed to be a general disposition, upon the part of the Indians, to have nothing to do with the elections, and I approved, most heartily, their determination. The propriety of issuing the proclamation, is not apparent to me, It has had the effect of agitating and disturbing the minds of these Indians, and my situation is rendered exceedingly awkard and disagreeable. The accompanying half sheet, will show the use that is made of it, and many of the Indians are inclined to the opinion they are to be abandoned by their Great Father, the President of the United States. In order to avoid the appearance of official Collision, I have deemed it advisable to abstain from any effort to counteract the apparent design ~~of the~~ in issuing the proclamation. This course I have adopted without the slightest change in my views in reference to these Indians. For the present, they should remain under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Government of the United States. My reasons for this decided opinion, I have had occasion to give you in my previous letters, and I will not trouble you with a repetition of them.

I am,
With great respect,
Your obt. servt.

J. S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt.

Orlando Brown Esqr.
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[Inclosure.]

A LOS INDIOS DE PUEBLO DE NUEVO MEJICO.

Para evitar que sea uzado un influjo bajo el pretesto de autoridad oficial, dando una direccion a sus votos en la procsima eleccion.

Por cuanto, esta declarado que sus derechos de votar sobre la adopccion de la Constitucion de Estado, y por los Candidatos que sean de su gusto, o rehusar de hacerlo, quedandose en sus casas como en su juicio lo crean mejor esta plenamente reconocido, y que ninguu agente oficial del gobierno esta autorizado de atentar, gobernar, dirigir o de otra manera influir con V. V. en el ejercicio libre e independiente de este derecho.

Dado bajo mi firma en la Casa de Gobierno de la Ciudad de Santa Fe este dia 6, de Junio del ano de nuestro Senor de 1850.

John Munroe,
Gobernador Civil y Militar, del Territorio de N. Mejico.

[Related Correspondence.]

[McLAWS TO GRIER.[1]]

Hd. Qrs 9 Mil: Dept:
Santa Fe N. Mex: June 28/50.

Major,

I have the honor herewith to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 26th reporting the descent of a band of Apaches & Comanches on the Royado & your intention of starting in pursuit so soon as reinforcements could be received from Taos & Las Vegas.

The Reports of Indian Depredations are such that Col. Munroe directs that you must not go on any Expedition so distant from your Post as to prevent a recall in case an emergency should require you in another direction.

A party of about twenty Camanches have been among the San Domingo Indians for the purpose of making a Treaty with them, these are circumstances in regard to that Fact in connection with the report, that two hundred of the same tribe are about the Placer who intend ~~crossing the River for the purpose of~~ engaging the Navajos so soon as they can cross the Rio Grande which will show the necessity of requiring that a sufficient number of Troops be held in readiness to act so as to defeat any combinations between the Pueblo & Comanche Indians or to put down any War between tribes which would result injuriously to this Territory.

Until the above reports, are in some way elucidated, your instructions before mentioned will remain in force.

All proper measures have been taken to gain requisite information & you will be notified of the result at an early period.

Respectfully
Your obt. Servt.

L. McLaws
1st Lt 7th Infy
A A A Genl.

Major W. N. Grier
Comdg
Rayado

[CRAWFORD TO CALHOUN.[2]]

War Department
Washington, July 2d 1850

Calhoun, Colonel J. S.
Santa Fe'
New Mexico.

Sir,

Your letter of May 11th commending to the favorable consideration of the Department, the claims of Lieut. J. H. Simpson to brevet rank, has been received.

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[1] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 3, pp. 110–111.

[2] A. G. O., M. B., No. 30, p. 225; Files, C 11 of 1850.

It is the determination of the President not to take any action on this subject until the question of brevet rank, which has been submitted to Congress, shall have been definitely acted on. Your letter will therefore be placed on file and brought to the notice of the President, when the subject of brevets shall be under consideration by him.

Very respectfully, Your Obt Serv

Geo W. Crawford
Secretary of War

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 67.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[2]]

No 68.

Indian Agency.
Santa Fe. New Mexico,
July 15: 1850

Sir,

The receipt of your communications of the 24th of April and the 6th of May, of the present year, is hereby acknowledged.

A mail leaves here to-day, for the United States, and it is my purpose to submit for your consideration, as briefly as possible, several topics of some importance.

While the Comanches have been roving through this territory, in various directions, without manifesting any decided purpose, so far as my knowledge extends, the Apaches and Navajos have not been idle. The Apaches, and perhaps others with them, a few days ago, drove off quite a number of animals, killed one soldier and an

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[1] Not on file in Indian Office; but the substance of it is given in O. I. A., L. R. No. 37, under date of September 6, 1850.

O. I. A. Santa Fe, 494	Same " July 3/50 No. 67.	Relates to excitement among the Pueblo Indians after elections, (at which some of them voted,) and the cause thereof—to efforts made to bring him into disrepute with the Indians, & to deputations having visited him to know if he was their agent—to their impressions regarding him.—Encloses talk issued to them by Gov: Munroe, since which all is quiet, and hey anxious to hear from Washington.—Also relates to certain roving bodies Comanches in mountains (to whom he sent agents), and to their depredations—&c.	Comr.	

[2] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 495.

American, almost within sight of the Military Post of Rayado, commanded by Maj. Grier. The number of Indians was supposed to be some three hundred, and, I presume, the few troops we had at Rayado were compelled to maintain a defensive attitude. I have heard that Maj. Steen in attempting to penetrate the Apache country, east of Donaña, discovered that he was in the neighborhood of a very large body of Indians, who were amusing themselves with the display of red and white flags. The Major, in my opinion, would have been exceedingly indiscreet if he had not immediately returned to his post.

The Navajos have driven off Stock in large numbers, west of the Rio del Norte, and seized a few captives, but I am not advised of any murders committed by them during the present month.

An associated gang of Utahs, a few weeks ago, drove off some forty animals, from a place called Rita, about ten miles north of Abiquin. The Utah chiefs have secured the animals, sent word to the owners, they were ready to deliver them up, and had severely chastised the thieves.

The wild Indians are moving, generally, in the direction of the Arkansas, they say, for the purpose of securing Buffalo. I shall be mistaken if we do not hear of mischief, of some sort, from that quarter.

On the 4th of this month, an Apache who had been confined in prison for several months past, for murder, made a desperate effort to escape, wounded, severely, three soldiers, one since dead, and his murderous purposes were arrested by the timely arrival of a fourth soldier, who plunged his bayonet through the body of the Indian, who fell immediately dead.

During the night before the last, an American, for what purpose is not known, was clambering over a corral wall, in which public animals were kept, and not answering to the challenge of the Sentinel on duty there, was Shot through the head, and died immediately thereafter.

This morning, a soldier, a german, deliberately shot himself through the head, with his musket, and is dead.

The constitution submitted to the people for a state organization, on the 20th of last month, was approved with a voice, almost unanimous. The party, as such, to whom the Governor had committed the formation of the State Government, submitted to an overwhelming defeat, and the party who commenced the agitation of the question during the fall past, triumphed. Maj. R. H. Weightman, and Maj. Cunningham, Pay Master, have been elected Senators to Congress by the Legislature now in Session. Maj Weightman leaves to-day for Washington.

I enclose you a Proclamation of Governor Munroe authorizing the Legislature to assemble—The Legislature are not manifesting much respect for the limitations and restrictions contained therein, and point to California as a proper precedent. Dr Connelly, the Governor elect, who was supported by both parties in the Southern Counties, is not in the territory, and the Lieut Governor, Alvarez, is the acting Governor—between whom, and Governor Munroe, an unpleasant correspondence has occurred, in which, I understand, Governor Munroe[1] announces his purpose to sustain, with all the power at his command, the authorized officials under the Kearney code, who, until recently, were violently opposed to a State Government.

This annunciation gives great dissatisfaction to the Legislature, as they look upon the old civil officials as micheivously purposed, and who have held arbitrary sway for four years, and in the mean time, the people have never been permitted to select an agent, except once, in 1847, during the war, they were permitted to elect members to a Legislature—And now, that the Governor, reluctantly, authorized a convention to form a constitution, which the people have adopted, and authorized the Legislature to assemble, they say, the Governor (Munroe) ought not to force upon them rulers they have so long detested and feared, and whom they have condemned by an overwhelming majority—What will be the result of this diasagreement, we cannot tell—The minority charge the majority with revolutionary and treasonable designs, a charge that I do not think can be dignified as a hallucination—As to the merits of the controversy between Governor Munroe and Alvarez, it would ill become me to utter a word.

When I commenced this letter, I had intended to have included in it, the information, to which you called my attention in the conclusion of your letter of the 24th of April last, but on reflection, I have concluded to transmit it to you in a separate letter.

I am,
Sir,
Your obt. sert.

James S. Calhoun,
Ind. Agt

Orlando Brown Esqr.
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City.
D. C.

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[1] With reference to this trouble, see letter from Conrad to Munroe, acknowledging Munroe's letter of July 16, 1850.

PROCLAMATION.[1]

Whereas, the people of New Mexico, by their Delegates in Convention assembled, did, on the 25th day of May, frame a State Constitution for the Territory of New Mexico, and request the present Civil and Military Governor of this Territory to issue a Proclamation for Elections, for the purpose of submitting the same to the people, and for the purpose of electing such officers as are provided to be so elected in said Constitution:

Therefore, I, John Munroe, Civil and Military Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, do hereby direct that the qualified electors shall assemble at the precincts of their respective counties on Thursday, the 20th day of June next, between the rising and setting of the sun, to vote on a separate ballot *for* or *against* the Constitution as framed by the Convention, the same to be deposited in a separate box; and on another separate ballot to be deposited in a separate box, for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Representatives to Congress, and for Senators and Representatives to a State Legislature, to convene at the Capitol on Monday, the first day of July next. It being provided and understood that the election of all officers in this election can only be valid by the adoption of the Constitution by the people and otherwise null and void; and that all action of the Governor, Lieut. Governor, and of the Legislature, shall remain inoperative until New Mexico be admitted as a State under said Constitution, except such acts as may be necessary for the primary steps of organization, and the presentation of said Constitution properly before the Congress of the United States.

The present Government shall remain in full force until by the action of Congress another shall be substituted.

The election shall be conducted in manner and form as prescribed in the statute laws now in force in this Territory, except that the Prefects are hereby directed forthwith upon the receipt of this Proclamation, to divide their respective counties into convenient election precincts, and to appoint three discreet persons in each precinct as judges of election, who shall appoint two clerks of their respective precincts.

The Prefects, with the assistance of the Prefects' clerks, shall within six days after the election count up all the votes in the returns of the several precincts of their counties, and shall immediately issue certificates of election under their hands to the persons having the highest number of votes for Representatives to the State Legislature.

They shall also make a fair abstract of the returns from the several precincts of their respective counties of all the votes for and against the Constitution, for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Representatives to

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[1] This proclamation is filed with Calhoun's letter but is evidently not the one to which he, when writing, had reference.

Congress, and State Senators, and despatch the same immediately, certified under their hands, to the Secretary of the Territory, who shall issue certificates of election to the persons having the highest number of votes for members of the State Senate, and shall lay such returns before the two houses of the Legislature upon the first day of their session and immediately upon their being organised.

The number of Representatives and Senators for the respective counties and districts for the State Legislature, shall be the same as prescribed for the Territorial Legislature in the statute laws of this Territory now in force.

When any county officer whose duty it may be to sum up or make returns of votes or certificates of election, shall be a candidate for any office, the senor Alcalde of such county shall be required to aid in counting up said votes, and shall in place of such officer, being a candidate, sign all certificates of elections as hereinbefore prescribed.

Given under my hand at the Government House, City of Santa Fe, this 28th day of May, A. D., 1850.

JOHN MUNROE,
Civil and Military Governor Territory of New Mexico.

[Related Correspondence.]

[CONRAD TO MUNROE.[1]]

WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington Sept 10th 1850

MUNROE, Brevet Colonel J.
Fort Marcy,
Santa Fé
New Mexico.

SIR

Your letter, addressed to the Adjutant General, dated Santa Fé, New Mexico July 16' 1850, has reached this Department, and, together with the documents accompanying the same, been submitted to the President. I am directed to make the following reply.

The President has learnt with regret that any misunderstanding should exist between a portion of the people of New Mexico and yourself in relation to the Government of that country, and hastens to relieve you from the embarrassment in which that misunderstanding has placed you.

I have now the pleasure to inform you that Congress has at length passed a law providing for the establishment of a territorial government in New Mexico. The President will proceed with the least possible delay to organize the government, and as soon as it goes into operation, all controversy, as to what is the proper government of New Mexico, must be at an end, and the anomalous state of things which now exists there will be determined. You will perceive however that the same act, (a duly authenticated copy of which accompanies this communication) also fixes the boundary between New Mexico and Texas, and that its operation is suspended until the assent of Texas shall have been given to the boundary established by the Act.

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[1] A. G. O., M. B., No. 30, pp. 263-264.

Although there is little doubt that such assent will be given, yet, as some time must elapse before it can be obtained, it is proper that some instructions should be furnished for your guidance in the interval.

It is at all times desirable that the civil and military departments of the government should be kept entirely distinct. Although circumstances may occasionally arise which require a temporary departure from this principle, that departure should cease with the necessity which occasioned it. No necessity seems to exist at present for departing from it in regard to New Mexico. The country is represented to be tranquil, and although the inhabitants have undertaken to establish a government for themselves, without the authority of a previous Act of Congress, nevertheless there is no reason to believe that, in so doing, they intended to throw off their allegiance to the United States, and as the government they seek to establish is entirely consistent with the lawful authority and dominion of the United States in and over the Territory and its inhabitants, the President does not consider himself called upon to suppress it by military force. Unless, therefore, it should become necessary to suppress rebellion or resist actual hostilities against the United States, (an event hardly to be apprehended) or unless the inhabitants or a portion of them should demand from you that protection which is guarantied to them by the 9th Article of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, you are directed to abstain from all further interference in the civil or political affairs of that country.

In case you should have any further communications to make to this Department in relation to the civil and political affairs of New Mexico, you will address them directly to the Head of this Department.

Very respectfully, Your Obt Serv

C M. CONRAD
Secretary of War.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 69.

INDIAN AGENCY
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.
July 15, 1850

SIR,

By or before the first day of June, last, I have reason to beleive, you received my letters, Nos. 50 and 51. These two letters have conveyed to you my opinions of a Suitable organization for the Indian Service in New Mexico, and the amount of expenditures that I deem absolutely necessary in order to carry it out in a proper and efficient manner.

My opinions in relation to "one general superintendent" &c. are in perfect accord with those of the Department, as I have heretofore written. I regret exceedingly that I have not seen your "annual report".

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 496.

In your remark, " better too many than too few " Agents, I fully concur; but I am really astonished at the authoritative manner in which the Hon. H. N. Smith states that the Jiccarillas " are entirely separate and distinct from any other tribe ". This statement is antagonistical to every particle of information that has reached me in reference to these Indians. These people to some extent, are the issue of Apaches and Comanches—but to a much greater extent, Apaches and Utahs. At least, this is my understanding of the subject.

In relation to the number of Pueblo Indians, for reasons which I have heretofore given you, I can not agree with Mr. Smith in his estimate—7,000. In my number 51, my views are given in reference to Agents and Sub-agents, and expenditures generally. I am aware that if we look at the number of the Indians only, the number of agents, which I recommend, would seem to be unreasonable. On the section of a map which I enclosed to you in my No. 50, the spots upon which Pueblos are built, are somewhat, accurately marked—By an examination of it, and remembering the topography of the country, you will not fail to perceive why it is, the number of agents must be greatly disproportioned to the number of Indians—And here, I may remark, these Indians may be easily managed, if properly protected and cared for—But, if driven to desperation, and they combine their forces, it will be no easy matter to subdue them.

I am inclined to think, my Nos 50 & 51. contain all the information you desire, except as to mechanics—I would recommend a Blacksmith, and a man who could make Waggons and Plough Stocks, should be attached to the Agency of each district—Such Mechanics would have to be sent from the States, and all the tools necessary for their trade.

In my number 24. my views are defined in reference to the present laws regulating trade and intercourse with Indians &c. The amendments therein suggested, would adapt them to the peculiar condition of affairs in this territory, and, perhaps, improve their efficiency elsewhere.

With great respect,
Your obt. servt,

J. S. Calhoun,
Ind. Agt

Orlando Brown Esqr.
Comr. of Ind Affs

[Related Correspondence.]

[BROWN TO SMITH.[1]]

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS
February 27, 1850

SMITH Hon H N
of New Mexico, now in Washington
SIR:

The Department has under consideration the subject of a suitable organization and arrangements for the proper management of our Indian relations in New Mexico, and which will tend to put an end to existing difficulties and prevent their recurrence. I am well aware that our main reliance to keep the Indians in proper subjection, and to prevent difficulties between them and our citizens, must be upon an efficient military force; but the services of active and efficient agents are also essential. It is by and through such officers that our Indian relations must be directly managed and controlled; and it is deemed important that an adequate number be provided for by Congress as early as possible. Anxious to have the aid of the best advice and information in my power to obtain, I would be glad to have your views on some points connected with the subject, about which the Department is not so well informed as is desirable

Col Calhoun, our Indian Agent at Santa Fe, is of the opinion that all the roving tribes of New Mexico—those that have no fixed and permanent place of residence—may be regarded as consisting of the Comanches, Apaches, Navajoes, and Utahs, and that all others—excluding those found in the vicinity of the head waters of the Arkansas River—are but offshoots from these, who have become more or less intermixed and amalgamated together. He recommends that the limits of the country properly claimed by these four tribes be ascertained and clearly defined, and that they with the fugitive or offshoot bands, should be compelled to remain within them. Such a measure it is presumed could only properly be brought about by treaties with these Indians, to be negotiated by Commissioners appointed for the purpose. The further question arises whether one Agent for each of these tribes will be sufficient, and it is presumed it will, at least after such an arrangement as that above suggested.

The Indians of New Mexico, not included in or belonging to those above mentioned, as I understand Agent Calhoun's views, are all to be classed under the head of Pueblos—not because they are all of one tribe, or speak the same, or even similar language, but because they have all fixed habitations, called Pueblos, and in their disposition, pursuits, and habits, closely resemble each other. These Pueblos, embracing about 12000 Indians, as estimated by Col Calhoun, he states are scattered over a considerable section of country, & he recommends that they be divided into about six districts and an Agent appointed for each. This would seem to be a large number of Agents for the number of Indians, bearing the character they do for being in a considerable degree civilized, peaceably disposed and industrious.

The Indians of the different Pueblos, it is stated claim a greater or less extent of country—portions of which are claimed also by whites, under Spanish or Mexican grants or otherwise, Col Calhoun considers it very important that these conflicting claims be adjusted at an early day, and the limits of the Indian possessions be fixed and well defined; and he states that the Pueblos are very anxious to have the laws of the United States regulating trade and intercourse with our Indian tribes extended over them, so that they may be protected from improper intrusions from the whites, and be free to enjoy their own peculiar modes of government; with which privilege it is stated the whites are disposed to interfere. The questions of the extension of these laws over the other Indians of New Mexico; how far they are applicable, and what modifications, if any, should be made in them to render them so, are also subjects for consideration, upon which the Department has no satisfactory information I enclose a copy of the principal law upon the subject for your examination.

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[1] O. I. A., L. B., No. 43, pp. 46-47.

Another matter upon which the Department is at a loss to form a satisfactory judgment, is as to what amount would be a fair and just compensation to a Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Territory, should Congress provide an independent one, and to Agents and Sub Agents and interpreters. I am aware, from the increased expense of living, their more exposed positions, and the greater perplexity and difficulty of their duties, that larger allowances, to some extent, should be made to them than those fixed by existing laws for such officers and employees, generally; but I am altogether at a loss to know what amounts to recommend for the consideration of Congress.

I would respectfully ask your consideration of the several subjects referred to in this letter, and would be much indebted to you for your views and opinions in regard to them, or upon any other points connected with the proper management of our Indian relations in New Mexico, which should be considered in the preparation of a report upon the subject.

If you would like to examine Col. Calhoun's reports it will give me pleasure to submit them to you if you will call at the office.

O B

[SMITH TO BROWN.[1]]

WASHINGTON CITY *March 9th 1850*

SIR

Your letter of Feby 27th upon the subject of our Indian relations in New Mexico has been received, and in reply I would remark that while I entirely concur with you in opinion that our main reliance to keep the Indians in a proper subjection and prevent the recurrence of those depredations and acts of outrage which have so long afflicted New Mexico, must be upon the efficient and active Military force, still your department can effect a great deal for us.

The appointment and proper distribution of a suitable number of Indian agents in that country, would enable the government to act correctly and advisedly both with a view to the interest of the Indian and also of the emigrants and settlers in that country, when the government undertakes (which it must do) to mark out and set apart the country which it intends shall be the permanent and future home of each separate and distinct tribe. The agents would also be able to give the government officers immediate and correct information of all acts of hostility committed by the different tribes, of their different localities and haunts, so that they might be pursued and punished immediately; a prompt retribution has a better effect than even a severer punishment after a long delay. The agents would be of great service in carrying out that stipulation of our recent treaty with Mexico whereby we agree to restore to liberty all those Mexican captives now in possession of the Indians who have become incorporated within our limits. The agents would be necessary in regulating the proper intercourse of traders with those Indians, as much of our difficulty with them arises in my opinion from the misconduct of lawless and improper persons who are allowed to go among them under pretense of trading.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, S 449.

I do not think the Indians in and surrounding New Mexico are so lazy and indolent as tribes nearer here and bordering upon our own civilization. After they are once reduced to a proper subjection and made to feel the Strength and power of our government and afterwards experience its clemency and kindness, I am of opinion that they can easily be induced to adopt an agricultural life, that they will prove to be very tractable, and under the guidance of discreet and worthy agents we may yet see some of their rich mountain valleys teeming with the produce of a laborious cultivation. The Spaniards reclaimed from Savage life all our Pueblos and made them industrious and honest Cultivators of the soil, in a short time we might succeed as well with several of the wild tribes surrounding New Mexico.

I think there should be appointed at least five agents for the five following tribes viz Comanches, Southern Apaches, Navajoes, Utahs, and Northern Apaches or as the latter are sometimes called the Jicarillas; though the last are omitted by Col. Calhoun they are entirely separate and distinct from any other tribe and are preeminently distinguished for their ferocity and cruelty, they infest our northern settlements and have been a greater annoyance to New Mexico than any other tribe either within or surrounding our Territory.

The Pueblos or civilized Indians residing within the settlements of New Mexico a very peaceable honest and industrious people possess many of the rights of citizenship, they do not exceed in numbers about 7000, and might be divided into three districts and an agent appointed for each. They own the best lands now under cultivation in that country and their claims are undoubted good grants from the Spanish and Mexican governments; but for some years past trespasses and gradual encroachments have been committed upon their lands by the Mexicans. I see no way in which our government can aid them in adjusting these conflicting claims except by assisting them with the advice of counsel and agents whenever their causes or complaints are brought before the proper judicial tribunals. These different Pueblos are now according to law *Quasi Corporations*, and to a great extent have the management of their own affairs, and the internal police of their towns, and can appear in any court and sue and be sued by the name of their separate towns and villages.

In reference to salaries and compensation to be paid such officers in that country, I would suppose that the Superintendent of Indian affairs residing at Santa Fe' should receive at least twenty five hundred Dollars per annum, and that he could not live there for less, and other agents and employees should be paid in proportion, as the expense of living there is greatly more than here.

A very desirable effect might be produced upon some of the wild tribes of Indians by sending a delegation from each tribe to Washington City. By allowing the tribes themselves to select some of their principal chief men for this visit you would secure to those distant savages some idea of the strength and power of our government, a correct knowledge of which would induce a greater disposition to enter into formal stipulations, and secure a better good faith in the execution and observance of their treaties.

But in connexion with all this allow me to remark that Superintendents, agents, nor formal contractors nor commissioners can be effective without the presence and cooperation for some time of a strong and active military force; it should be well mounted and composed of those hardy and adventurous pioneers and mountain men who are to be found upon our frontier and should always be commanded by an officer well acquainted with Indian character and warfare. The officer commanding against those Indians should be vigilant, prompt and energetic, undaunted by any difficulties or obstacles, he should pursue them through their mountain haunts and wild retreats and never desist until he has visited their first infractions of their treaty with severe and speedy punishment. Every day we hear of fresh acts of outrage being committed by those Indians, and our government has so long delayed its punishment that they now believe they can commit any depredations with impunity, and will hardly go through with the formality of making a treaty. A timely interference and check imposed now by our government might prevent at comparitively a small cost those massacres and terrible scenes of bloodshed which will undoubtedly ensue if those Indians are permitted to go on and add to their strength by combinations of the different tribes, and which would entail upon our government a succession of military operations more protracted and more expensive than the famous Florida War

Most Respectfully
Your obt servt

Hugh N Smith

To

Orlando Brown Esqr
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 70.

Indian Agency.
Santa Fe, New Mexico.
July 15th 1850.

Sir,

The enclosed certificate will show you that *thirteen* captives have been rescued and released, in compliance with a treaty stipulation between the United States and Mexico, entered into in 1848. To reduce expenditures as much as possible, I thought it best, to send the captives to El Paso—

I have not had time to prepare an account of expenditures incurred in releasing them, but will do so, at an early day—Nor have I had time to prepare my a/c current for the quarter ending on the 30th of June—

On yesterday I was obliged to raise a thousand dollars for the use of this Agency, and drew for that amount, payable a sight to Cyrus Choice, which I trust the Department will cause to be honored.

Very respectfully,
Your obt. servt

J. S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt.

Or. Brown Esqr
Comr. of Ind. Affs

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 497.

[Inclosure.]

This is to certify, that I have this 27th day of June 1850, received from Mr. John G. Jones Agent of J. S. Calhoun, United States Indian Agent, residing at Santa Fe, New Mexico, Thirteen Captives, rescued and *released* in compliance with treaty stipulations of Eighteen hundred and forty eight, entered into between the United States and Mexico—The Captives are known by the names as follows.—

(Viz)

1st Refocio Priaros—from near St Iago, Durango.
2nd Teodoro Martel " La Paps near Saltillo.
3d Candalalario Galope " Fernandez near Santa Clara.
4th Rosalie Terares " Monclova
5th Roman Felice " Sonora
6th Valvaneda Mendes " Sonora
7th Marguerito Belardo " Sonora
8th Jose Marea " Sonora
9th Cruz Romaro " Sonora
10th Juan de Dios Fernandez, Sonora
11th Patro Cocoba " Sonora
12th Patro Rejalva " Sonora
13th Revfeta Mendes " Sonora.

Villa del Paso el Norte Mejico Junis 27 de 1850
Comr. pr'al de frontera

José N. Prieto

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 71.

Indian Agency,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.
July 16th 1850.

Sir,

A moment is afforded to me to enclose the accompanying Treaty,[2] which I felt it to be my duty to make, under the authority of your letter of the 24th of April last.

The treaty is made with the Pueblos of Santa Clara—Tesuque—Nambé—Santo Domingo—Jemez—San Felipe—Cochiti—San Ildefonso—Santa Ana—and Cia (or Silla) the only Pueblos I have been able to see since the receipt of your letter alluded to—I hope to be able to see the others in a short time, and there is no doubt as to their entering into similar stipulations.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 498. See File-box, "Treaties, Originals, &c., &c."
[2] See facsimile, pp. 238–246.

With great respect,
Your obt Servt.

J. S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt

Orlando Brown, Esq.
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No 72.

Indian Agency.
Santa Fe, New Mexico
July 30th. 1850.

Sir,

On yesterday morning a mail was received with dates from Washington City as late as the 20th of June. Your annual report was all that I received from the Department.

It is exceedingly to be regretted, and really embarrassing to me, that the necessary appropriations have not yet been made by Congress.

You were advised by my No. 70, (July 15) that I had drawn on the Department for one thousand dollars, payable at Sight. The whole of that sum is exhausted, and although I have not yet been subjected to any absolute inconvenience, you will readily perceive that I can be in no very quiescent state—I suppose before the draft for the $1000 is presented, the necessary appropriations will have passed. But whether passed or not, I pray you protect the draft—I shall submit to serious inconveniences before I assume a similar responsibility in drawing—In consequence of the great number of Indian Deputations that has visited me during the last three months, my expenses have been very heavy, and although my means are exhausted, my necessary agents and assistants are unpaid, and although they are subjected to some inconvenience, yet, they have, so far, submitted uncomplainingly, as they know it might be hazardous in me to draw upon the Department without authority.

On the morning of the 16th inst, or the previous evening, a large number of animals were driven off, by Indians, from near Moro—This fact, with an application from the Citizens of that neighborhood to be permitted to organize and pursue the Indians, and retake their property, was communicated to Governor Munroe on the morning of the 17th. The permission was promptly granted, and they are now out with a small detachment of our own troops. We are in hourly expectation of hearing from them.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 487.

On the 25th inst. the Navajos drove off from Polvedara, a village upon the west side of the Rio del Norte, about twelve miles north of Socoro, a military post, a number of oxen—Report says, they were pursued by some Mexicans, on foot, overtaken, and three of the Indians killed—This report needs confirmation.

The animals taken off by a band of Utahs, about which I wrote you on the 15 inst (No 68) have been returned, at which time several of the chiefs visited our military post at Abiquin, and made frequent and strong declarations in favor of a peaceable and quiet life, and their determination to adhere strictly to the terms of the treaty—It may be well to remember, these declarations are only valuable when you have the power to coerce such people. An agent who was sent into the Utah Country some ten days ago, travelled, as he supposes, about sixty miles north from Abiquin, and found a great number of Utah Lodges, variously estimated at from five to fifteen hundred—The estimate to a Lodge, generally, is about one warrior and a half to a Lodge. It is represented, these Indians are well supplied with provisions, skins, and animals, excellent muskets and Rifles, and a superabundance of Powder and Lead; and were constantly amusing themselves by firing at marks. Major Graham, the commanding officer at Abiquin, had been ordered to abandon that post, and had marched for Alburquque; but so soon as the foregoing facts were made known to Col. Munroe, the Major was ordered to retrace his steps—The citizens near that frontier are under painful apprehensions.

On the 17th of the present month, facts were communicated to me, that induced a faint hope that Mr and Mrs White's daughter yet survived. I immediately despatched Augusté Lacome, with instructions, if possible, to reach the encampment of the "Jiccarrilles," the band of Apaches who commit most of their depredations north of Taos. There, it was said, the child would be found. On the 23d. inst. near the foot of a mountain, at a place known as *Vale Culebra*, some two days north of the Rio Colorado, which flows into the Rio del Norte, Lacome found himself near some twenty Lodges inhabited by Utahs—About forty warriors came out to meet him, and finally managed to get hold of his rifle, and filled the barrel with water—Lacome had with him an interpreter and two *peons* only.

So soon as the rifle was rendered unfif for service, they proceeded to examine his packs, and divided among themselves his Stock in trade, consisting of about six hundred and ninety dollars in Indian goods—one horse, and one mule. The Indians, at one time, had resolved to kill the party with the exception of one of the *peons*, who was to be allowed to live that he might tell Col. Munroe what they had done—An arrow was sped at Lacome, but failed its mark in consequence of the Interpreter's jarring the Indian who held the bow. Finally, by various promises, and hard begging, the Indians abandoned their murderous designs, but gave a severe whipping to the interpreter and a peon—Lacome's rife being too heavy for Indian service, it was returned to him. Lacome explained to them, he was in search of the "Jiccarrilles" for the purpose of trading with them—They replied, it mattered not what his object was, they were the lords of that region—the whole country was theirs, not only the grass, wood and water, but the winds and the sky above was theirs, and that he, Lacome, should not proceed one step further north—and ordered him to return forthwith, and bade him to present their compliments to Governor Munroe, and say to him, representing as he may Americans, Mexicans, and Texans, they desired to try his *metal* in battle—that they wanted no peace with either, and would have none—This is a band of the Utahs known as the "Marches," led on by one Ampariia, said to be a bold and fearless chief.

These Indians had descended from the mountains that morning, where they had been in camp with the "Jiccarrilles" who had about one hundred and twenty lodges. While the Utahs occupied the west side, the Jiccarrilles were to occupy the east, so as to secure the persons and property of some traders who are daily expected to return from the Kioways—they have taken their positions not remote from the Spanish Peaks—The estimate for this class of Indians is three warriors to a Lodge—

Immediately after Lacome, returned to Taos, ~~the~~ a petition of which the following is a copy, was forwarded to Col. Munroe.

To His Excellency, Governor Munroe, Military and Civil Governor of New Mexico.

The undersigned citizens of the County of Taos, would respectfully represent that the Apache Indians are within a days travel, and but a few days ago entered the village of the Rio Colorado, and are daily becoming bolder in their depredations. We therefore pray Your Excellency to issue an order for a campaign of the People of this County. The bearer of this petition while explain the present whereabouts of these Indians, their feelings &c. as he has just returned from their village.

(Signed)

James H. Quinn
Lucien B. Maxwell
Thomas Birch
Wm. Krowing
Wm. Becket.
Francis Laforet
Choteau Laforet
Carlos Beaubien
Charles Ortebees
Wm. White
Auguste Lacome
José Manuel Arrogon
Anto. José Valdez
Vital Truhillo
Phillipe Aragon
Jean Baptiste Charlefour
Anto. Laforet.
Christopher Corson.

It escaped my recollection at the proper point, to say, the Utahs first mentioned in this letter, say they procure their munitions of War from the *Mormons*, and a trading post near the Great Salt Lake—

I also, ommited to say, that Lacome was permitted to bring off four of his own mules; they were worn out and unfit for service—The Indians gave him two Oxen and two cows, which show they are not suffering for food—

In reference to the above Petition, I do not know what the Governor may have ordered.

I am,
Sir,
With great respect,
Your obt Servt.
James S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt

Orlando Brown Esqr.
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No 73.

Indian Agency
Santa Fe, New Mexico
July 31, 1850

Sir,

The enclosed papers exhibit the present aspect of political affairs in this territory.

---

[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 486.

No. 1. Shows that Texas has taken the iniatory in extending her jurisdiction over this territory, by ordering certain elections on monday next.

No. 2. Governor Alvarez's proclamation ordering certain elections to be held on the second monday in August next, under the recent State organization of this territory.

No. 3. Governor Munroe's proclamation announcing his purpose to continue the military organization until he is otherwise instructed from Washington—You will observe that he speaks in emphatic terms in relation to Governor Alvarez's proclamation, but not a word in allusion to the Texan order.

These conflicting efforts have not created the slightest excitement except with the immediate actors in this triangular love of order and good government, and the old and time honored incumbents of misrule, as they are called by those who are not in office—

Judging from the past, you will doubtless hear of much excitement, and insurrectionary designs against the old territorial organization—If I could so far stultify myself, I should beleive such reports, because the Governor has ordered the troops from several of the outposts to concentrate at interior points—But, I do not beleive there is one man in this territory, who, in his wildest moments, ever dreamed of attempting to seize the reins of government by force—There can be no contest between the people and the military power of this territory—

In conclusion, I will remark, there was danger, at one time, of civil strife and bloodshed between antagonistical parties for political supremacy, and, on that occasion, I have reason to beleive, the Pueblo Indians were tampered with—But the overwhelming defeat of the supposed invincible party has ~~given,~~ established so far as I am able to judge, perfect tranquility ~~established~~ among the people, notwithstanding the great efforts made to provoke an outbreak.

This much I have deemed it necessary to say, in order that my version of the present state of affairs here, may be placed before the Department.

I am,
Sir,
With great respect,
Your obt. Servt.
J. S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt

Orlando Brown Esqr.
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[Inclosures]

No. 1 (Copy).

ELECTION NOTICE

In accordance with the law and the proclamation of the Governor of the State of Texas, there will be a general election held throughout the State of Texas on the first Monday in August next, for the following Officers: To Wit, 1 Secretary of State, 1 Attorney General, 1 Cheif Justice and 2 Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, 1 Commissioner of the General Land Office, 1 Adjutant General, 1 Treasurer and one Controler.

Within the county of Santa Fe;

Also at the same time and place officers for the County of Santa Fe,

To Wit one Cheif Justice of the County Court four County Commissioners 1 Coroner 1 Sheriff, 1 Clerk of the district Court, 1 Clerk of the County Court and 1 Assessor and Collector.

Also at the same time and place for district officer with the County,

To Wit, 2 Justice of the peace and one Constable for each district.

For the district of Toas (No 1) 2 justice of the peace and Constable—Rio Ariba (No 2) 2 J. P. & Constable. Santa Fe (No 3) 2 J. P. & 1 Const. Santa Anna (No 4) 2 Justice of the Peace Constabl. Burnadilla (No. 5) 2 Justice of the Peace & 1 constable. San Miguel (No 6) 2 J. P. & 1 Const.

For the first district as numbered above the election will be held at the most convenient place in the Town of Taos. In the second at the most usual place of transacting public business. In the 3d. at any convenient place in the Town of Santo Fe; In the fourth at the Town of Algodonis. In the fifth at the Town of Alburquerque. For the 6th at the Town of San Miguel.

The presiding officers for each precinct will be appointed between this and the time of the election and furnished with all necessary instructions. In case of the failure or refusal of the regular presiding officer to act it will be Lawful for the elector (Voters) present at the precinct to appoint a presiding officer who will as in ordinary cases appoint 2 Judges and 2 Clerks of the election the presiding officers will make their returns to me within Ten days from and after the election In accordance with instructions.

Alburquerque July 20th 1850.

S. M. Baird

Judge of the 11th Judicial District
of the State of Texas.

No. 2.

PROCLAMA

Como en Virtud de un acto de la Legislatura del Estado de Nuevo Mejico aprovado el dia 12 de Julio de 1850. es obligacion de dicho Estado de expedir su proclamacion ordenando la eleccion de ciertos oficiales.

Por tantos, sepan todos, que gro Manuel Albarez Vice Gobernador, funcionando de Gobernador, por la precente ordeno y requiero que se haga una eleccion el segundo Lunez de Augusto proximo en los diferentes precintos de los diferentes Candados de este estado para los siguientes oficiales; para cada Candado.

1 Alcalde primero
1 Alguacil
1 Coronario,

Y para el condado de Taos seis Alcaldes y seis Sota-Alguaciles,
id Rio Ariba Seis Alcaldes y seis Sota-Alguaciles.
id Santa Fe seis Alcaldes y seis Sota-Alguaciles.
id San Miguel Cuartro Alcaldes y Cuartro Sota-Alguaciles
id Santa Ana tres Alcaldes y tres Sota-Alguaciles.
id Bernalillo Conco Alcaldes y Cinco Sota-Alguaciles.
id Valencia cuartro Alcaldes y Cuatro Sota-Alguaciles.
id Socorro Cinco Alcaldes, y Cinco Sota-Alguaciles.

Por un acto de dicha Legislatura aprovada el 5 de Julio de 1850, el Condado anteriormente conocido como el Condado de Valencia ful dividido en dos candados, a Saber, Valencia y Socorro por una linea tirada del oriente al Poniente, arriba de las ultimas casas del Sabinal; y la parte de al Sur Mamado condado del Socorro procederá á la elecion de los oficales como se dice arriba—

L. S. Dado bajo de mi firme y sello particular per falto del gran Sello del Estado en la Cuidad de Santa Fe. a 20 de Julio 1850.

LEWIS D. SHEETZ
Secretary of State.

No. 3.

AL PREFECTO DEL CONDADO DE

SENOR:—

Por cuanto: dos documentos firmados "Manuel Alvarez, Vice-Gobernador del Estado de Nuevo Mejico," dirigidos al Prefecto del condado de Santa Fe, uno significa ser una proclamacion para tener elecciones, y el otro un extracto tomado de una ley pasada en la ultima seccion de "la Legislatura del Estado de N. Mejico,"

dirigiendo el tiempo y la manera de tener ciertas elecciones, me han sido remitidos por dicho Prefecto; y como se presume que iguales documentos han sido dirigidos a los otros Prefectos de los diferentes condado del Territorio, esta V. por este instruido, que el Gobierno del Estado de Nuevo Mejico no tiene existencia legal, hasta que Nuevo Mejico este amitido en la Union como Estada por el Congreso de los Estados Unidos, y que hasta que este asi determinado de otra manera por autoridad competente, el presente Gobierno continuara, y sera sostenido como el Gobierno actual del Territorio de Nuevo Mejico.

Por tanto V. se desentendera de la proclama, mandatos u otros actos espedidos por mano de Alvarez, Vice-Gobernador, o cualquiera otro oficial bajo del dicho Gobierno de Estado, y tener los mismos como nulos y de ningun efecto, y cualquiera comunicacion hecha a V. por el arriba espresado u otros, esta V. por esta instruido a remitir inmediatamente al Secretario del Territorio, por orden de John Munroe, Gobernador Militar y Civil del Territorio de Nuevo Mejico.

Dado bajo mi firma en la Secretaria del Territorio, este veinte y tres dia de Julio, ano de mil ocho cientos y cincuenta.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 74.

Indian Agency.
Santa Fe, New Mexico.
July 31st 1850.

Sir,

This morning it is reported, that Maj Grier,[2] with the citizens who were authorized by Col. Munroe to organize and pursue the Indians who recently drove off from near the Moro a number of animals, came upon a number of Indians some two or three days travel north of Rayado, and in two skirmishes which he had with them, killed six Indians, wounded a number, and securred a number of Horses, Mules, Sheep, and beef Cattle.

The foregoing facts are credited at Head Quarters, but the official report had not been received this morning.

The prefect of Abiquin came in this morning, and says that some thirty odd traders were authorized by Genl. Choice to go to the Utah Lodges mentioned in my letter No. 72. for the purpose of trading with the Utahs—About three days ago they reached the Lodges, and finding the traders had no powder or lead to sell them, they retained thirty of them as prisoners, and sent two or three to Abiquin for certain Mexicans to come to them and explain why powder and lead is not sold to them—They told the traders, in the mean time, they might trade with their woman, but, as they had nothing that a man wanted, they could not trade with them.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 488.

[2] For Report of Major Grier, see A. G. O., Department of New Mexico, G 33 of 1850.

The prefect states, that the Mexicans sent for, speak the Utah language, and did not hesitate to leave after confering with Genl. Choice, who sent to the Indians a message, the purport of which was unknown to the prefect.

The prefect left Abiquin on yesterday, but as he did not inform Genl. Choice of his intention to come to this place, I am without the requisite intelligence from the General—

Unless to accomplish some end, in perfect unison with the military views of that post, General Choice had no authority to grant trading licenses to any person, I therefore doubt the correctness of the information, which the Prefect says he received from others, that he had issued to this trading party licenses to trade with the Utahs—I have uniformly refused all applications for licenses to trade with Apaches, Navajos, and Utahs, except so far as they were immediately connected with, and designed to effect the liberation of Mrs. White, her daughter and servant. But Sir, under the circumstances existing here, a license is a matter of but slight consequence to a trader, for, if he succeeds, his profits are quite satisfactory, and he will not often fail if he will take with him a proper supply of powder and ball—It is true, the Military power of the territory may harrass for a time, but what more can they do, since trading with Indians is no violation of Law, or any Military order?

It is painful to perceive, that the true conditions of matters in this territory, the dangers which are impending, are not thoroughly understood at Washington, because truthful statements are evidently discredited.

An express
~~The mail~~ for the States closes this afternoon, and my pressing duties do not allow me to add another word at this moment.

With great respect,

Your obt. servt
J. S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt.

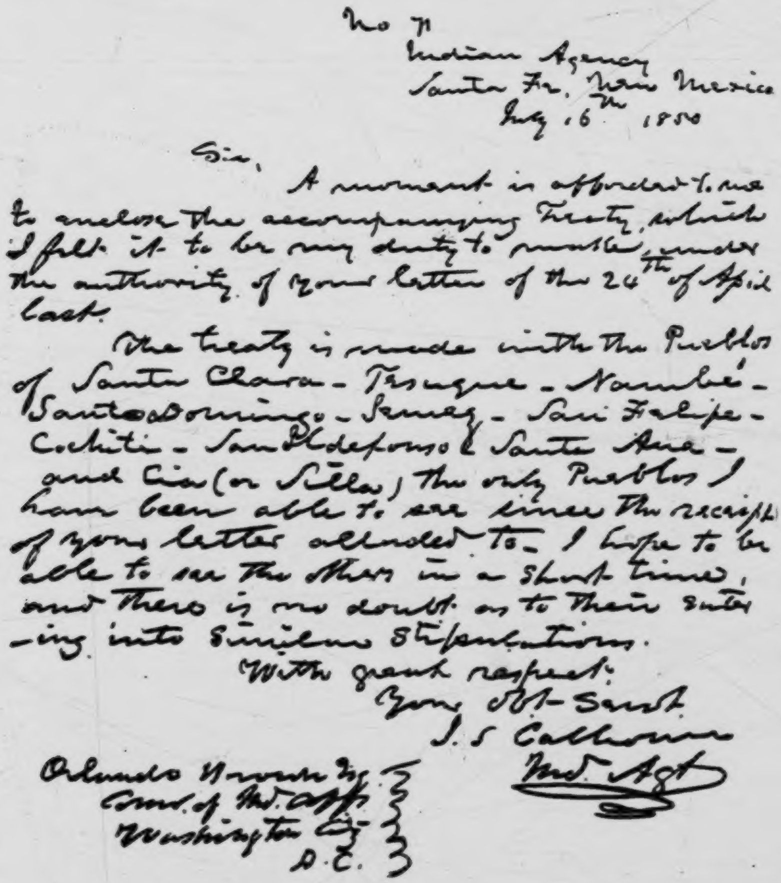
O. Brown Esqr.
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

P. S.

A copy of my letter to Genl. Choice accompanies this communication—

J. S. C.

FACSIMILE OF CALHOUN'S LETTER TO ORLANDO BROWN, JULY 16, 1850, AND OF THE INDIAN TREATY WHICH IT ENCLOSED.



No 71

Indian Agency
Santa Fe, New Mexico
July 16th 1850

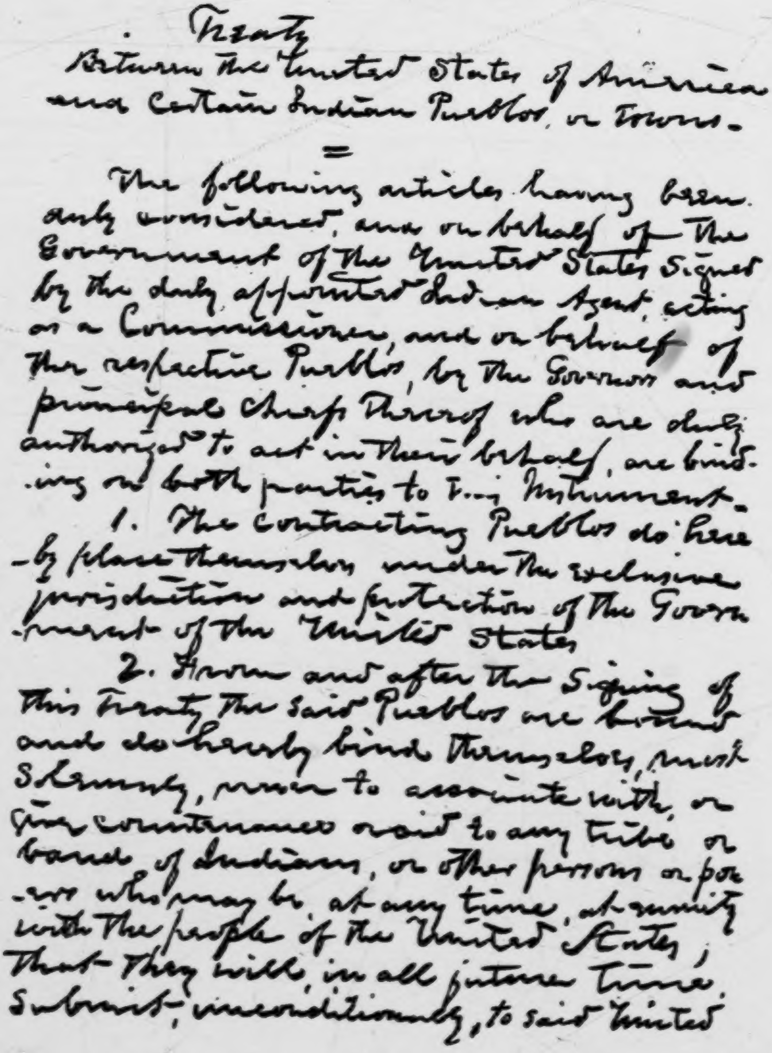
Sir,

A moment is afforded to me to enclose the accompanying Treaty, which I felt it to be my duty to make, under the authority of your letter of the 24th of April last.

The treaty is made with the Pueblos of Santa Clara - Tesuque - Nambé - Santo Domingo - Jemez - San Felipe - Cochiti - San Ildefonso & Santa Ana - and Cia (or Silla) the only Pueblos I have been able to see since the receipt of your letter alluded to. I hope to be able to see the others in a short time, and there is no doubt as to their entering into similar stipulations.

With great respect:
Your obt. Servt.
J. S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt.

Orlando Brown Esq.
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D.C.



Treaty

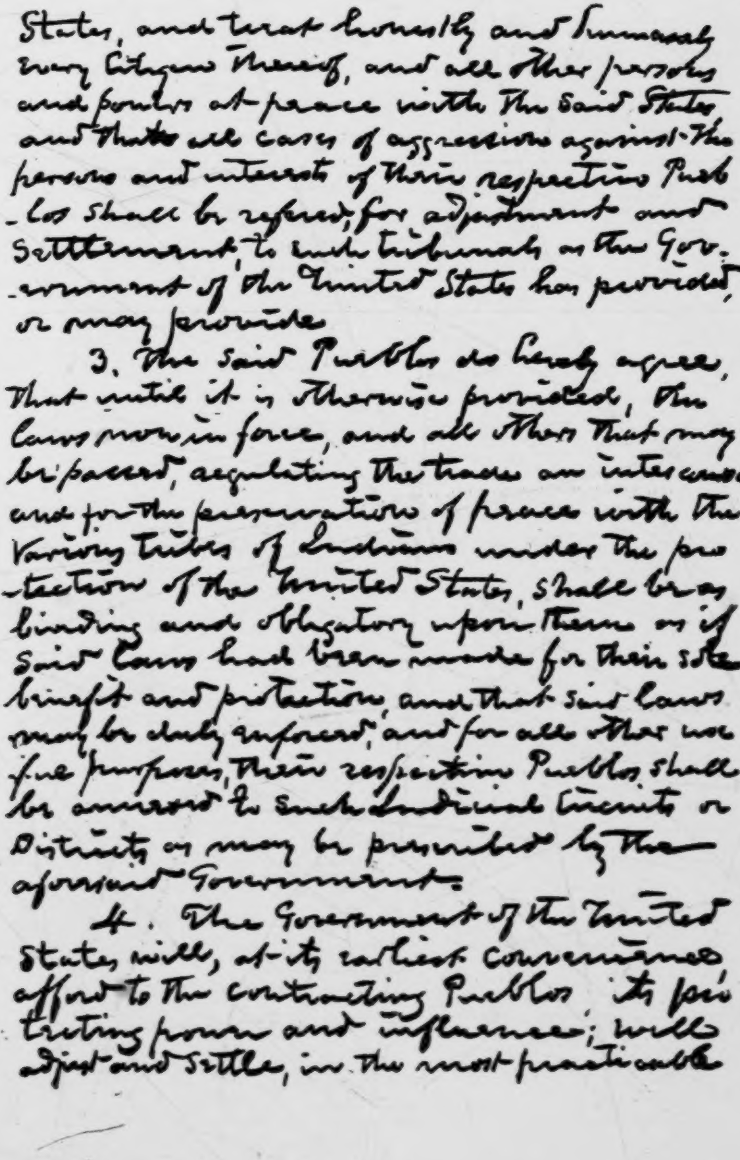
Between the United States of America and Certain Indian Pueblos, or Towns.

=

The following articles having been duly considered, and on behalf of the Government of the United States Signed by the duly appointed Indian Agent, acting as a Commissioner, and on behalf of the respective Pueblo's, by the Governor and principal Chiefs thereof who are duly authorized to act in their behalf, are binding on both parties to this Instrument.

1. The contracting Pueblos do hereby place themselves under the exclusive jurisdiction and protection of the Government of the United States

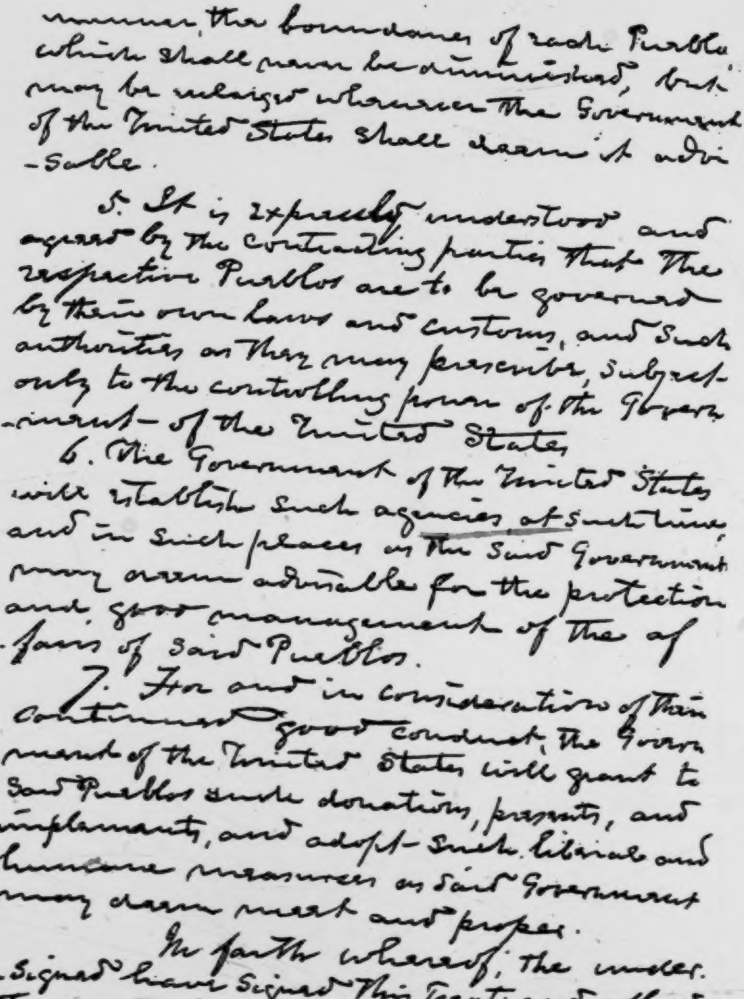
2. From and after the Signing of this Treaty the said Pueblos are bound and do hereby bind themselves, most Solemnly, never to associate with, or give countenance or aid to any tribe or band of Indians, or other persons or powers who may be, at any time, at enmity with the people of the United States; that they will, in all future time, Submit, unconditionally, to said United



States, and treat honestly and humanely every Citizen thereof, and all other persons and powers at peace with the said States; and that all cases of aggression against the persons and interests of their respective Pueblos shall be refered, for adjustment and settlement, to such tribunals as the Government of the United States has provided, or may provide.

3. The said Pueblos do hereby agree, that until it is otherwise provided, the laws now in force, and all others that may be passed, regulating the trade an intercourse, and for the preservation of peace with the various tribes of Indians under the protection of the United States, shall be as binding and obligatory upon them as if said Laws had been made for their sole benefit and protection, and that said laws may be duly enforced, and for all other useful purposes, their respective Pueblos shall be annexed to such Judicial circuits or Districts as may be prescribed by the aforesaid Government.

4. The Government of the United States will, at its earliest convenience afford to the contracting Pueblos its protecting power and influence; will adjust and settle, in the most practicable



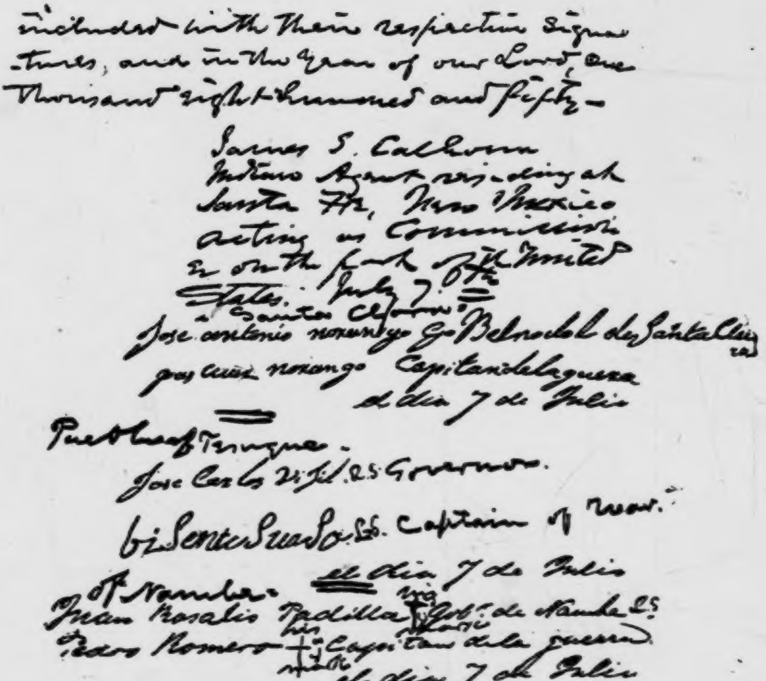
manner, the boundaries of each Pueblo which shall never be diminished, but may be enlarged whenever the Government of the United States shall deem it advisable.

5. It is expressly understood and agreed by the contracting parties that the respective Pueblos are to be governed by their own laws and customs, and such authorities as they may prescribe, subject only to the controlling power of the Government of the United States.

6. The Government of the United States will establish such agencies at such time and in such places as the said Government may deem advisable for the protection and good management of the affairs of said Pueblos.

7. For and in consideration of their continued good conduct, the Government of the United States will grant to said Pueblos such donations, presents, and implements, and adopt such liberal and humane measures as said Government may deem meet and proper.

In faith whereof, the undersigned have signed this Treaty, and affixed thereunto their seals, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on the day and month



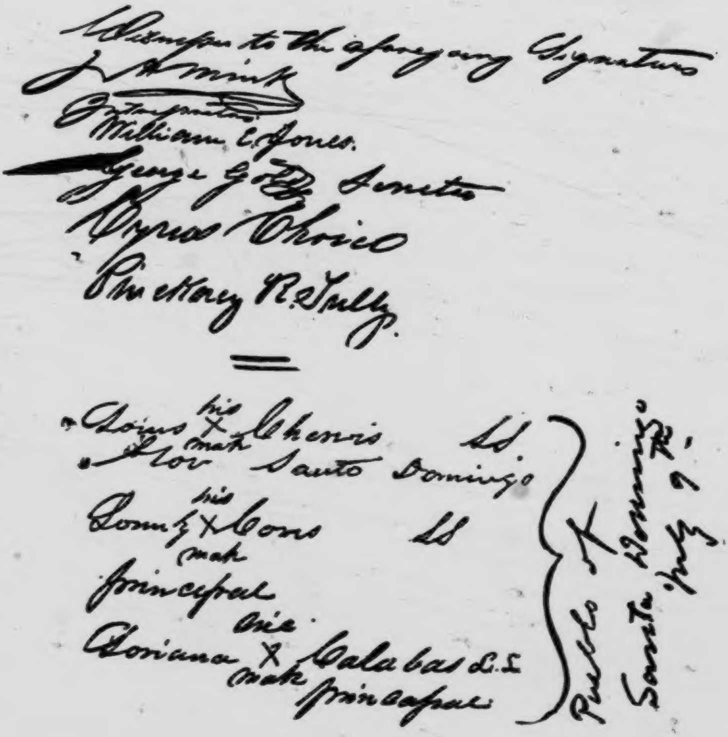
included with their respective Signa-
-tures, and in the year of our Lord, one
thousand eight hundred and fifty—

James S. Calhoun
Indian Agent residing at
Santa Fe, New Mexico
acting as Commissioner
on the part of the United
States. July 7th

a Santos [illegible]
Jose antonio naranjo Gobernador de Santa Clara
por Luis naranjo Capitan de la guerra
el dia 7 de Julio

Pueblo of Tesuque.
Jose Carlos Vigil his X Governor.
Bi Sente Suazo his X Captain of war.
el dia 7 de Julio

of Nambe
Juan Rosalio Padilla his X mark Gobr de Nambe
Pedro Romero his X mark Capitan de la guerra
el dia 7 de Julio



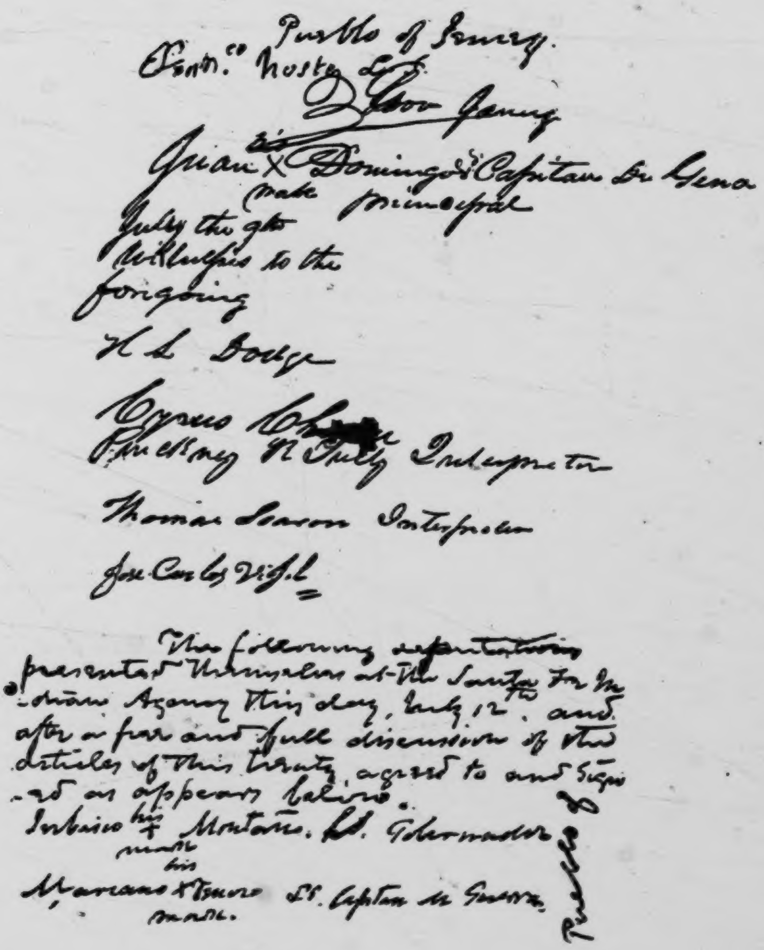
Witnesses to the foregoing Signatures
J. H. Mink
Interpreter
William E. Jones.
George Gold Senator
Cyrus Choice
Pinckney R. Tully.

Louis his X mark Chenris L.S.
Gov Santo Domingo

Tomas his X mark Cons L.S.
principal

Goriana his X mark Calabas L.S.
principal

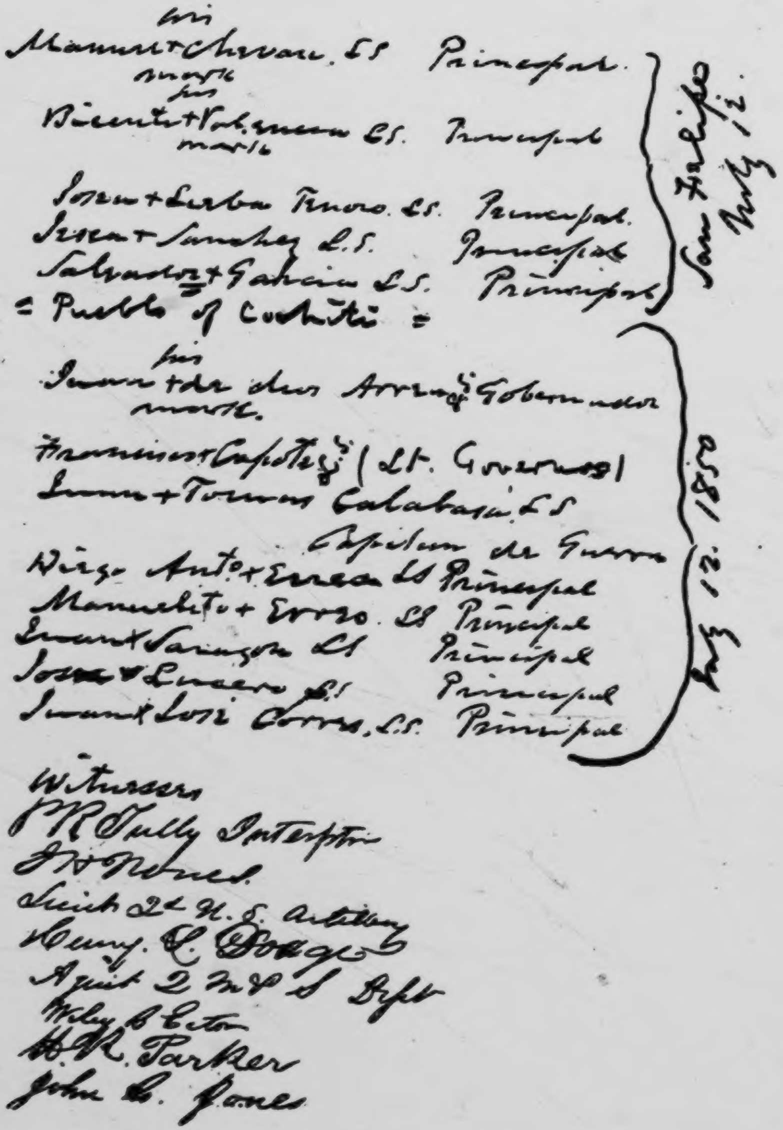
Pueblo X Santa Domingo July 9th



Pueblo of Jemez.
Exmo. Nostro [illegible]
D. Gov Jemez
Juan his X mark Domingo Capitan de Guerra Principal
July the 9th
Witnesses to the foregoing
H L Dodge
Cyrus Choice
Pinckney R Tully Interpreter
Thomas Saxon Interpreter
Jose Carlos Vigil

The following deputations presented themselves at the Santa Fe Indian Agency this day, July 12th. and after a free and full discussion of the articles of this treaty agreed to and signed as appears below.

Ambrosio his + mark Montaño. Lt. Gobernador
Mariano his X mark Tenorio Lt. Capitan de Guerra.
Pueblo of S



his
Manuel + Chavez. L.S Principal.
mark
his
Bicente + Valencia L.S. Principal
mark

Jose + Sarba Tenorio. L.S. Principal.
Jesus + Sanchez L.S. Principal
Salvador + Garcia L.S. Principal
= Pueblo of Cochiti =

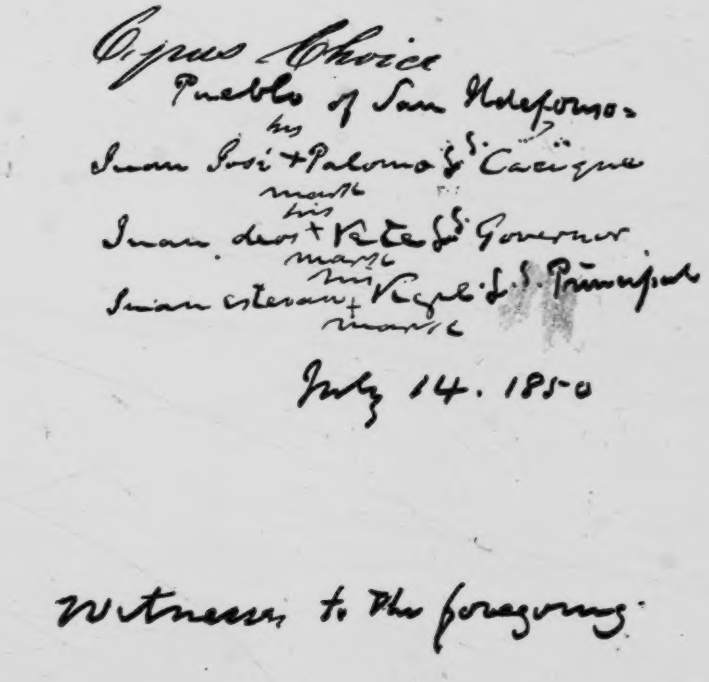
San Felipe July 12.

his
Juan + de dios Arrazg° Gobernador
mark.

Francisco + Capote (Lt. Governor)
Juan + Tomas Calabasa. L.S
Capitan de Guerra
Diego Ant.° + Errea L.S Principal
Manuelito + Errero. L.S Principal
Juan + Saragosa L.S Principal
Jose + Lucero L.S Principal
Juan + José Correa. L.S. Principal

July 12. 1850

Witnesses
P R Tully Interpreter
J H Nones.
Lieut. 2d U. S. Artillery
Henry L. Dodge
Agent 2 M & S Dept
Wiley B Ector
H. R. Parker
John G. Jones

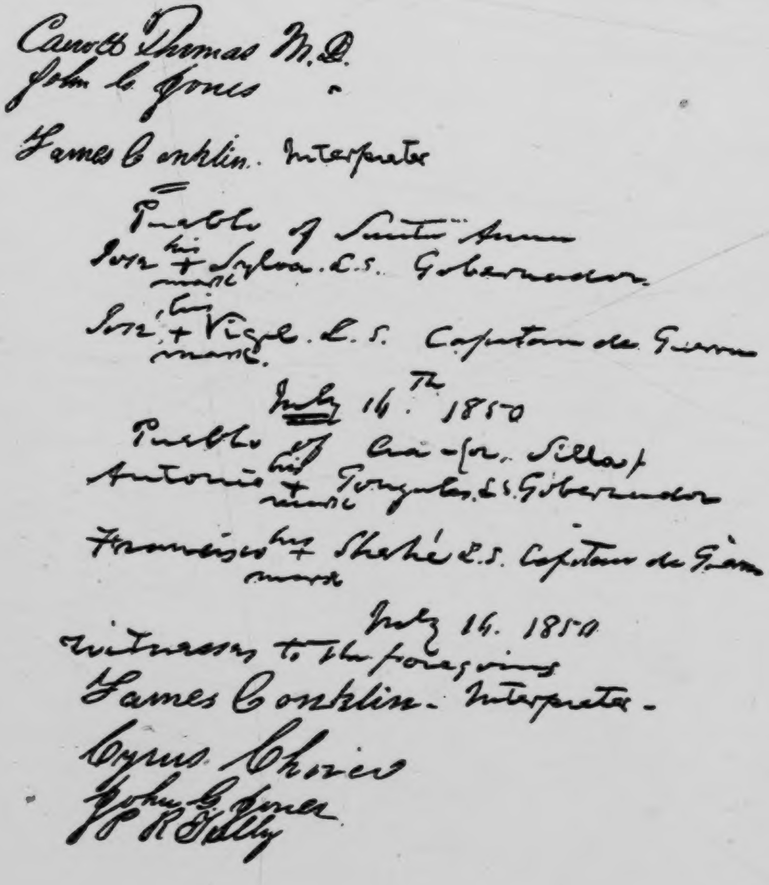


Cyrus Choice
Pueblo of San Ildefonso
his
Juan José + Paloma 1st Cacique
mark
his
Juan Dios + Vete 1st Governor
mark
his
Juan esteban + Vigil 1st Principal
mark

July 14. 1850

Witnesses to the foregoing.

George Gold
Wm D. Smith
Lt 2d Dragoons
U.S.A.
Henry L. Dodge
Q. Mr & Subs agt
Cyrus Choice



Carroll Thomas M.D.
John G. Jones

James Conklin. Interpreter

Pueblo of Santa Ana
Jose his + mark Sylva. L.S. Gobernador

Jose his + mark Vigil. L.S. Capitan de Guerra

July 16th 1850

Pueblo of Cia - [or. Sillas]
Antonio his + mark Gonzales. L.S. Gobernador

Francisco his + mark Sheshé L.S. Capitan de Guerra

July 16. 1850

witnesses to the foregoing
James Conklin. Interpreter -
Cyrus Choice
John G. Jones
J R Tully

[CALHOUN TO CHOICE.[1]]

[Copy.]

Indian Agency
Santa Fe, New Mexico
July 31st 1850.

Sir.

The Prefect from Abiquin came to me this morning with the information that you had granted licenses to some thirty odd traders to go into the Utah Country for the purpose of trading with the Utahs—I hope this is not so, as you are aware, that I have uniformly refused all applications for permission to trade with the Apaches, Navajos and Utahs, except in the cases where the design was to secure the liberation of Mrs. White, her daughter, and servant. These Indians are in the hands of the Military power of this Department, and we have no authority to interfere, except so far as said power may desire our action in obtaining desired information.

The Prefect, also, informs me that thirty of these traders are retained at the Lodges of the Utahs as prisoners, and that they sent to Abiquin for two Mexicans, who could speak the Utah language, to come to them and explain why the Americans do not allow powder and lead to be sold to them, and he further states, the two Mexicans, after consulting with you, and receiving your instructions, left for the Utah Camp on yesterday—

I need not say to you, I feel deeply concerned in relation to this affair, and I fear the lives of the traders are in great jeopardy—I beg that you will at the earliest possible day, give me full and particular information in reference to this entire transaction, and the fate of the traders.

I regret that the Prefect, did not allow you to know that he was coming to this place.

A mail closes for the States this afternoon, and I write in great haste.—

Your obt servt.

(Signed) J. S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt.

Genl. Cyrus Choice
Abiquin
New Mexico

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[1] Inclosed with No 74.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 75.

INDIAN AGENCY,
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.
August 5, 1850.

SIR,

An *Abstract of Current Expenses*, and *Account Current* for the *second* quarter of the present year, ending June 30th 1850, of this Agency, accompanies[2] this note.

You will remember, that the Account Current for the 1st quarter exhibited a *deficiency* of *thirteen hundred* and *two dollars* and ninety four cents—

say	$1302.94
The accompanying Account Current shows an aggregate Deficiency during the present quarter of	1006.25
Deficiency on the 30th of June 1850	$2309.19
This deficiency will be increased by the end of the 3d quarter, Sept. 30, 1850.	1000.00
	$3309.19
Less the amount of my draft on the Department, dated July 14/50 (See my No 70.)	$1000.00
	$2309.19

This deficiency does not include, you will perceive, such compensation as should be allowed to Genl. Cyrus Choice, who has been actively engaged in aiding and assisting me, by *authority* of Governor Munroe, Since the 9th day of December, 1849. (see my letters Nos. 29, 34 & 35, Genl. Choice is yet at Abiquin, rendering to the country important services—He ought to be compensated, and I hope it will be agreeable to the President of the United States to confer upon him the appointment of Agent for the Utah Indians, and at the same time authorize me to pay him liberally for services already rendered.

Mr. John G. Jones is, also, entitled to liberal compensation for important services rendered me in the discharge of my duties—For the last four months he has been constantly engaged as Secretary in my office, and previous to that period, he accompanied me in the Navajo expidition with Col. Washington; also, to Jemez in October 1849, and in January last to Taos—I hope I may have authority to pay Mr Jones for his services, and that it may be agreeable to confer upon him the appointment of Agent in a Pueblo district—

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 514.

[2] Enclosures not found, although the record shows they were filed in the Finance Division of the Indian Office.

You will remember that Genl. Choice and William E. Love, also, accompanied me in the Navajo expedition, and Mr John H. Davis was left in charge of my office during my absence—(see my letter No 10.) Mr Love and Mr Davis are my sons-in-law, and left for the States on the 16th of April last—they both gave me efficient aid up to the time of their departure—If the laborer should be paid for services, these men are entitled to some compensation—I desire you to understand, distinctly, I have made to no one of them promises of compensation beyond the mere agreeing to submit the matter to your consideration—In connection with this subject, I take leave to say, *I ought to be allowed a Secretary, at the pay of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, from the first day of August, 1849—This would be but sheer justice to your Agent*, (the writer.), and meet out to my assistants something like a due reward for services *voluntarily* rendered.

I will merely add, it is of the utmost importance to my feeling, and to my usefulness as a public servant, that I should have immediate pecuniary relief.

I am,
Your obt. servt.

James S. Calhoun,
Ind. Agt

Orlando Brown Esqr.
Comr. &c &c.
Washington City,
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 76.

Indian Agency.
Santa Fe, New Mexico.
August 12, 1850.

Sir,

On the 7th and 8th of this month, the Gobernador, the Captain de
came to
Guerra, and other Principals from the Pueblo of Zuñi,
Santa Fe,
not only for the purpose of signifying their concurrence

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 51°.

in the terms of the treaty proposed, and signing the same, but also, for the purpose of urging the Commanding Officer of this Military Department to permit them to make war upon the Navajōs—

These people made a similar application to Col. Washington, as I advised you in my No. 10. dated Oct. 15, 1849: Their application was not then acceded to. On this occasion Col. Monroe has consented to their wishes, and has furnished them with powder and lead to a limited extent.

Within the last four weeks the Navajos have made two assaults upon Zuñi. On the first assault, they killed two of the Zuñi Indians, and on the second the Governor's Lieutenant was killed, and several animals ~~killed~~ were driven off.

It appears the Pueblos did not venture far beyond the walls of the Pueblo—although they saw not more than fifty Navajos the first time, and about one hundred the second time, yet they apprehended the assailants were an advanced party of a more formidable force=

In a note to my number 10. you will perceive, I have given my authority for saying, at that time, there were *five* hundred and ninety seven men in the Pueblo of Zuñi, and only forty two muskets and rifles—leaving five hundred and fifty five without *firearms*. On the present occasion they again begged for arms, in which, I do not think they were successful—Their present undertaking is a fearful one, and I fear will prove disastrous unless other Pueblos fly to the rescue—Col. Munroe has intimated, that if the supreme authorities of the respective Pueblos will apply to him, in person, his consent may be obtained for conjoint operations against the Navajos by the applying Pueblos=

In order that you may have a correct understanding of the feelings of the Pueblo of Zuñi, who alone have spoken out what seemed to be their thoughts, it is proper that I should state, the Governor of Zuñi, inveighed, in very emphatic terms, against the disappointments, (he meant *deceits*) to which he, and others, had been subjected to since Genl. Kearney entered the country, and pledged to them the protection of the Government of the United States. He enquired, how does it happen that at the very moment the Navajos are commencing a war against ~~the~~ him, (the Pueblo of Zuñi) the American troops are *withdrawn* from Cibolletta? He answered, I suppose to give the Navajos *a fair chance* against us—*who were promised* PROTECTION= It will be remembered, that there has been a concentration of troops at *interior* posts, for reasons which I have not appreciated, and the troops formerly at Cibolletta are now at Albuquerque=These movements are not understood by the Pueblo Indians, and will not increase their affection and confidence for the Government of the United States.

This morning, the Governors and others from the Pueblos of Santa Domingo, Cochiti, Jemez, Cia, Santa Ana, San Felipe, and Sandia, waited upon Col. Munroe, as they supposed, in obedience to his orders. In this supposition the Indians were not quite correct—In the earlier part of this letter, I have stated that Col. Munroe had intimated his willingness to grant to such Pueblos as might apply, leave to engage in a war against the Navajos—This fact was seized upon, and some *interested* watcher of movements caused these Indians to be notified that Col. Munroe desired to confer with them to-day in relation to a Navajo war—The Indians announced their readiness to obey any and all orders, that Col. Munroe should *direct* to them. But as no *orders* were directed to them, the war project being left exclusively to the discretion of the Indians, they have just signified to me, they will leave for their homes to night, for the purpose of attending to their own business, and I commend them for the wisdom of their conclusion—I will add but the remark, that a general war between the Pueblo Indians and the Navajos, would beget results that every lover of humanity would deeply deplore—and the policy of permitting *such a war*, is a question for others to determine.

THE UTAHS=

In my letter, No. 74, dated July 31, 1850, I furnished you with a statement, made to me by the Prefect of Abiquin, in relation to Licenses granted by Genl. Choice to Mexicans to trade with the Utahs—I transmitted to you a copy of my letter to Genl. Choice in reference to the Prefect's statement. The General came immediately to this Agency, and confirmed my first impressions upon the statement. The facts, briefly stated, are as follows—In compliance with the earnest, and frequent requests of the Utahs, to allow traders to visit them, Genl. Choice, under the advice of the Commanding Officer, Maj. Graham, of Abiquin, gave permission to several to go out—and in a few hours they were with the Utahs—But, as they were not allowed to take with them powder and lead, for the purposes of trade, they were not making as profitable trades as they otherwise might, they resorted to the fabrication of the falsehood that thirty were held as prisoners, for the release of whom, it was supposed, that Genl. Choice would allow them to take powder to the Utahs—Failing in this, their next effort was to Col. Munroe, and if he gave orders on the subject, I am not advised of the fact—The Prefect next came to me, and by him, I sent my letter to Genl. Choice—Before the Prefect returned to Abiquin, the traders had returned with a number of the Utah chiefs, and the chiefs were with Genl. Choice at 12 o'clk. at night, when my letter was delivered to him—As far as it was necessary, Genl. Choice caused the contents of my letter to be made known to the chiefs, who expressed their utmost surprise at the story of the thirty traders retained as prisoners.—The entire statement was a base fabrication for base purposes. They remained in Genl. Choice's quarters during the night, and it is General Choice's opinion that the Utahs, generally, at this time, are honestly purposed—to comply with the terms of the treaty I made with them on the 30th of Decr. last—Of course, you will not understand him to give a favorable opinion of the intentions of such *bands* as associate with the Apaches and Navajos=

They begged Genl. Choice, as he loved his own kith and kin, to procure for them some little powder and ball, that they might be enabled to secure meat for their wives and daughters.

After consultation with Col. Munroe, I determined to send them a keg of powder, and some lead, and directed Genl Choice to give it to them in small quantities, from time to time—

=APACHES=

Two days ago, the Apaches secured a number of ~~Apaches~~ captives, and drove a large number of animals from the neighborhood of the "Ojo Caliente"—about fifteen miles east of Albiquin—Such wrongs are not to be remedied here.

With great respect,
I am,
Your obt. Servt

James S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt

Orlando Brown Esqr
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City, D. C.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 77.

Indian Agency.
Santa Fe, New Mexico.
August 13, 1850

Sir,

My communication, No 73, dated July 31st, gave you the then aspect of political affairs in this territory—The elections for Texan officers were to come off on the 5th day of this month—The day, however, passed, and not a solitary effort was made to proceed with the election, nor did it excite the talking qualities of our very inflammable fabricators of public sentiment.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 516.

The elections under the proposed state organization should have come off on yesterday, but no elections were held in this city, nor was any attempt made to induce the people to assemble at the polls, unless the two documents, of which copies will accompany this note, shall be so regarded—The precise object of the two documents is beyond my comprehension; one is dated the 8th the other the 9th of August, but both were simultaneously published on the latter day, two days only, intervening between that period and the day of the proposed election.

The truth is, in my judgement, the much talked of insurrectionary designs, and certain movements and concentration of troops, has so completely *chilled* the anxieties of those who had been *honestly* desirous of a state organization, it required a much earlier and more powerful effort than the *two documents* exhibit to animate and bring to life again, the really laudable designs frustrated, indeed silenced in death, by Governor Munroe's proclamation which I enclosed to you in my No 73. and his subsequent disposition of troops. There is one fact not to be questioned, that although bloody and fearful civil strife may occur, it will never happen that the people of this territory will ever array themselves against the military authority of the Government of the United States, unless they are sustained by stronger arms than they possess. It is true, the people feel deeply mortified, I mean the reflecting portion of them who desired to assume what they supposed, was a natural right, that of self government, that the very power which authorized them to confer to-gether upon the subject, is the very power that compels them to submit to the old order of affairs, and continue their submission and obedience to rulers they have long detested—a party that violently opposed a State organization until Governor Munroe *required* them to do otherwise—and they have now come to the conclusion, if their attempted State organization is now to be set aside, these old rulers are to be their masters under a territorial government, as they take it for granted, that Congress will adjust the Texan Claim.

The foregoing is respectfully submitted as a record of the times.

I am,
With great respect,
Your obt. servt.

James S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt.

Orlando Brown Esqr.
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C

[Inclosures.]

No. 1.

PROCLAMATION.

To, the people of the State of New Mexico.—

Be it known that by virtue of a joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of said State, approved July 15th 1850, no officer elected or hereafter to be elected holding any office by appointment under said State will attemp to, or exercise any jurisdiction under, or by authority of said State until after the first day of Nov. A. D. 1850, and until after they are duly Commissioned to act as such,—

Given under my hand and Seal &c &c. this 8th day of August 1850.

(Signed) MANL ALVAREZ
Acting Governor.

No. 2.

To, the prefect of the County of. &c. &c.

SIR

In your *official character* of *Prefect*, you will oppose no obstructions to the holding of elections on the Twelfth of the current month, under the State Constitution—nor will you take any part in them,—

You will not however recognise those elections as giving the persons chosen, any right to assume the duties of the offices to which they may be elected, until the competent authority has so decided by giving the act the validity of its sanction,—

By order of Col John Munroe.

Civil & Mil Governor.

9TH AUGUST 1850.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 78.

O. I. A. Santa Fé 517	Same " Augt 25/50 No. 78	In relation to "the anomalous condition of affairs" in the Terry. of New Mexico; about conflicting claims of Pueblo Indns. & Mexicans to lands, and trespasses by the latter on fields &c and the renewal of their claims to Indns. as *peons*;—fight between Pueblos of Laguna and a band of Navajoes;—visit and complaints of Governors &c of pueblos of Cochiti, San Ildefonso; Santa Clara &c of Mexican depredations upon their fields, &c.—Suggestions as to the necessity for the action of Congress upon Indn. Affrs. of the Territory, &c. &c. &c.	Chf Clk	Ackd 5 Dec. '50

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[1] Not on file in Indian Office but see entry for October 23, 1850 in O. I. A., L. R., No. 38.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No 79.

INDIAN AGENCY.
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.
August 30th 1850.

SIR,

The mail from the States was received on the 28th inst, bringing St. Louis news-papers down to the 23d day of July.

By this mail, I had hoped to receive such information and instructions as would remedy my embarrassments—But, in this, I have been disappointed—My pecuniary affairs, as Indian Agent, are known to you; and, allow me to add, I am aware, it may be necessary for the Department to await the action of Congress before it can releive the pressing and unpleasant necessities of this Agency—

The incessant intercourse which I am compelled to have with the Pueblo Indians, is exceedingly expensive—and I have exhausted the Government funds, including my own salary, and, notwithstanding I have drawn upon the Department for one thousand dollars, yet I fear, at the end of this quarter, this Agency will be in debt to others than myself, near eight hundred dollars—My letters have explained to you why so many Pueblo Indians visit this Agency—When they come, they must be fed and taken care of—Their animals must be fed and corraled—All must be watched—The *thirteen* Pueblos with whom I have made treaties, have contributed very much to the increase of expenditures absolutely necessary But these things you already understand, and I only remind you of them that I may
you
respectfully request to releive this Agency of its embarrassments, at the earliest possible moment.

THE APACHES

These Indians are not idle—A few days ago, they drove off from *grazing* grounds, about twenty, or twenty-five miles below Socoro, a military post, a large number of animals, belonging to the United States. How many, I have not been able to ascertain—But, I suppose, at least, one hundred—About the same time, unknown Indians, or others, succeeded in driving off between eighty and ninety mules, at Cedar Creek, about Two hundred and forty miles from Santa Fe, on the Cimmarone route to the States—These mules belonged to Dr Connelly's train, and were returning from the United States,

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 518.

drawing waggons,
freighted with merchandize—In that condition, they must lie to, until other animals can be procured and sent to them.

—UTAHS—

No hostile manifestations of the Utahs, have come to my knowledge, during the past week—Genl. Cyrus Choice seems to have established a good understanding with them—They frequently visit him, at Abiquin—The following copy of a letter, the original of which, was transmitted to me by Gen. Choice, is, not only worthy of entire credit, but contains valuable information—

"3 MILES BELOW CROSSING OF ST. JUAN.

DR. GENL.

The bearer of this, Tamucha, came to camp last evening, and is the first Utah seen since leaving Abiquin. We have now in camp some ten or twelve—two Chiefs. These men aided us this morning in crossing the St. Juan. Their main encampment is some 3 or 4 leagues from here, on the Rio Piedra—and they seem peaceably inclined—They are a little importunate for presents; but otherwise very quiet and well inclined. Unless they change we anticipate no difficulties from them. Hitherto we have not seen any of the Utahs, we saw at your house. For Indians, they are seemingly clever. With very little trouble you can secure their lasting friendship.

The Navajos will meet us on the Plata, and are said to be friendly, but we shall place no confidence in their professions.

Hitherto, our trip has been pleasant. The country is remarkably well fitted for packing, but not for Waggons. I have never travelled through any region better Supplied with grass, water, and wood. We are on the Spanish trail, it has many ramos, but I beleive, leading to the same point. An expedition with cavalry, or Infantry, could be readily made, and easily sustained. The country, up to this time, is better than New Mexico. We have gone over the Sierra Madre, and the same kind of country continues, only vegetation is far more abundant; and also, wild fruits, as red and black currants, service-berries, cherries &c.

Treat the bearer well, as I have assured him you will; and also that it is the wish of our people to be friendly with them. Be good enough, if occasion offers, to send my lady word of my arrival here, in safety and good spirits. Our men are just eating some fine fish;
Able
but our mess fishers have not been so successful. Abel and Naugle

send love &c &c. Our encampment is, as most of them have been, very pleasant. A fine stream of water, luxuriant grass, fine trees, and good shade, are the soul of an encampment—

August 11, 1850.
Truly &c. W. Z. Augney."

Capt. Augney and his party left here about the 25th of July last, with some ten or twelve thousand sheep for California. He is an
a
intelligent man, and lawyer of distinction, and implicit confidence may be reposed in the statement which he has been pleased to give to Gen. Choice—In relation to the locality of his camp, I have not been able to procure any reliable information. The Rios Piedra, and Plata are rivers unknown to me; but it seems they are not remote from each other, west of the Sierra Madre, and the *first* in the Utah country, and the latter in the Navajo region—It is perfectly evident, that the whole Indian country should be thoroughly examined, and it does seem to me, in order to the more effectual checking of the Indians, that we should have fewer troops stationed in the interior towns, and a larger number upon the frontiers of this territory. And in this way your Quarter Master, and Commissary's Stocks could be better protected and grazed—It is not proper for me to say more upon this subject, as it would be trenching upon matters with which another Department is charged.

It may not be improper to state, the Bishop of Durango, José Antonio Zuberia, arrived in this City on Tuesday the 27th inst, and was received under a Salute of *thirteen* guns, by Govr. Munroe, his Staff and other officers, and a large concourse of Citizens—His reception gave decided *satisfaction* to the Mexican population—

August 31st.

An express came in from Fort Leavenworth last night, having left there on the 15th inst. bringing us Washington City intelligence as late as the 3d inst.—Not a word came to me from any quarter—At 7 o'clk p. m. this day, a mail for the States will close—

I am,
With great respect,
Your obt. servt.
James S. Calhoun,
Indian Agt

Orlando Brown Esqr
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[DERRICK TO CALHOUN.[1]]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, September, 19th 1850.

To His Excellency
JAMES S. CALHOUN
Governor of the Territory of New Mexico
Santa Fe.

SIR: The Department has this day forwarded to you, via, Fort Leavenworth, one box containing the following volumes,

Documents of the 1st Sess. 31st Congress in 36 Volumes, (11 & 12 Senate documents, will be transmitted with the next distribution.)

Plates to Bache's Reports, in 1 vol:—

Life and works of John Adams, Vols 2 & 3, (The distribution of this work is committed to the Secretary of the Senate, but in the present instance the volumes are, for greater security, entrusted to this Department for transmission.)

Narrative and works of the Exploring Expedition, viz. Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,—Atlas to Vol 5—Vols 6, 7,—Atlas to Vol 7—Vols 8, 9, 10,—Atlas to Vol. 10—Vol. 11—Vol. 1 of Hydrography, completing the series of this work so far as published.

Annals of Congress in 6 Volumes.

Every precaution has been taken to secure the safe transmission of the box and its valuable contents to Santa Fé. With this view, it has been addressed to the care of Major E. A. Ogden, of the Quartermaster Department, at Fort Leavenworth and that officer will be requested to forward it to your Excellency by the first train that leaves his post after the receipt of the box.

It appears proper, in this connection, to call your attention to the fact, that, on the 4th of October 1850, five boxes of books were forwarded from this Department to you, for the use of the Territory of New Mexico, the receipt of which has never been acknowledged. They were addressed to the care of James Patton, Esq., then (supposed to be) Postmaster at Independence, Mo. On the 11th Decr. Mr. Patton acknowledged the arrival of the boxes, but said, at the same time, that they could not be sent on to Santa Fé before May of the next year, since that time, the Department has received no information from any source respecting the whereabouts of these boxes, and you are now notified of what was done, that enquiries may be instituted by you, as will be by this Department to discover, if possible, whether the boxes have miscarried, and if so, to what point.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM S. DERRICK,
Acting Secretary.

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[1] B. I. A., D. L., vol. 38, pp. 157-158.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[1]]

No. 80.

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[2]]

No. 81.

INDIAN AGENCY.
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
September 30, 1850.

SIR.

It is with extreme pain I announce the death of General Cyrus Choice, a well known and excellent citizen of Georgia. He died at Abiquin on the evening of the 14th of the present month, of erysipilas. You will remember he has been in the service of this Agency for several months past, cheifly as Agent for the Utahs, residing at Abiquin, and to his discretion and good management the country is greatly indebted for the quiescent state which the Utahs have exhibited since the formation of the treaty with them, on the 30th of December last.

I would thank you to cause this bereavement to be announced through the news-papers of Washington City.

In consequence of the death recorded above, I left here, for Abiquin, on the 24th and returned on the 27th inst. So far as facts have come to my knowledge, the Utahs have behaved well during the present month.

APACHES

These Indians continue their annoyances. About the 1st of this month four of them were surprised and killed on this side of the mountain range between this and Taos. A Mr. Maxwell left Santa Fe some three or four days ago, having in his possession merchandize and money, accompanied by two Mexicans, who have returned, and say, on the opposite side of the mountain between this and Taos, they were attacked by Apaches, made good their escape, but suppose Mr. Maxwell was killed, and as a matter of course, his property was

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[1] Not on file in Indian Office, but see entry for November 15, 1850, in O. I. A., L. R. No. 38.

15 O. I. A., Santa Fé 523	Calhoun, Jas. S. Santa Fé, New Mexico Sept. 21/50 (No. 80)	In relation to law suits pending for lands belonging to Pueblo Indians—Asks in behalf of the Indns. interposition of Govt. U. S.—Encloses copies of three letters from him to His Excy John Monroe, Civil & Mil. governor of New Mexico, on the subject. Renews his requests for "means and instructions."	Chf. Clk	Ackd. 5 Dec. '50

[2] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 524.

carried off by the Apaches. Many other depredations have been reported.

The Comanches continue to send us friendly greetings.

The Navajos, in the early part of the month, committed some depredations. To-day, the Governor of the Pueblo of Jemez, came in, at the request of the two principal chiefs of the Navajos, to say these Indians desired to confer with me in relation to their future conduct. After consultation with Col. Munroe, the Governor Jemez was authorized to invite the Navajo chiefs to come to Santa Fe; for which purpose a safe conduct was granted by Col. Munroe.

It is understood, that the Pueblo of Zuñi and the Navajos are at war with each other, and in a recent battle the former gained a victory, having killed about thirty of the latter—The Navajos are preparing for another conflict.

This war, you will remember, is a violation of our treaties with these Indians.

The Pueblo Indians continue to come in with complaints against Mexican encroachments.

I am,
With great respect
Your obt. servt

J. S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt

P. S. The mail from the States came in on the evening of the 28th inst, but brought me no intelligence from Washington City.

J. S. C.

Orlando Brown, Esqr.
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City.

[Related Correspondence.]

[VAN HORNE TO McLAWS.[1]]

Head Qrs Batln 3d Infy.
Paso del Norte New Mexico.
September 19th 1850.

Sir,

Simon Manuel, Simon Porode, another Chief, and eight other Apache Indians of the Muscalaros band, living between the Sacramento Mountains and Presidio del Norte, came in to this post and San Elizario a few days since, instructed they say by their people, to ascertain whether they would be kindly received and that if they were assured that their people would be received in a kind and friendly manner that they would return to their tribe and bring them in about ten days or more from this time. They were received with kindness and some presents made them, both at this post and at San Elizario, and appeared to go away well satisfied saying they expected their people would be in, in considerable numbers about the time specified to make a treaty. They also visited the town of El Paso over the river, and were very kindly received there. I presume it is the wish of the government to cultivate friendly relations with them, and to do this effectually I should be authorized to issue provisions in limited quantities and to make small presents to the influential men among them.

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[1] A. G. O., Files, Department of New Mexico, V 20 of 1850.

A part of the train of supplies have arrived. The remainder will all be here within a week probably. The teamsters &c in Coons part of the train (about 120 in number and well armed.) are represented to me by Mr. Coons and his agent Smith as a lawless and desperate set of men over whom they could exercise no control, and that they have lost 250 of Coons oxen, and wasted and lost much of his property. He has declared he will not pay more than a third of them—They drove off Smith and tried to shoot the issuing agent. There are some apprehensions that they may seize upon the train and supplies. This I think not very likely. Coons has promised to have them disarmed before they reach here. I have no doubt these men will occasion much disorder and annoyance here. Majr. Sprague informs me that the immense hordes of teamsters &c. about 320 attached to this train are by the contract subsisted from the Govt Stores which they brought up and until their return to San Antonio, and that together with the supplies destroyed, lost, and unfit for use, only about one half the subsistence will remain for the use of the troops here. The clothing and other property is also damaged, the tierces &c. being broken open. Majr. Sprague calculates that by this mode of transportation the ration will cost the U. S. here at least $1.50. The provisions are badly and inconveniently put up and many of the packages broken.

A Mr. French is also arrived here, with a letter from V. E. Howard, M. C. to me, with a train of carriages and some 300 passengers for California and employees. An express is just in from Washington City. The house of Howland and Aspinwall upon whose authority he has been lavishing immense sums to carry 120 emigrants from N. Y. to California and subsist them on the way for $250 each!!! have dishonored his drafts, and a Sheriff is now here to seize him and all his property, carriages &c. They say the letter of credit which French exhibits purporting to be from them is a forgery. Lockwood, Divine, and others at San Antonio furnished his outfit chiefly, and it is believed the Govt officers at San Antonio and elsewhere may suffer loses. Most of these 300 men are also wholly destitute, and with the others there is likely to be some 500 men wholly destitute of means, and those first mentioned of the most lawless character thrown out of employment at this place, where there is at all times a horde of loafers and desparadoes.

Very Respectfully
Your Obdt Servt

J. VAN HORNE
Bt. Maj. 3 Inf Comdg

Lieut L. McLAWS
A. A. A. *Genl.*
9th Md Dept.
Santa Fe, N.M.

[LOUGHERY TO CALHOUN.[1]]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS
Oct 12 1850

CALHOUN Esq JAMES S.
Santa Fe
New Mexico

SIR:

I have the honor to enclose herewith your commission[2] as Indian Agent at Santa Fe, your former appointment having expired with the close of the late session of Congress.

I also enclose the form of a bond which you will execute in the penal sum of $5000 with two or more sureties whose sufficiency must be certified by a U States Judge or District Attorney; & return it to this office as soon as it is completed.

Very respectfully Your Obt Servt

A S LOUGHERY
Actg Comr

[CALHOUN TO BROWN.[3]]

No. 82.

INDIAN AGENCY.
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
October 12, 1850

SIR,

I avail myself of an opportunity which will offer to-day, or on tomorrow, to say to you, that the report concerning the murder of Mr Maxwell, of which I advised you on the 30th of last month, was not true—He reached Taos in safety, with his effects, notwithstanding a number of Apaches were in his immediate neighborhood.

Two Apaches, a man and his wife, are now at this Agency—They were brought to the Head Quarters of this Military Department by order of the Commanding Officer at Abiquin, and, at the request of Col. Munroe, they are in charge of this Agency.

It appears a party of some fifteen or twenty Apaches, men, women, and children, were on their way, from the North East, to Abiquin, as they represent, to ask permission to reside near that post, and under its protection. Before reaching Abiquin, near the Ojo Caliente, they stopped at a Mexican's house, and asked for something to eat, which was promptly given to them. After they had eat, the Mexican managed to induce them to wander about his premises, having previously prepared to have executed his bloody purpose, and while thus separated, four of them, one man and three small boys, were murdered upon the spot—One man, a girl, and two boys, are missing. The Mexican ordered his men to fire on the survivors, consisting, principally, of women and children, but they refused to obey the Order—The man who is at this Agency, was not present, having gone a short distance, to report, as cheif of the party, to the Prefect of the county, the objects and destination of the Apache party under his command. The Prefect gave them an escort to Abiquin. A son of the Apache, here, was slain. These Indians will be permitted to reside, for the present, near Abiquin, and at Col. Munroe's suggestion, I will cause them to be supplied with provisions, to a limited extent. By this course, we may induce others to come in from whom we may glean some useful information—The one present claims to have been in retirement, and therefore ignorant as to the murders and depredations committed by the Apaches. He says there is a number of Mexican Captives among them.

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[1] O. I. A., L. B., No. 43, p. 442.

[2] President Fillmore sent in the nomination, September 23, 1850 (Senate Exec. Journal, VIII, p. 241). It was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, of which Atchison was chairman, and, on the 25th, favorably reported upon. (Ibid., p. 250).

[3] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 529.

The Mexican who caused the murders to be committed at the Ojo Caliente has been in prison here for the three last days, and will be set at liberty upon a mere nominal recognizance. The demoralization of Society here, is such, it would be impolitic, if not altogether impracticable to administer justice in this case. A considerable sum of money has been subscribed to procure a gold medal to be presented to this cold-blooded murderer, and this is done, cheifly, by Americans.

By reference to my No. 76, dated August the 12th of the present year, you will perceive I notified you of the assaults made by the Navajos upon the Pueblo of Zuñi. I again alluded to this subject on the 30th of September last, (No. 81). We now learn, the Navajos, a few days since, made another attack upon Zuñi, with a force, it is apprehended, that will have proved disastrous to the Pueblo, by the destruction of their crops, if nothing more serious has occurred. This attack was delayed, for a few days, in consequence of the presence of the escort at Zuñi, who accompanied the Bishop of Durango to that place. After leaving Zuñi, it was discovered that one of our dragoons was missing, and the commanding officer ordered a few others back to bring him up. While these dragoons were yet in view of the Pueblo, the Navajos had commenced the attack. In reference to this attack, nothing further is known. Col. Munroe has ordered a company of Dragoons stationed at Cibolletta, to proceed to Zuñi, and has sent fifty old muskets for the use of the Indians of that Pueblo. If the Pueblo Indians have been able to save their crops, it will be fortunate for our troops, as they relied upon them for a portion of their supplies, which would have been greatly augmented if their warriors could have been engaged in tilling the earth instead of guarding the Pueblo, and the laborers who were compelled to work. An Agent at Zuñi, in my opinion, as I have frequently suggested, might have secured them such protection as greatly to have increased their crops, and prevented the present war, especially if he had been permitted the use of the ordnance and ordnance stores which I have heretofore recommended. Until protection is afforded to the Pueblo Indians, you may in vain expect your government animals to be kept fit for service. Independent of this consideration, there are other and higher obligations which require the Government of the United States to protect these Indians, and establish and preserve the tranquility of this territory. Unless Congress has acted discreetly upon this subject, almost the entire American population, unconnected with the army, must leave the country. Immigration has entirely ceased, and many who came into the country to reside, not daring to venture into the interior of the country so as to ascertain its resources, have been compelled to go to California, or return to the States. I venture the opinion, that, at least, one half of American immigrants to this territory have left it during the last six months. They are daily departing. The mineral resources of New Mexico, are beleived to be equal to those of any country, and yet, the most daring and enterprizing dare not venture so far abroad as to ascertain, with any degree of certainty, the mineral wealth of the territory. It would be a blindness to well established historical facts to suppose, the native population of this territory, in its present demoralized and subdued condition, could develope its resources—and unless American energy and enterprize are properly protected here, as elsewhere, it must ever remain a heavy charge upon the Treasury of the United States. It is unnecessary to repeat my views in relation to a proper disposition of affairs in this territory—They are well known to the Department.

The seven Moqui Pueblos sent to me a deputation who presented themselves on the 6th day of this month. Their object, as announced, was to ascertain the purposes and views of the Government of the United States towards them. They complained, bitterly, of the depredations of the Navajos—The deputation consisted of the Cacique of *all* the Pueblos, and a *chief* of the largest Pueblo, accompanied by two who were not officials. From what I could learn from the Cacique, I came to the conclusion, that each of the seven Pueblos, was an independent Republic, having confederated for mutual protection. One of the popular errors of the day, is, there are but five of these Pueblos remaining, another is, that one of the Pueblos speak a different language from the other Six—I understood the Cicaque to say, the *seven* spoke the same language, but the Pueblo in which he resided, ~~Oriva,~~ Tanoquevi, spoke also, the language of the Pueblo of Santa Domingo—hence the error first mentioned. These Pueblos may be, all, visited in one day. They are supposed to be located about due West from Santa Fe, and from three to four days travel, North West, from Zuñi. The following was given to me as the names of their Pueblos—

1. Oriva
2. Somonpavi
3. Juparavi
4. Mansana
5. Opquive
6. Chemovi
7. Tanoquevi.

I understood, further, they regarded as a small Pueblo, ~~compared~~ ~~t~~ Zuñi, as compared with Oriva. The other Pueblos were very much like Zuñi and Santa Domingo. They supposed Oriva could turn out one thousand warriors. I desired, and beleived it to be importent to visit these Indians, and would have done so, if Col. Munroe had not, in reply to my application for an escort ~~that he~~ replied, that he could not furnish me with one at this time. They left me, apparently, highly gratified at the reception and presents given to them.

These Indians ought to be visited at an early day.

THE UTAHS

seem to be quiet, and no one has, recently, complained of their conduct.

THE COMANCHES.

I have heard nothing concerning these Indians since my letter to you of the day of

THE APACHES,

are reposing, or preparing for an outbreak of some kind. Without an adequate fund, we shall never be able to pry successfully, into the purposes of the wild Indians of this territory.

At my request, the enclosed[1] communication was politely sent to me this day.

I am,
With great respect,
Your obt. servt,
J. S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt

Orlando Brown Esqr
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

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[1] See p. 266.

[KERN TO CALHOUN[1]]

SANTA FE *Oct 12 1830*

DEAR COLONEL

Below is the list of the different bands of Apaches—Mr Francisco Fletcher, Interpreter at Doñana is my authority.

Jicarillas.
Mezcaléros or Muscaléros.
Sacramentos.
Aqua Nuevas.
Norténians
Lipans
Garrotéros called also Gilanians
Tontos called also Gilanians
Coyotéros called also Gilanians.
Mogoyonéros called also Gilanians
Copper Mine Apaches called also Gilanians
Carrijalanians
Yanéros
Frontéranos } In Chihuahua & Sonora.
Piñalanios

Very truly

RICHARD H. KERN.

To Col. J. C. CALHOUN *Ind Agt.*
.S.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[2]]

No. 83.

INDIAN AGENCY
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
October 31st. 1850

SIR,

I have this day drawn upon the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, for *five hundred dollars* ($500) payable one day after Sight to Mrs Mary Reynolds, (of Philadelphia) which amount when paid, you will please charge to this Agency.

In reference to future fiscal arrangements for this Agency I have the honor to refer you to my second letter of this date, No. 84.

I have the honor to be,
Your obt. Servt.

JAMES S. CALHOUN
Indian Agent

Hon.
COMMISSIONER OF IND. AFFS.
Washington City.
D.C.

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[1] Enclosure of No. 82.

[2] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 536.

[CALHOUN TO LEA?[1]]

No. 84.

INDIAN AGENCY.
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.
Oct^{r}. 31. 1850.

SIR,

Since the date of my letter of ~~Oct^{r}~~ 12th of the present month, No. 82. every element of discord, in this territory, has been, and continues one in repose. There have been a few small depredations, but not worthy of special record. Not a murder has come to my knowledge.

The Pueblo Indians manifest their accustomed anxiety to know what the Government of the United States intend to do with, or for them.

In reference to the Apaches, Comanches, Navajos, and Utahs, I have nothing to add to my former communications.

THE MOQUI PUEBLOS.

My No. 82, advised you, that the Cacique of the Moqui Pueblos, and others, had visited this Agency, in order to ascertain the purposes of the Government of the United States towards them. At that time, I supposed it to be my duty to visit these people, but Col. Munroe, then, could not spare an escort. I had hoped after the adjustment, by Congress, of certain vexed questions, and an arrival of additional troops, the escort ~~then~~ would be granted—But it is not so, for Col. Munroe thinks it would be indiscreet to travel in that direction at this season of the year. The Colonel may be entirely correct, but my information leads me to an antagonistical conclusion.

I had thought, and yet think, the Department ought to have before it, at the earliest possible day, authentic information in reference to the country West of Santa Fe—Judging from the *official* documents, printed by order of Congress, *such as I have seen*, they have no reliable information, for the authors could have been correct by accident only—and we do know, they have been sadly duped.

Fiscal arrangement for this Agency.

My number 83. of this day's date, advises you, that I had drawn upon the Department, at one day after sight, in favor of Mary Reynolds, (of Philadelphia) for *five hundred dollars*, ($500). I beg the Department to honor this draft.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 537. Luke Lea's term as Commissioner of Indian Affairs began July 1850. See Receipts for Salaries, Employees of Indian Office, 1846 to 1852.

Allow me to suggest to the Department, that the Commissary, Quarter Master, and Pay-Master, of this Department, have the entire control of the money market of this Department, and I deem it of decided importance, that some arrangement should be effected between the Departments at Washington, by which one of the foregoing officers should be required to furnish to the Agency, the money appropriated for disbursement at this office.

With the fact staring me in the face, that I have drawn on the Department, without previous authority, I rely upon ~~the~~ an approval of my course, because, I think my various communications must have satisfied the Department, to have failed in assuming the responsibilities, of which it is advised, I could not have, properly, discharged the duties assigned to me, as Indian Agent.

I am,
With great respect,
Your obt. servt.
J. S. CALHOUN.
Ind. Agt

Hon.
COMMISSIONER OF IND. AFFS.
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO LEA?[1]]

No. 85.

INDIAN AGENCY.
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.
Novr. 4. 1850

SIR,

I seize the occasion, which offers to-day, to say, that since my No. 84, dated Octr. 31st several depredations have been committed by the Navajo on the west side of the Rio del Norte—Near Cibolletta, they have driven off several thousand Sheep—I have heard of no murders committed by them.

These Indians have become so bold, they dare to visit, frequently, many of the Pueblos, for the purposes of trade, so the Pueblos say—That they are engaged in an extensive traffic, there is no doubt. During the past week, a band of these people were at Santa Domingo, on this side of the Rio del Norte, thirty one miles from Santa Fe—

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 538.

they are frequently at Jemez. The trade alluded to above, is not confined to Indians.

I have not heard from Zuñi for several weeks—

Very respectfully

J. S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt.

Hon.
Comr. of Ind. Affs

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

No. 86.

[LEA TO CALHOUN.[2]]

Department of the Interior,
Office Indian Affairs,
Nov 18th 1850

Sir,

Congress having appropriated, Fifteen Hundred dollars for the redemption of the daughter of Mr & Mrs J. M White, now supposed to be in captivity with the Apache Indians, this office is charged with the duty of directing the disbursement of the fund, and it is deeply anxious that the money shall be expended so as to give full effect to the benevolent intention of Congress in making the appropriation.

If, as is supposed, the little girl is a captive among the tribe "Apache" proper, or that mixed band termed "Jaccillaras", which for years past, have infested the vicinity of San Fernandez de Taos, the country between it and Bent's Fort, and that part of the Santa Fe road which crosses the Rio Colerado, it is feared that her release will be attended with more difficulty and danger than if she were in captivity among any other of the New Mexican Indians.

Hence in view of the object to be gained, being one which presents itself with such strong claims to our best efforts, it is very much to be desired that the greatest care and caution should be used, as one false step or mistake might preclude the possibility of ultimate success. There is, doubtless a certain line of policy to be pursued, in dealing with these Indians, which experience has proved to be most successful This, it is supposed, can be best learned from those who

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[1] Not on file in Indian Office, but see entry for January 8, 1851, in O. I. A., L. R. No. 38.

" " O. I. A. Santa Fé 539	Same " " Nov: 5 '50 (No. 86)	Respecting extensive traffic going on between Americans & Mexicans, on the one part, & various bands of Apaches	Chf. Clk.	Ackd. 22d. Jany '51

[2] O. I. A., L. B. No. 44, pp. 28–29.

have long resided in the mountains, and who have, from long experience in trading with the Indians, become thoroughly acquainted with their character and habits, and are informed as to the particular motives and influences most likely to affect and control them.

It is to be feared that Military force, if employed against them, would result in the exasperation of the savages, and the immediate destruction of the child and should, therefore, be resorted to only in the event of the failure of all milder measures Yet it is necessary that the Indians should be informed of the intention of the Government, to secure the release of this child, should recourse to that branch of the public service be found necessary to accomplish it, even to the extinction of the band

From information received at this office, it is ascertained that a portion of the Apaches, numbering about fifty lodges, have been associated with the Kiowas and Comanches, for some time past, and have aided them in all their wars upon both Mexicans and Americans. Having expressed a friendly disposition, during the present year, it is suggested that their influence might be obtained in this matter, if they can be reached.

It seems probable, that a general knowledge of the fact, among the Indians, traders &c. that a large reward was offered for the recovery of the child, would stimulate to more extensive individual and associated efforts, than any other practicable measure.

You are therefore authorized and directed to make known by such proper means, as may afford the speediest and widest dissemination of the intelligence, that the Government will pay a reward of $1000. to any person or persons, who will safely deliver the child into the custody of any agent of the Government. For the amount of such reward you are authorized to draw, whenever it is justly claimed. You are also authorized to draw for the remainder ($500) of the appropriation; and you are instructed to expend it in such way as may seem to you best calculated to accomplish the object in view

It is deemed prudent, not to trammel your action by more specific directions. Great confidence is reposed in your discretion, and I have only to add that you are expected to put forth your best energies in giving the utmost efficiency to the means in your power for the preservation, recovery and restoration of the captive child.

Very respectfully,
Your obt Servt.

Commissioner

To

JAMES S CALHOUN
Indian Agent
Santa Fe,
New Mexico.

[Related Correspondence.]

[DUNN TO SECRETARY OF WAR.[1]]

Richmond Virginia Dec 29th 1849

Sir

I have just been advised through my friends, Hon F McMullin & F. S Haymond, that the Department at Washington had determined that I should, at my request, be sent ~~at once~~ *as bearer of dispatches*, to the Indian Agent at Santa Fee; and that dispatches would speedily be forwarded to me at this place.

Much as I desire to do all that I possibly can to procure the release of my unfortunate sister and her little daughter; I have after due deliberation and having counciled my friends fully upon the subject, come to the conclusion that nothing can be effected by my proceeding, *now* to *Santa Fee.* More than two months have elapsed since my sister was captured. It is reasonable to suppose that all has been done to procure her release, that man could expect to accomplish, and if she has not been ransomed, before this late day, the strong probability is, that she is no longer living If ransomed, she could not return to the States earlier than April or May next, and is now in the hands of her friends, who would see that her every want was provided for I therefore respectfully decline the mission so readily bestowed upon me, and for fear that dispatches important to the service, might be delayed, on my account, I have, in advance of any official announcement, determined to communicate at once with your self & state fully my object & views in thus declining.

With great respect I have the honor to be
Your obt servant

Isaac B Dunn

To Secretary War
Washington City D C

[McLAWS TO GRIER.[2]]

Hd. Qrs: 9 Mil: Dep:
Santa Fe N. Mex. July 25, /50

Major

I have the honor hereby to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of July 1st reporting that arrival and Departure from your Post of Co K 2d dragoons under Lieut Adams 1st dragoons Enclosing a monthly return of your command and copies of orders issued during the same month of June, also a note which you state was received from a Mr. Geo. Gold signing himself Sub-Indian Agent relative to Augustine Lacombe.

Mr. Augustus Lacombe was authorised by Mr. Gold acting under instructions from Col. Calhoun, the Indian Agent to trade with the Utahs for the mere purpose of gaining information relative to the family of Mr. White and, if any be still alive, to effect a ransom at any expense. At the time my communication was written giving the names of all persons, to which Licenses to trade had been granted it was not known what action Mr. Gold had, taken on the Instructions of Col. Calhoun which will account for the omission of the name of Augustus Lacombe on the list

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, D 287.

[2] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 3, p. 132.

Respectfully

Your obt. Servt.

L McLaws

1st Lt 7th Infy

A A A Genl

Maj. W. N. Grier

Commdg

Rayado.

[STUART TO LOUGHERY.[1]]

Department of the Interior

September 17, 1850

Sir—

You are requested to inform me what amount of funds is at your disposal, which can be applied to the recapture or redemption from captivity of the child of Mr. and Mrs. White, late of Virginia, who were murdered on the Western Plains last summer by the Indians; and, if you are provided with such funds, what steps you can take to rescue the child before the next winter sets in? An immediate answer is desired.

Respectfully Your obt. servt,

Alex H. H. Stuart

Secretary

A. S. Loughery Esq.

Acting Comr of Indian Affairs.

[DUNN TO STUART.[2]]

Abingdon Va *Oct 9th 1850*

Mr. A. H. H. Stuart

Dear Sir

Your letter to my Bro J. B. Dunn, in regard to our niece (Mrs. Whites Child) was received to day, and in his absence from home I take the liberty of addressing a few lines in reply. We cannot undertake to suggest any plan in particular for the restoration of the child, but think the one most likely to succeed would be by treaty. Capt. Aubrey who returned a few weeks since from Santa Fe, informs us, that the child is certainly alive, that the traders who go among the Indians see it frequently, that he has authorized the traders to pay any amt for its Ransom, that they have offered thousands of Dollars, and say that it cannot be ransomed at any *price*. He suggests that the Government should negotiate for it in some manner, and we think it is the only means left whereby its release can be obtained. Much depends upon the exertions of Col Munroe and we fear from accounts that he has been very remiss in his duty, or he could have succeeded long ago.

We would wish that the authorities at Santa Fe be required to use *every exertion* in *every way possible*, without sparing expense or trouble, even if it should extend to the extermination of the last Indian on the plains of New Mexico. We would much prefer that the child should be killed, than to be reared by such barbarous savages.

My Dear Sir we congratulated ourselves on your appointment to the high position which you now occupy—as secretary of the Interior, for we know in your breast, beat the heart of a true virginian, that were almost from amongst us, that you could sympathize with us in our deep affliction, that your own state pride alone, would prompt you, to extend your strong official arm, to the restoration of a *fair Daughter* of *Va.* Feeling that you will use your best exertions in this matter, we rely upon you altogether, hoping that your efforts may succeed.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, I 471.

[2] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, I 492.

With the best wishes for your health and prosperity I remain
Most
Respectfully
Yours

JAS. H. DUNN

[CONRAD TO STUART.[1]]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington November 2, 1850

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose herewith papers[2] received from the Hon F. McMullen with a letter asking the aid of this Department for the recovery of the daughter of Mr. & Mrs. White who was carried into captivity by the Indians in New Mexico, after the murder of her parents. It is understood that measures are about being taken for the recovery of the child, by your Department—Congress having placed funds at your disposal for the purpose, and whatever instructions you may deem necessary to be given to officers of the army to aid in the accomplishment of the object will be promptly issued by this Department upon being advised of your views in the matter.

Very respectfully
Your Obedt. Servt.

C. M. CONRAD,
Secretary of War

Hon. A. H. H. STEWART,
Secretary of the Interior.

[McLAWS TO ALEXANDER.[3]]

HD QRS: 9 MIL: DEPT.
SANTA FE NEW MEXICO
Mar. 20, 1851.

COLONEL,

By direction of Col: Munroe I have the honor to inform you that a License to trade with any tribe or tribes of Indians between this place and the White Mountains for the purpose of obtaining information relative to the child of Mrs. J. M. White is granted to Benjamin J. Latz

Respectfully
Your obt Servt

L McLAWS
1st Lieut 7 Infy
A A A Genl

Col: E. B. ALEXANDER
Commanding
Las Vegas.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, I 521.

[2] The papers included the following: Isaac B. Dunn to Fayette McMullin, September 10, 1850; Isaac B. Dunn to Daniel Webster, September 10, 1850; Alex. H. H. Stuart to A. S. Loughery, September 17, 1850; A. S. Loughery to D. C. Goddard, September 17, 1850; Fayette McMullin to C. M. Conrad, September 30, 1850.

[3] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 4, p. 61.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

No. 87.

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[1] Not on file in Indian Office, but see entry for January 18, 1851, in O. I. A., L. R. No. 38.

" 18th O. I. A. Santa Fé 556	Calhoun, Jas. S. Indn Agent. Santa Fe, N. M. Nov. 30, '50 No. 87 Nos. 88 & 89 recd. on 10th Mch. 1851.	Reports the murder of a private of company D 3d. Infy. & the arrest of three citizens as concerned in it, on 5th Nov:—also the murder of a Mexican by an American on the 10th of Nov: & the arrest & confinement of the latter, &c—Reports continuance of war between the Navajoes & the Pueblo of Zuni, the former having besieged the Pueblo and maintained their position for sixteen days—Supposes that the arrival of the escort with a few muskets sent to Zuni by Col. Monroe, was the cause of the raising of the siege, &c.—Reports his return from Algodones where he had gone to allay some disturbances growing out of suits for land at that place &c.—States that there is some rumors that the Pueblos have made or are making treaties with the Apaches & other Indns: remarks that such coalitions should not be permitted. Gives copy of his letter to Gov: Monroe in regard to the assembling of large force of Mexicans below Socorro & between it and the Jonada, said to be by his informant Mr J Baird 1000 men—cannot report the result, &c Reports visit of Govr. of Imez & five Navajoes who remained with him a few days in Santa Fé—gives a copy of a paper furnished to the Chiefs of the party when leaving Santa Fé, in which he gives him authority to, after visiting the Chiefs of his tribe & finding them disposed to accede to the terms of the treaty, conduct them under a white flag to the Pueblo of Jmez & report to the Governor of that Pueblo, who is authorized to take charge of the party & in like manner conduct them to Santa Fé—Is advised by the newspapers of the adjournment of Congress & the approval of the treaties with the Navajoes & Utahs,—but learns nothing of what has been done for the Pueblo population, or of the appropriation to fulfil treaties—Is embarrassed for want of means, & hopes they will be sent to him at an early day—&c, &c.	Chf Clk	Duplicate copies enclosed same day (18th) to Sec. Intr. with recommendation that they be laid before appropriate committees of Congress.—Ackd. 22. Jany '51.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

No. 88.

[LEA TO CALHOUN.[2]]

Department of the Interior,
Office Indian Affairs,
Dec. 5, 1850

Calhoun Esq James S.
Santa Fe
New Mexico

Sir:

Your letter, No 82, of the 12th of October last, making your letters by numbers complete to that period, has been received.

I have perused them with much gratification as possessing highly valuable information, and regret exceedingly, that the necessary means are wanting to enable this office to second, more effectually, your efforts to preserve the peace and quiet of New Mexico.

It is greatly desired that Congress at its present session, will enact such laws and make such appropriations as are indispensable to the proper management of Indian Affairs in that section of country.

The present condition of our Indian relations in New Mexico and appropriate suggestions and recommendations in reference to them, are set forth in the Annual Report of this office for the present year. Copies of which will be sent to you, when published.

Very respectfully, Your Obt. Servt

L Lea
Comr.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[3]]

No. 89.

Indian Agency,
Santa Fe, New Mex.,
Decr. 10, 1850

Sir,

I respectfully invite your especial attention to the accompanying papers.

No. 1. you will perceive is a running subsistence account against this Agency, amounting to Nine hundred and fifty one dollars, and Sixty eight cents, for which amount, at the request of Lt. Frs. J.

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[1] Not on file in Indian Office but see entry for March 4, 1851, in O. I. A., L. R. No. 38.

" " O. I. A. Santa Fé 578	Calhoun, James S., agt. Santa Fé, New Mexico Dec. 5 '50 (No. 88)	Transmits his Accts for 3d qr. '50, and urges remittance of funds for relief of his agency, immediately, &c, &c, &c.	Finance	Ansd. 27 Mch. 1851 Refd to 2d Audr 15 Aug '51 See book of Decisions &c p. 140

[2] O. I. A., L. B., No. 44, p. 57.

[3] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 579.

Thomas, A. C. S, I gave to him a draft on the Department, dated the 18th of November last, the day that Lt. Thomas left this place for the States. He had not time to have prepared, for me, a duplicate, hence I send to you the original as presented to me, retaining a correct copy.

No. 2 is an examination of the Account No. 1, and the two numbers exhibit the following facts in reference to the total sum, $951.68. It is made up of the produce of New Mexico, which No. 1 shows by deducting the two following items extracted from said number, (see No. 2.) amount $155.57

Articles transported from Ft. Leavenworth, as priced at that place		267.62
Carried over		$423.19
Amount brot. over	$423.19	
Transportation on the $267.62	528.49	$951.68
Total value of the subsistence without transportation	$423.19	
Add transportation	528.49	$951.68

I have now four remarks to make—

1st. The good of the public service demanded this expenditure.

2. A portion of the amount is legitimately chargeable to my personal account, which shall be done.

3. The transportation charges show how utterly inadequate are the Salaries provided for the public officers of this territory.

4. The transportation charge of *Five hundred and twenty eight dollars, and forty nine cents*, (528.49) is due to the proper Department by Lt. Frs. J. Thomas, late A. C. S, he having added that amount to the Ft. Leavenworth prices of subsistence issued to this Agency. The Quarter Master's Department paid the transportation, and as charged to this Agency Lt Thomas will have the amount to his credit in settling his Commissary's account.

The matter is perfectly well understood by Lt. Thomas, who will arrange the matter with the proper office, if it should not escape his recollection. That it may not be overlooked, I have deemed it advisable to make the foregoing statements for the benefit of whom it may concern.

I am,
With great respect,
Your Obt. Servt.

J. S. Calhoun
Indian Agent.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington City,
D. C.

[Accompanying Papers]

Sheet No. 1.

J. S Calhoun Indian Agent

To Lieut. Fras. J. Thomas A. C. S. Dr

1850			Articles		Prices at Leavenworth		Prices at Santa Fe	
Apl	4	49	pounds	Lard	7½	3 68	17½	8 57.5
	12	100	do	Flour	2½	2 50	12½	12 50.
	15	47	do	Lard	7½	3 52.5	17½	7 22.5
		200	do	Bacon	5	10 "	15	30 00.
		12	do	Coffee	8	96.	18	2 16.
		25	do	Sugar	7	1 75	17	4 25.
		100	do	Hams	7	7 00	17	17 00
	18	14	do	Beef	"	" "		84
		10½	do	do	"	" "		63
		7	do	do	"	" "		42
		11	do	do	"			66
		7	do	do	"			42
	24	100	do	Flour	2½	2 50	12½	12 50
May	1	7	do	Beef	"			42
	3	6	do	do	"			36
	5	14	do	do	"			84
	8	91	do	Sugar	7	6 37	17	15 47
		100	do	Flour	2½	2 50		12 50
		9	do	Ham	7	63	17	1 53
	9	31	do	Beef	"			1 86
		43	do	Lard	7½	3 22.5		7 52.5
	13	12	do	Ham	7	84	17	2 04
		4	do	Beef	"			24
		8	do	Ham	7	56	17	1 36
		4	do	Beef	"			24
	15	12	do	Ham	7	84	17	2 04
		8	do	Beef				48
		12	do	do				72
		100	do	Flour	2½	2 50	12½	12 50
		74	do	do	2½	1 85	12½	9 25
		9	do	Beef	"			54
						Amt over		167 095
					price in Ft. Leavenworth			price in Santa Fe
						Amt brot forward		167 095
May	21	12	lbs	Hams	7	84	17	2 04
		25	"	Rice	6	1 50	16	4 00
	27	7	"	S. Beef			8	56
		7	"	Beef			6	42
		9	"	Beef			6	54
		61	"	Soap	6	3 66	16	9 76
	30	10	"	S. Beef			8	80
		24	"	Beef			6	1 44
		42	"	Lard	7½	3 15	17½	7 35
		15	"	Ham	7	1 05	17	2 55
June	1	40	"	Candles	25	10.00	35	14 00
		90	"	Cra. Sugar	8	7 20	18	16 20
		91	"	Coffee	8	7 28	18	16 38
		12	"	Ham	7	84	17	2 04
		5	"	Beef	6	00	6	30
		23	"	Hams	7	1 61	17	3 91
	5	100	"	Flour	2½	2 50	12½	12 50
		26	"	Mutton	6	0 00	6	1 56
		10	"	Beef			6	60
		20	"	Hams	7	1 40	17	3 40
	12	65	"	Flour	2½	1 62.5	12½	8 12.5
		19	"	Hams	7	1 33	17	3 32
		50	"	Rice	6	3 00	16	8 00
		25	"	Coffee	8	2 00	18	4 50
		40	"	Sugar	8	3 20	18	7 20
		100	"	Flour	2½	2 50	12½	12 50
		25	"	Mutton	0	0 00	6	1 50
		43	"	Bacon	5	2 15	15	6 45
	14	15	"	Mutton	"	" "	6	90
		10	"	"	"	" "	6	60
						Amt over		320 54
						Amt brot up		320 54
	18	23	lbs	Lard	7½	1 73	17½	4 03
		15	"	Beef			6	90
	21	100	"	Flour	2½	2 50	12½	12 50
		15	"	Beef			6	90
	22	19	"	Bacon	5	95	15	2 85
		25	"	Mutton			6	1 50
	24	28	"	Bacon	5	1 40	15	4 20
		30	"	Mutton			6	1 80
	26	75	"	Flour	2½	1 87.5	12.50	9 38
		30	"	Bacon		1 50	15	4 50
	27	77	"	Flour	2½	1 92.5	12½	9 62.5
		82	"	Crd Sugar	8	6 56	18	14 76
		67	"	Beef			6	4 02
		29	"	Mutton			6	1 74

Sheet No. 1—Continued.

July 1	27	" Bacon	5	1 35	15	4 05
	5	" Lard	7½	37.5	17½	0 87.5
	200	" Flour	2½	5 00	12½	25 00
	22	" Mutton			6	1 32
	24	" Beef			6	1 44
	42½	Gals Whiskey				85 00
				Amt carrd over		510 93
						price at Santa Fe
				Amt brot over		510 93
9	22	" Beef			6	1 32
	31	" Bacon	5	1 55	15	4 65
11	136	" Do	5	6 80	15	20 40
	200	" Flour	2½	5 00	12½	25 00
	89	" Crd Sugar	8	7 12	18	16 02
	101	" Coffee	8	8 08	18	18 18
	46	" Soap	6	2 76	16	7 36
	20	" Beef			6	1 20
	20	" "			6	1 20
	19	" "			6	1 14
	42	" 1 "			6	2 52
	160	" Bacon	5	8 00	15	24 00
	200	" Flour	2½	5 00	12½	25 00
	82	" Beef			6	4 92
	8	" 1 "			6	48
	100	" "			6	6 00
31	15	" "			6	90
	25	" Mutton			6	1 50
Aug 3	23	" Mutton			6	1 38
	60	" Beef			6	3 60
	13	" "			6	78
	100	" Flour	2½	2 50	12.5	12 50
	184	" Do	2½		12.5	23 00
	80	" Sugar	8	6 40		14 40
	13	" Beef	0	00	6	78
	35	" Bacon	5	1 75	15	5 25
	47	" Fruit	12½	5 88	22½	10 58
	24	" Mutton			6	1 44
	22	" Beef			6	60
	40	" Candles	25	10 00	35	14 00
Sep 4	23	" Bacon	5	1 15	15	3 45
	100	" Flour	2½	2 50	12½	12 50
			Amt carrd to Sheet No. 2			776 98

Sheet No. 2.

			price at Leavenworth			price at Santa Fe
				Amt brot from Sheet No 1.		776 98
Sep 4	66	" Bacon	5	3 30	15	9 90
	10	" Beef			6	60
	5	Gal Molasses	44	2 20	1.44	7 20
	20	" Whiskey	52	10 40	1 52	30 40
16	94	lbs Sugar	8	7 52	18	16 92
	100	" Flour	2½	2 50	12½	12 50
	123	" Rice	6	7 38	16	19 68
	40	" Bacon	5	2 00	15	6 00
24	8	" Ham	7	56	17	1 36
	52	" Lard	7½	3 90	17½	9 10
	100	" Flour	2½	2 50	12½	12 50
	66	" Soap	6	3 96	16	10 56
	74	" Hams	7	5 18	17	12 58
	9	" Beef			6	54
Oct	28	" Bacon	5	1 40	15	4 20
	10	" Beef			6	60
	25	" Beef			6	1 50
	10	" "			6	60
	10	" "			6	60
	10	" "			6	60
	16	" "			6	96
	100	" Flour	2½	2 50	12½	12 50
	11	" Beef			6	66
	12	" "			6	72
	10	" "			6	60
	9	" "			6	54
	13	" "			6	78
						951 68

Recd paymt by Draft on the Secretary of Interior dated Nov 18th 1850

Fras. J. Thomas
1st Lieut 3d Artiller ;
ACS

Witness
M Rudulph

An examination of the accompanying account.

Date 1850				Prices at Ft. Leavenworth		Prices at Santa Fe	
Apl. 4	49	pounds	Lard	7½	3 68	17½	8 57.5
12	100	"	Flour	2½	2 50	12½	12 50
15	47	"	Lard	7½	3 52.5	17½	7 22.5
	200	"	Bacon	5	10 00	15	30 00
	12	"	Coffee	8	96	18	2 16
	25	"	Sugar	7	1 75	17	4 25
	100	"	Ham	7	7 00	17	17 00
24	100	"	Flour	2½	2 50	12½	12 50
May 8	91	"	Sugar	7	6 37	17	15 47
	100	"	Flour	2½	2 50	12½	12 50
	9	"	Ham	7	63	17	1 53
9	43	"	Lard	7½	3 22.5	17½	7 52.5
13	12	"	Ham	7	84	17	2 04
	8	"	do	7	56	17	1 36
15	12	"	do	7	84	17	2 04
	100	"	Flour	2½	2 50	12½	12 50
	74	"	"	2½	1 85	12½	9 25
21	12	"	Ham	7	84	17	2 04
	25	"	Rice	6	1 50	16	4 00
27	61	"	Soap	6	3 66	16	9 76
30	42	"	Lard	7½	3 15	17½	7 35
	15	"	Ham	7	1 05	17.	2 55
June 1	40	"	Candles	25	10 00	35	14 00
	90	"	Sugar	8	7 20	18	16 20
	91	"	Coffee	8	7 28	18	16 38
	12	"	Ham	7	84	17	2 04
	23	"	do	7	1 61	17	3 91
5	100	"	Flour	2½	2 50	12½	12 50
	20	"	Ham	7	1 40	17	3 40
12	65	"	Flour	2½	1 62.5	12½	8 12.5
	19	"	Ham	7	1 33	+17	3 32
	50	"	Rice	6	3 00	16	8 00
			Carried over		98 21.5		272 00

Continued

Date 1850				Prices at Ft. Leavenworth		Prices at Santa Fe	
June 12	Amounts brot. over				98 21.5		272 00
12	25	pounds of	Coffee	8	2 00	18	4 50
	40	"	Sugar	8	3 20	18	7 20
	100	"	Flour	2½	2 50	12½	12 50
	43	"	Bacon	5	2 15	15	6 45
18	23	"	Lard	7½	1 73	17½	4 03
	100	"	Flour	2½	2 50	12½	12 50
22	19	"	Bacon	5	95	15	2 85
24	28	"	"	5	1 40	15	4 20
26	75	"	Flour	2½	1 87.5	12½	9 38
	30	"	Bacon	5	1 50	15	4 50
27	77	"	Flour	2½	1 92.5	12½	9 62.5
	82	"	Sugar	8	6 56	18	14 76
July 1	27	"	Bacon	5	1 35	15	4 05
	5	"	Lard	7½	37.5	17½	87.5
	200	"	Flour	2½	5 00	12½	25 00
9	31	"	Bacon	5	1 55	15	4 65
11	136	"	"	5	6 80	15	20 40
	200	"	Flour	2½	5 00	12½	25 00
	89	"	Sugar	8	7 12	18	16 02
	100	"	Coffee	8	8 08	18	18 18
	46	"	Soap	6	2 76	16	7 36
	160	"	Bacon	5	8 00	15	24 00
	200	"	Flour	2½	5 00	12½	25 00
Aug. 3	100	"	Flour	2½	2 50	12½	12 50
	184	"	"	2½	4 60	12½	23 00
	80	"	Sugar	8	6 40	18	14 40
	35	"	Bacon	5	1 75	15	5 25
	47	"	Fruit	12½	5 88	22½	10 58
	40	"	Candles	25	10 00	35	14 00
Sept. 14	23	"	Bacon	5	1 15	15	3 45
	100	"	Flour	2½	2 50	12½	12 50
			Carried forward		212 32		630 71

An examination of the accompanying account—Continued.

Continued

			Prices at Ft. Leavenworth		Prices at Santa Fe	
		Amounts brot. forward		212 32		630 71
Sept. 24	66	pounds Bacon	5	3 30	15	9 90
	5	Gallons Molasses	44	2 20	1.44	7 20
	20	" Whiskey	52	10 40	1.44	30 40
16	94	pounds Sugar	8	7 52	18	16 92
	100	" Flour	2½	2 50	12½	12 50
	123	" Rice	6	7 38	16	19 68
	40	" Bacon	5	2 00	15	6 00
24	8	" Ham	7	56	17	1 36
	52	" Lard	7½	3 90	17½	9 10
	100	" Flour	2½	2 50	12½	12 50
	66	" Soap	6	3 96	16	10 56
	74	" Ham	7	5 18	17	12 58
Oct. 28	28	" Bacon	5	1 40	15	4 20
	100	" Flour	2½	2 50	12½	12 50
				$267 62		$796 11

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

No. 90.

INDIAN AGENCY.
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.
Decr. 28, 1850.

SIR,

During the present month, a large number of sheep have been driven off by Indians. About the 5th inst. it is estimated that near ten thousand were driven from the neighborhood of the Military post, Cibolletta—A military force was ordered in pursuit, but a snow storm immediately ensuing, the *trail* was soon lost, and the pursuit abandoned—It is said, that five of the soldiers were bitten by the frost, on that occasion—The depredations alluded to are charged against the Navajos.

If any information has been received from the Mexican *reprisal* expedition, from this territory, against the Navajos, notice of which was given to you in my number 87 dated Novr. 30 last, it has not come to my knowledge, and I have been diligent in my enquiries.

☞This Agency should have the *means to command all needful information*, unconnected, and independent of any other branch of the public service.

The taking of the *Census* has troubled the Indians of several of the Pueblos during the present month, and, as a matter of course, I have been greatly annoyed by their visits, and the expenditures necessarily incurred thereby.

The Census as taken by Chs. Blumner, assistant Marshall, of the Pueblos of San Ildefonso, Pojoaque, Tesuque, and Nambé, exhibits a list of only *four hundred and seventeen persons.* In my letter No. 5, dated Octr. 4 1849. you were informed that a Census of 1847 put them down at *five hundred and ninety.* I have before me a memorandum made from information given to me by old citizens, one a native of this territory, who gave to these Pueblos an average of over *three hundred*, each. Mr. Blumner is capable and honest, and if the Census, as taken by him, is incorrect, it is because the Indians have concealed the truth. Let us pass over the *estimates* of visitors to these Pueblos, and compare the Census of 1847 with that of 1850. The decrease in population is shown to be *One hundred and seventy three.* What has become of these Indians? We know of no special mortality that has fallen upon them for the last three years. Then, in my opinion, it follows, that these Indians have deceived those who have been charged with the taking of the Census, or many are renouncing their Catholicism and joining the nomadic, if not the wild tribes who encircle this territory.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 565.

☞ Ought not this Agency to be in possession of means to bring to light the truth in reference to these discrepancies? The question is respectfully submitted to the Department. The Jicarilles, Apaches, remain yet in the neighborhood of Manzana. (See my letter No 86 Novr. 5 1850.) They visit Manzana whenever they choose, and buy and sell without hindrance. Their chief capital is known to be, so I am informed by Dr Connoly, the mules which they stole from him and others, of which I advised you by my letter No. 79, August 30th 1850.

☞Ought not the impudence of these Indians to be checked? I think so.

The Utahs seem to be perfectly quiet, and say they are waiting to ascertain what their Great Father, the President of the U. S. will do for them.

Many of the Pueblo Indians enquire why it is their Great Father will not allow them to visit him. I have reminded them of the great distance from Santa Fé to Washington City, and assured them, that in due time the President would invite some of them to come to his house.

With great respect,
I am,
Your obt servt.
J. S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt

Hon.
L. Lea.
Comr. Ind. Affs.
Washington City,
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

No. 1.

INDIAN AGENCY.
SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO.
January 6 1851.

SIR,

I fear what I am about to say, will not reach you before the adjournment of Congress, but it is really important, that some special provisions, or regulations, should be adopted for the government of trade and ~~trade~~ intercourse, suited to the condition of affairs in this Territory.

There are no suitable ~~trading~~ Military posts yet established, where it would be expedient to establish trading posts for our Indians—They ought, by all means, to be kept from the interior of the country, if for no other reason, that depredations might be properly charged—

It should be remembered, that the Apaches, Comanches, Navajos, and Utahs, have no fixed habitations, or homes, and with the exception of the Navajos, but few cultivate the soil. Trading with these Indians has been conducted by travelling dealers—Such intercourse is exceedingly pernicious—but until these Indians are confined within certain fixed limits, you may not expect the evils to be remedied

If it is not deemed advisable to prevent the vagrant intercourse here alluded to, would it not be better to designate spots, and periods where all might congregate for trade, under the eye of an Agent, to be sustained by a suitable military force?

I have had but a moment to submit the foregoing suggestions for your consideration,

and have the honor to be,
Your obt. servt,
J. S. CALHOUN
Ind. Agt.

Hon.
L. LEA.
Comr. of Ind. Affs
Washington City
D. C.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 573.

[SARRACINO TO CALHOUN.[1]]

PAJARITO *January 29. 1851.*

MR JAMES S. CALHOUN
RESPECTED SIR AND FRIEND

In compliance with the request you made me during your visit to Albuquerque a few days ago, in regard to the depedations committed by the Navajoe tribe, and the assistance rendered by the troops stationed at Socorro and Sebolleta when called upon so to do, I now proceed to inform you to the best of my ability and in accordance with the facts I have been able to collect during so short a period.

By the accompanying copies marked 1 & 2 you will acertain the incidents of the Expedition of Ramon Luna, prefect of Valencia, to the Navajo country. The first will inform you of the assistance he demanded of the Commander of Sevolleta, and his reply, the circumstances which compelled him to advance into the Navajo country and the events that transpired during his campaign, the second will inform you of the assistance demanded of the Commander at Socorro, by the alcalde of that place. As regards the depredations commited in this county, they are as follows.

On the 20th of June 1850 the Navajoes, ran off at Puerco river the stock of José Antonio Chavez, José Rafael Sanchez, Manuel Padillos and Felipe Herrera, all those interested started in pursuit of the Indians, while Francisco Chaves went to Servolleta to demand assistance from the troops at that place, which he obtained but were of no use, as they returned the next day to their quarters. Francisco Chaves with the few men he could collect at Sevolleta, followed in pursuit of the Indians, and, overtook them, but unfortunately they were too strong he made an attempt to recover part of the Stock, but was compelled to retreat, with the loss of five saddled mules, and five wounded including himself.

Being at Sevolleta on the 21st of October 1850 about Sunrise our Navajo Ally informed the commander that the Navajoes were running off the stock of Juan Garcia and Rafael Mejicano, distant about 15 miles, the troops were ordered out but returned the next day, the stock was gone and no reason assigned for the return of the troops

On the 24th of the same month the Navajoes ran off 3869 sheep belonging to José Antonio Sarracino at Agua Salada, and two men were killed who were pasturing them, nothing was known of the affair until four or five days after the robbery took place.

On the 7th of December 1850 at 3 oclock P. M. the same Navajo Indians ran off from Rincon de Concha the stock of Francisco Sarracino and 5822 sheep belonging to José Francisco and Jesus

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[1] Enclosure No. 2 of letter, No. 3, 1851. Printed in Annual Report, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1851, pp. 187–188.

Apodaca, taking a northern route they passed 10 miles to the east of Sevolleta, Jesus Apodaca on being informed of the occurence went immediately to demand assistance from the commander, taking with him as interpreter a soldier by the name of Molinete. The commander I am informed ordered out seven men to examine the trail, when they arrived at the spot where the stock had passed, their tracks were scarcely visible on account of the snow that had fallen the night previous, the result was that the soldiers turned back and went to their quarters

On the 31st of December last it was known in the prefecture under my charge that the Apaches had stolen, four or five days previous, from the river Puerco more than 100 head of Cattle from the town of Isleta. I immediately ordered out forty men who started on the 1st of January under the command of Ambrosio Beita, following up the trail they overtook the Indians on the morning of the 6th in the Telares Mountains, they made an attack on them, recovered the stolen property, wounded two of their number, and took from them four saddled animals and other spoil

Col, this is all the information I can give you at present in regard to the incursions of the Indians The depredations they have committed on the lives and property of the inhabitants of this district are so numerous and of so frequent occurrence, that it would take considerable time to collect the information of past injuries

Without any further information at present I subscribe myself.

Your mo. Obdt Servt

signed FRC° SARRACINO

Prefect.

I certify the above to be a correct translation of the original.

DAVID V WHITING

Translator

SANTA FE *Feb 1. 1815.*

[Inclosure.]

No 1.

COPY OF A DESPATCH SENT BY RAMON LUNA PREFECT OF VALENCIA TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY, RELATIVE TO HIS EXPEDITION TO THE NAVAJO COUNTRY.

Hon DONACIANO VIJIL, *Secretary of State of the Territory of New Mexico*

SIR.

Under date of 16 Nov last I received a communication from Mess Andres Romero, and Anastasio Garcia, Citizens of the County under my jurisdiction, informing me that the Navajoes, had robbed them of 2000 sheep at the point called Valverde I immediately issued orders to the Alcaldes of the county to collect the best men they could find, and be ready at the point of Cubero on the following day, while I proceeded to Sevolleta, to demand assistance from the commander of the troops stationed at that point which I effected immediately on my arrival through a despatch asking him for the mentioned assistance to proceed to the vecinity of the town of Luña from where it was supposed the Indians would start with the stolen property. he returned me a verbal answer that he would not give me the assistance I required as the horses belonging to the troops were in a wild condition From thence I was obliged to proceed with only fourteen men which were furnished to me by the alcaldes, taking with me the Clerk and Sheriff of my country I was reinforced by 40 men forming part of a volunteer company which was being raised at that time by permission of the commander of the troops stationed at Sevolleta, and which were going on an Expedition to the Navajo country, with this reinforcement I proceeded to the vicinity of Colorado Lake, where we joined the balance of the volunteer company there we succeeded in capturing 500 of the stolen sheep Finding myself at this point it was impossible for me to return with so small a number of men I therefore went on with 292 men to " Mesa de la Vaca," there I divided my forces and scattered them on the various routes to the Navajo country I succeeded in chastising the Indians and taking their stock amounting to 5,000 Sheep, 150 riding animals, 11 Oxen and 28 prisoners, also 20 four men, who were delivered to us by a Navajo who surrendered himself to save his life We used up nearly 700 fanegas of their corn. With these spoils we started back without sustaining any loss whatever; on my way back I was unfortunate in losing some of my men for want of discipline, when we arrived at the mouth of the canion of Chelle, 6 of my men were killed who left the camp without permission here we met an Express consisting of 13 men, when we reached San Miguel they thought themselves out of all danger being near Sevolleta, they lied down without taking any precaution whatever, and were surrounded by the Navajoes while asleep and defeated, up to this time 6 of them have been found 4 of which are wounded, the other 7 are still missing

While writing this communciation I will also add that some difficulty exists between the owners of the recovered stock and the captors. The former claim the sheep as their property, and can prove it by their brand while the latter maintain that they are in the same position with the other goods and should be subject to the same conditions. However I beleive the Governers decision will settle the dispute.

This is all I have to advise you of You will please communicate the facts to his Excellency the Governer for the purposes which he may direct

Lunas January 20 1851.

Signed RAMON LUNA, *prefect.*

A true copy of the original

Signed FRA° SARRACINO, *prefect.*

No 2.

COPY OF A DISPATCH DIRECTED BY MR RAMON LUNA TO THE ALCALDE OF SOCORRO.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO
County of Valencia

By virtue of a note dated the 6th received from the Hon Circuit Judge, Antonio José Otero, advising me of the depredations committed on his property by the Apaches, with the request that I should inform the commander of the forces at Socorro requesting him to furnish the necessary aid; we assembled at the point of Vacas, from whence we commenced our march which at last proved fruitless, on account of the manner in which the Americans and their officers wished to travel, their days march was to be exactly five leagues, and was necessary they should have an abundance of water I was so restricted to this mode of travel that I was compelled to return, not only on account of the danger to which I was exposed as the manner in which the American officer would compel me to travel, we only travelled the distance of 30 leagues, which accounts for not carrying out the object of our Expedition against the Indians

I can say without exageration that my return was insisted on by the Americans on the plea that I was to conduct them through places where they should have a sufficient quantity of water finding myself in this condition and observing a smoke to arise from the foot or northern extremity of the Sierra Blanca, I ordered off a detachment to that point. I was now abandoned by the men who accompanied me and whom I left for lost on those plains on account of the Americans who wished to lay the blame on the Alcalde, and insisted that he was to furnish them with everything necessary for their transportation finally not to trouble your Honor too much suffice it to say that it lacked but little that I should go to the Devil in company with the Americans

In addressing your Honor this dispatch I do it with the highest considerations of friendship and respect.

signed J A. By Pino
Alcalde

To Mr R. Luna *prefect of the*
county of Valencia

I certify the above to be correct translations of the original documents.

Santa Fe Feby 1. 1851.

David V Whiting
Translator

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

No 2.

Indian Agency.
Santa Fé New Mexico
Jany. 31. 1851.

Sir,

The mail from the States arrived on the 26th inst, and I have now to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of Octr. 12th Novr. 18th and Decr. 5th—The first was received by the previous mail, accompanied by the Form of a Bond as Indian Agent, which you will remember I can not execute, *just now*, agreeable to your instructions, there being no such officers in this Territory as must attest and certify the Bond—that is, its due execution.

My utmost efforts, in obedience to your instructions, will be put forth, as they have been heretofore, to ascertain the *fate* of Mrs White's child, and servant, and if *possible* to secure their redemption—The enclosed Hand Bill will explain itself—I have Pueblo Indians, and Mexicans engaged in this holy undertaking—There are but few who are willing to undertake a service which they regard as so extremely hazardous But you may rely upon one fact, that nothing I can do, or cause to be done, will be without its accomplishment, in this matter.

I am,
Sir,
Your obt. servt

J. S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt

Hon.
L. Lea.
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City D. C.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 581.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

No. 3.

INDIAN AGENCY.
SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO.
Feby. 2. 1851.

SIR,

I am pained, and mortified, that I am not yet advised as to the pecuniary means by which this Agency may be releived of its embarrassments—I am, daily, a dependent upon the circumstances around me—This ought not to be so—Ought I not to know what means *this* Agency has to assist in executing the laws, and carrying out the policy of the Administration in reference to the Indian tribes of this Territory? *I think so*—

During the month past the Indians have been active in every direction—and for no one month during the occupancy of the Territory by the American troops have they been more successful in their depredations—Early in January they drove off a quantity of stock from near the Pueblo of Isletta—about the 15th of the same month, the Navajos made a descent upon Corrales, a Mexican town upon the Rio Grande, seven miles above Alburque—drove off all the stock they could find, quantity unknown—killed one man, wounded two, and carried off a captive—About the 25th near Pecos, twenty five miles from Santa Fe, on the road to San Miguel, the Indians drove off several large herds of Sheep, and other Stock, killed three pastóres, and wounded another—

A Band of Utahs have recently visit a settlement on the St Charles, near the Arkansas river, and carried off all the provisions, animals, and money that they could find, and one captive—During the month of January, the weather was extremely moderate, and the Apaches and Navajos have roamed in every direction through this Territory—I have reason to beleive, they assume the guise of Pueblo Indians and come into this city.

While at Alburquerque, a few days ago, I ascertained the *reprisal* expedition, of which I have heretofore advised you, had returned—and the Prefect inform me he was having prepared an official report for Governor Munroe—I begged him to furnish me with a copy of it; and I herewith enclose to you a translation of the report, and a letter[2] addressed to me, accompanying—Both of these papers exhibit a state of feeling deeply to be regretted, and if it was not important that you should be fully advised as to the true condition of affairs in this territory, I would not forward them to you

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 582; Annual Report, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1851, p. 186.

[2] See p. 283.

	Sheep	Horses	Mules & Asses	Cows
1846	14,243	167	149	80
1847	24,333	307	217	210
1848	28,502	137	167	271
1849	24,754	200	137	522
1850	58,399	22	91	151

The foregoing table is an approximate statement of losses in the counties of Santa Ana & Bernadillo, without including a large amount of Government stock—for the years as indicated—I have not been able to procure similar information in reference to the other counties—But this table may be regarded as a fair specimen for the Territory—and is worthy of serious consideration.

I am
With great respect
Your obt servt.
J. S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt

Hon.
L. Lea.
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

No. 4.

Indian Agency
Santa Fe, New Mexico.
Febry. 4. 1851

Sir,

Mr Kern arrived from Alburquerque last night, and has informed me that on Saturday last, a band of Indians, supposed to be Navajos,[2] made a descent upon some Ranches, six or eight miles below Alburquerque, and committed depredations, the extent of which had not been ascertained. The daring of these Indians produced quite a sensation at, and in the neighborhood of Alburquerque, inducing the Court Martial to adjourn for the day, on the receipt of the intelligence. Lt Pleasanton, in command of dragoons, were ordered in pursuit, and it is hoped the cunning of the Indians will not avail them on this occasion.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 587.

[2] In connection with the Navaho Indians, the report of Colonel Munroe affords some slight interest.

I am,
Sir,
Your obt servt.

J. S. CALHOUN
Ind. Agt

Hon.
L LEA.
Comr. of Ind. Affs

[Related Correspondence.]

[MUNROE TO JONES.[1]]

HEAD QUARTERS, 9TH DEPARTMENT
FORT UNION, N MEXICO.
January 27th 1851

Major General R. JONES
Adjt: General,

GENERAL,

I have the great satisfaction to report the the new posts that have been established in this territory, are already exercising a favorable influence in our Indian relations. The Utahs, and Jacarilla Apaches, have been perfectly quiet, these tribes are influenced by this post, and in order to ensure their permanent submission, I intend to put a post in the utah country, about 80 miles north of Taos. The Navajoes have shown no hostility, since the Governor and I met them in Council at their own solicitation, on the 25th ultimo.

The Gila Apaches have paused. I have heard of no depredations committed by them, since the establishment of Fort Webster. It is unquestionably true, that the most certain way to subdue Indians, is to establish posts in the heart of their country. These posts confine them at home, they will never venture to make distant hostile expeditions, and leave their families, and property, within striking distance of vigilant garrisons. Besides this, they are brought into contact with us, and their wants are multiplied, and as we only can supply them, it makes them directly dependent upon us. They also, soon discover, that we have no wish to injure them so long as they remain at peace.

I think it would be very desirable, to place a small post on the great plains, midway between this, and the Arkansas.

There is a place on the Cimerone, where there is an abundance of timber, good water, and soil, (It is marked on the map.)—a post at this place, would make the traveling on the plains, as safe as it is in Missouri. As soon as I can find time, I will go down there, and decide upon the matter.

As it will require some time to make the map that has been called for, I have thought it better, to have an old map prepared, that may answer for immediate reference.

I am Sir
Very Respectfully
Your Obt. Servt

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[1] A. G. O. Old Book, No. 1, Department of New Mexico, also vol. 8, Department of New Mexico, pp. 123–124.

[WHITING TO CALHOUN.[1]]

SANTA FE *February 10 1851.*

MR JAMES S CALHOUN
DEAR SIR.

In compliance with your request I give you a statement of some facts relative to the depredations committed by the Navajo Indians, which were related to me during my recent visit to the lower country, as they were told me by persons of respectability and in whose character I have the greatest confidence I think I can vouch for their authenticity.

Three or four evenings previous to my arrival at Bernalillo I was informed the Five Navajo Indians had driven off about 25 head of cattle from that place, they also killed a cow and devoured it before starting at Las Lunas two men belonging to the town were out to inspect their stock which was distant about five miles, the Indians came upon them while they were asleep, and after taking their lives and robbing their persons, ran off with the cattle also.

I intended going down as far as Socorro, but was persuaded not to do so, as the Indians were scouring the road in bands of one and two hundred the danger is so great that persons will not travel that portion of the country unless in large parties and well armed. I was also informed that, one Indian alone, without any aid at all entered a small town in the vicinity of Las Lunas and carried off 25 mules. Applications have been made several times to the troops posted in the vicinity demanding assistance but to no purposes, It would not be worth while to inform you of their appearance at Albuquerque as you are already acquainted with the facts.

The depredations referred to above have all occured within the last two weeks, those committed at Las Lunas must have occured very recently as the people of that place had not yet recovered from their consternation and sorrow

Yours Respy

D. V. WHITING

MR J. S. CALHOUN
Present

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[2]]

No. 5.

INDIAN AGENCY.
SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO
February 13th 1851.

SIR,

I have this day drawn on the Department for the Interior for five hundred dollars, chargeable to the appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars for the redemption of the daughter of Mr & Mrs J. M. White—This draft is drawn in favor of Maj F. A. Cunningham, Pay Master U. S. A. and in obedience to your instructions, dated, November 18th 1850, which was received at this Agency Jany. 26. 1851.

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[1] Enclosure of No. 6, 1851.

[2] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 607.

I am,
With great respect.
Your obt. servt
J. S. CALHOUN
Ind. Agt

Hon.
L. LEA.
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

No. 6.

INDIAN AGENCY,
SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO,
February 16, 1851.

SIR,

My No. 4. of the 4th inst. advised you that depredations had been committed by Indians near Alburquerque—About thirty cows, and other animals, were driven off—The Indians were immediately pursued by the owners of the Stock, and other citizens, and after several hours, of rapid travel, discovered the Indians retiring with the utmost speed—It soon became apparent the Indians could not escape with *all* of their booty, whereupon, every animal of the cow kind was *speared* by them, and their escape effected. At or near the spot where the spearing occurred, the pursuers encamped, and were overtaken by Lieut Pleasanton and his command—Further pursuit was not deemed advisable, and both of the pursuing parties returned.

The accompanying note, addressed to me by Mr. D. V. Whiting, a reliable man, will give you a few additional items—Subsequent occurrences Such scenes will continue to occur, until the *powers* at Washington, shall accord to the people of this Territory, ample protection If this is not afforded, the people must abandon the Territory, or consent to be murdered, or starved to death—unless they are able and willing, and shall determine to protect themselves—I state the *case* as it is understood by me. Other conclusions may be promulged, but factitious facts must be given to sustain such conclusions

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 604; Annual Report, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1851, pp. 190–192.

THE PUEBLO INDIANS

are manifesting some impatience to know what their Great Father intends to do with them—or for them—They are excessively annoyed by Mexicans, and others--The encroachments upon their rights and priviledges are innumerable—We have promised them protection; and yet, there is a daily addition to the outrages previously perpetrated.

I have been excessively annoyed, for the last fifteen days, by complaints from these Indians; and, I suppose, Col. Munroe, the acting Governor of this Territory, has not been less annoyed than myself The Governor *must* correct errors, or they pass without correction—There is no *power* in this Territory, but what passes to the people through him or emanates from him There are but few restraints that the bayonet does not suggest, and it is *well* there is something here to check vitiated and unbridled passions and purposes, to some extent.

THE APACHES.

It is already recorded, as part of the history of the times in which we live, the Jicarillas, (Apaches,) the Indians who combined with others to murder and rob a portion of Mr J. M White's party at the "Point of Rocks" in Octr. 1849. and to seize the females as captives, are *now* the *Pastores* of certain citizens residing below Alburquerque, some of whom they robbed in August, 1850, near the Cedar Creek Springs ☞See No 79 of that year This remarkable fact, can, in no way, derogate from citizens who desire the usual protection afforded to the people who live under the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States

An Apache Cheif, and an aid or servant of his, are now with me—The Cheif says, he resides about midway between *The Copper Mines* and Pimo settlement—sometimes called villages He talks in a very clear way, and if the Congress of the United States *have* done the needful, there will be, I apprehend, but little difficulty in controlling *these* Indians I have given to these two Indians such presents as I deemed necessary, and they propose departing on to-morrow

UTAHS

With the exception of the *Band* mentioned in my No. 3. I have no reason to beleive they have committed any outrages of late Nor am I advised as to the movements of *the Band* since the date of my No. 3.

From a note addressed to Govr. Munroe by C. H. Merritt, Marshall, I learn that the aggregate of the population of New Mexico amounts to 61,574, including, as I have reason to suppose, soldiers, and Government Teamsters, and Pueblo Indians There are not, in my opinion, 300 American citizens in this Territory, unconnected with the army, and many of these remain upon *compulsion*—The population of the Territory has suffered considerable diminuation during the past year—The causes I have already placed before you: and the same causes are yet in full force

The Marshall's return of the census to the Department will show, as I am informed by the assistant Marshall, the population of the Pueblos named below, to be as follows

Taos	361	Zuñi	1500	Santana	399	
Picario	222	Laguna	749	Jemes	365	
San Juan	568	Acoma	350	San Felipi	411	
Santa Clara	279	Lentis	210	Santa Domingo	666	
San Ildefonso	139	Isleta	751	Cochiti	254	
Pojoaque	48	Sandia	241			2005
Tesuque	119	Cia	124			3925
Nambe	111					1847
				Total		7867

This, you will remember, does not include the two Pueblos below El Paso, nor the *seven* Moqui Pueblos

Aggregate of census return	61,574
Pueblo Indians	7,867
Americans, Mexicans & all others	53,707

I am,
With great respect.
Your obt. servt.
J. S. Calhoun
Ind. Agt

Hon.
L. Lea.
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

No. 7.

Indian Agency.
Santa Fé, New Mexico.
Febry. 28th 1851.

Sir,

The mail which arrived from the States on the 26th inst. brought me nothing from your office, except your "Annual Report". My embarrassments are extremely harrassing, as I am without *means* or *instructions*, and without a satisfactory guarantee that my actings and doings will be approved.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency. C 608.

Near the Indian Pueblo, Jemez, and in the immediate neighborhood of Socorro, and between the named places, Indians have committed many depredations in driving off Stock during the last fortnight—Efforts to commit depredations must increase in proportion to the diminuition of stock—which have nearly disappeared on the line of the Rio del Norte—Serious apprehensions are entertained that much suffering will be experienced during the present year for the want of food, especially among the poor, and as a matter of course, the calendar of crime must be greatly enlarged.

This is my last letter to you as *Indian Agent*, and my accounts in that capacity will be immediately closed up to the present date

Having received the appointment of Governor of New Mexico, I am, by law, recognized as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and it is hoped that I may receive, at an early day, all needful instructions—This point I can not too strongly urge upon the immediate consideration of the Department.

I am,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant
James S. Calhoun
Indian Agent.

Hon Luke Lea
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO LEA [1]]

Indian Agency
Santa Fe N Mexico
Feb 28'' 1851.

Sir.

I have this day drawn on the Department of the Interior for one Thousand dollars in favour of Thomas A Reeves of Phila, which please pay and charge to the account of this Agency.

This amount is absolutely necessary to enable me to close my outstanding accounts as Indian agent.

James S. Calhoun
Indian Agent

Hon. L. Lea,
Comr of Indian affairs
Washington City
D. C.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 618.

[WEBSTER TO CALHOUN[1]]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January, 9, 1851.

SIR:

The President having, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate,[2] appointed you to be Governor of the Territory[3] of New Mexico, I have the honor to enclose your commission. You will be pleased to inform[4] this Department of the receipt of it, and, should it be accepted, of the name of the State or County in which you were born.

I am, Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

Hon.
JAMES S. CALHOUN,
&c. &c. &c.
Santa Fe.

[LEA TO CALHOUN[5]]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
January 22 1851

CALHOUN,[6] His Excy J. S.
Santa Fe
New Mexico

SIR:

I have received your letters complete, including No. 87, of the 30th Nov. last.

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[1] B. I. A., D. L., vol. 38.

[2] President Fillmore sent in the nomination, December 23, 1850 (Senate Executive Journal, VIII, p. 280) It was referred to the Committee on Territories, of which Douglas was chairman, and reported back favorably. (Ibid., p. 282) The nomination was confirmed, January 7, 1851.

[3] The Territory was established by the Act of September 9, 1850, (9 U. S. Stat. at L., 446–452) This, as is well known, was one of the compromise measures of that year.

[4] Calhoun's letter, supposing he wrote one, in reply to this, has not been found.

[5] O. I. A., L. B., No. 44, p. 152.

[6] Calhoun was inaugurated, March 3, 1851. A. G. O., Files, Filed with C 63 of 1850.

HD. QRS. 9TH MIL: DEPT,
SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO
March 2nd 1851.

SPECIAL ORDERS
No. 12.

Col: James S. Calhoun having been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, and he having signified to Col: Munroe the present Civil and Military Governor, his intention of entering upon the discharge of his Official duties tomorrow, Col: Munroe directs that the following order of arrangement be observed by the Troops at this Post.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. H. Brooks Commanding the Second Artillery Battalion will detail one Company of Artillery, and Major Morris Commanding 3rd Infantry, Company "D", 3rd Infantry to escort the Governor from his present place of residence to the Government House now occupied by Col: Munroe.

Excepting the report of the Committee of Ways & Means, recommending an appropriation, for fulfilling treaties with the Navajoes of 9th Sept, and the Utahs of 30th December 1849, in accordance with my special estimate, of $18000, each, there has been no action on the part of Congress in reference to Indian Affairs in New Mexico.

As confirmatory of the deplorable condition of our Indian relations in the Territory, which was fully set forth in my annual Report; I have transmitted duplicate copies of your letter No. 87, to the Secy of the Interior with the recommendation that it be laid before the appropriate Committees in Congress.

Very respectfully, Your Obt Servt

L Lea

Comr.

[CALHOUN TO LATZ.[1]]

Copy.

Executive Department.

Santa Fe March 11th 1851

These presents are to certify that Mr Benjamin J. Latz has the nescessary authority to communicate with any tribes of Indians that may be found between this place and the White Mountains for the purpose of recovering the child of Mrs. J. M. White, as also any other American captives that may be in the hands of said Indians. And should any of said tribes desire to proceed to the seat of Gov-

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Footnote—Continued.

The escort to assemble at such time and place as may be designated by Major H. L. Kendrick who is detailed to command it.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. Brooks will so order that a Salute of fifteen Guns be fired in honor of the Governor immediately after the inaugeration

The Band of the 3rd Infantry will be in attendance, the leader of which will be directed to report this day to Major Kendrick for instructions.

By Order of Col. Munroe.

(Signed) L. McLaws,

1st. Lt. 7th Infy.

A. A. A. Genl.

Head Quarters, 9th. Mily. Department

Santa Fe, New Mexico 3d March 1851.

Sir.

The Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, James S. Calhoun, was qualified as such this day, and has entered upon the duties of his office.

I am with the Greatest Respect

Your Very Obdt Servant

John Munroe

Maj. 2d. Art. Bt. Col. U. S. Army Commanding

To the Honble

C. M. Conrad

Secretary of War.

[1] Enclosure of McLaws to Alexander, May 8, 1851.

ernment for the purpose of delivering up said captives and make treaties, under a white flag, they are to be allowed to do so without the interference of any civil or military authorities. This document is to remain in force for the space of Thirty days from this date.

JAMES S CALHOUN
Governor,
and Superintendant of Indn Affrs.

[CALHOUN TO MUNROE.[1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, March 16, 1851.

SIR: The following is a copy of a letter which I have this moment received.

"NEW PLACER, *March 15, 1851.*

"This is to inform you that the Indians have killed one of our citizens (Don José Marié Baca) on the 13th instant, within five miles of this place on the road leading to Santa Fé, and they also wounded his peon in the side with an arrow. The amount of damage done is not yet known. The Indians were seen in our mountains last night; their number is not ascertained. A party of the same Indians (Navajoes) are said to be in San Domingo at this time on a trading expedition.

"JAMES CUMMING, *Alcalde.*

"To His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO."

I hasten to place before you this information, under the hope that you will be able to afford the necessary protection in the premises, and to exterminate or expel the Indians, who have been located for months not very far from Mazana.

With great respect, I am, &c.,

JAMES S. CALHOUN.

Col. JOHN MUNROE,
Command'g 9th Military Department, Santa Fé, New Mexico.

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, March 20.

A true copy.

L. MCLAWS, *1st Infantry.*

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[1] Annual Report, Secretary of War, 1851, House Ex. Doc. 32nd Cong., 1st Sess., No. 2, pp. 131-132.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

No. 1

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO
March 22d, 1851.

SIR,

A special private express leaves on to-morrow morning for the States, and I seize the opportunity to inform you that Indian murders and depredations[2] are, almost daily occurring in this Territory, South and West of Santa Fé. The Navajos during the past week, murdered one Don José Marie Baca[3] and wounded his travelling companion, and drove off some stock between this and Mangana— On the same day, another party of Navajos drove from a Mesa, about fifteen miles from this place, near the road to Peña Blanca, about thirty horses and mules belonging to the Vicario of this City and Don Tomas Baca of Peña Blanca— On the 11th of this month, the Jicarilles took possession of a flock of sheep; supposed to number one thousand, slaughtered seven hundred, and returned to the owner near Anton Chico, three hundred of the poorest, and demanded pay for their honesty, but I am not advised that pay was accorded to them—

Upwards of one hundred head of cattle were driven off by Navajos from near San Isidro six days ago— A number of depredations, of a similar character, have been perpetrated between Jemez and Socorro, on both sides of the Del Norte, within the last fifteen days, but less extensive because of the diminished number of animals to be found— The diminution is the result of Indian depredations—

By order of Col. Munroe, Comdg. 9th Mil. Dept. active efforts have been made to discover the depredators, but so far, without success— These efforts are yet continued—

In order, if possible, to check the outrages stated above, I have deemed it my duty to issue the enclosed Proclamation, and Order to the Pueblo Indians.

The people of this Territory are without the means of self protection, the Territorial Treasury is a blank, and the protection of persons and property depends solely upon the action of the Government of the United States. A number of applications and tenders, similar to the enclosed, Marked C, have been made to me, and had I the means, and authority, I would instantly accept the enclosed proposition, and would peril my reputation upon the full and complete success of the expedition—It is hoped, that Congress, before the termination of its late Session, provided the means of releiving the people of this Territory from the evils that they have so long, and so justly complained of.

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Sup^y, N. 118.

[2] Consider, in this connection, the approximately contemporaneous reports of the military authorities on pp. 303–304.

[3] In the "Depredation Claims" files, O. I. A., there are records of many claims brought because of depredations committed by New Mexican Indians, especially the Navajos, in 1851. These are typical cases and in every one of them a letter from the Governor of New Mexico, figured as a paper in the case: Francisco Thomas C. de Baca, letter of Governor of New Mexico; Estabran Aragon, letter of Governor of New Mexico, N 343; Antonio Serafin Luzero, letter of Governor of New Mexico, N 343; Pedro Armijo, letter of Governor of New Mexico, N 344; Lorenzo Montanio, letter of Governor of New Mexico, N 344.

The mail from the States arrived at the Moro on the 17th of this month, and we hope to receive it on the 24th or 25th inst., although it is said, the Conductor has orders to detain it until the 28th—This is excessively annoying to us, for we need expected instructions, our Judges, and the effective means necessary to a proper execution of our public duties in this Territory—Will you oblige us so far as to call the attention of the Post Master General to this matter, for I doubt not, if he has the power, he will remedy the detentions complained of.

We had quite an extensive conflagration in this City last night, and the wood work of some eight or ten tenements were consumed—

I am, with great respect, Your Obt. Servt

James S. Calhoun

Hon: Luke Lea
Comr. of Ind. Affrs
Washington City, D. C.

[Inclosures]

PROCLAMATION [1]

JAMES S. CALHOUN

GOVERNOR

OF THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO

To the People of Said Territory

The present condition of the Territory of New Mexico, surrounded as it is by hostile tribes of Indians, whose almost daily incursions and depredations are the source of the greatest evils which afflict the country, has induced me to issue by virtue of my powers, as Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of the Territory, this proclamation.

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[1] Nearly all printed matters relating to the early territorial history of New Mexico can be found among the *Territorial Papers* in the State Department, Bureau of Rolls and Library.

I recommend to all able-bodied male citizens of the Territory, capable of bearing arms, the formation of Volunteer Corps to protect their families, property and homes, and as Commander-in-Chief, as before mentioned, will commission the officers of such companies as may be raised for service against the hostile Indians—upon being shown that such companies have been organized, and that the persons to be commissioned, have been chosen to their different commands, or that the companies have volunteered to organize under the commands of such persons so presenting their claims for commissions.

Immediately upon the organization of any such companies, they will report to the Commander-in-Chief their strength and numbers, and they are then authorized to pursue and attack any hostile tribe of Indians which may have entered the settlements for the purpose of plunder and depredation.

I further direct and order that the property which may be captured from any hostile tribe of Indians, by any company raised under the foregoing provisions, shall be disposed of in accordance with the laws and customs heretofore existing in this Territory—until Legislative action shall be had upon the subject, either by the Congress of the United States or the Legislative Assembly of this Territory.

I also remind those who may volunteer in any such company, that the law will be strictly enforced against any person who shall use this measure of protection to the inhabitants of the Territory, as a pretext for any depredations upon or invasion of the property of the peaceable citizens of N. Mexico; the intention being to put in force the means which are in the power of the people for their benefit, and not that a license for injury to them shall be the result.

In conclusion, the aid and co-operation of the well-wishers to the country is asked, that this movement, which it is believed, can be made so remedial of the sufferings of the people, may go into successful operation, and that life and property—and the homes and fire-sides of the people may be rendered secure from those perils and dangers which now so constantly and daily threaten them.

Given under my hand at the City of Santa Fe, this 18th day of March, A. D. 1851.

James S. Calhoun,
Governor.

Executive Department
Santa Fé New Mexico
March 19, 1851.

To the Cacique, Governors and Principals of.—

The savage Indians who are daily murdering and robbing the people of New Mexico, in which I include your Pueblo, must be exterminated or so chastised as to prevent their coming into or near your Pueblo. For this purpose you are directed to abstain from all friendly intercourse with the Navajo Indians and should they dare to come into your neighbourhood, you are authorized to make war upon them, and to take their animals and such other property as they may have with them, and to make divisions of the same according to your laws and customs.

You are required to be exceeding careful to prevent and prohibit that the least trouble shall be given to the persons and property of all Americans Mexicans and Pueblos, and inform this department at an early date of the movements of the Navajos and all that you may do by virtue of this order.—

James S Calhoun *Gov.*
& Superintendent of Ind. Affs.

A Literal Translation
D. V. Whiting
T & I to the Govmnt

C.

PROPOSALS TO RAISE SIX COMPANIES OF VOLUNTEERS, FOR AN EXPEDITION TO THE NAVAJO COUNTRY

1st I propose to raise Six Companies of Volunteers of One Hundred men in each Company

2d The Government is to furnish One hundred mules to conduct the provisions necessary for the Expedition with the understanding that they are to be returned to the Government after the campaign shall be ended, with the exception of those that may be killed or stolen by the enemy.

3d The Government is to furnish Six Hundred rifles making myself responsible for the delivery of said arms after the conclusion of the campaign, except those that may be lost on account of the death of any member of the Expedition.

4th It is expected that the Government will supply sufficient amunition to conduct the war until its termination, it is also expected that the Government will furnish the necessary provisions for the support of the troops.

5th The troops will not claim any remuneration from the Government of the United States, the only recompense they ask for their services, is to have the disposal of the interests of the country they are to conquer, such as the disposal of Captives, animals cattle &c. and they on their part promise to pursue the Navajo Nation to their extermination or complete surrender.

6th The volunteer forces will not be subject to the command of any officer or part of the Army of the United States, but will always be ready to obey the orders of the Civil Government of the Territory of New Mexico.

Santa Fé March 18. 1851

Signed. **Manuel Chaves**

A Literal translation of the Original

D. V. Whiting.

[Related Correspondence.]

[McLAWS TO ALEXANDER.[1]]

Hd Qrs: 9 Mil: Dept.
Santa Fe New Mexico
March 14, 1851.

Colonel,

Information has been received that a number of Apache Warriors with their families and perhaps some Comanches are assembled at some point about forty miles south of Anton Chico—towards the Rio Pecos

Colonel Munroe desires that you will examine to find out the truth of the above report and send word by special express to these Head Quarters.

Since writing the above a report has reached here that a Party of Apaches have come in with several hundred sheep which they assert were found strolling about without a Pastor they had brought them in as evidence of their friendly intention; It is also reported that they are desirous of having a talk with the Governor—you will enquire into the above matter and report at once as to their correctness keeping a good watch over the movements of the Indians and hold your command in readiness to punish any depredations.

If any of the Indians should desire to come to this place you will have them escorted safely.

Respectfully
Your obt Servt
L. McLaws *1 Lt 7 Infy*
A A A Genl

Col. E. B. Alexander
Commdg
Las Vegas

[McLAWS TO HOWE.[2]]

Head Quarters 9th. Mil: Dept.
Santa Fe', N. M. March 16, 1851.

Major,

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter from Govr. Calhoun to Col. Munroe, giving information of certain depredations committed by Navajoe Indians near the new Placero.

Col. Munroe directs that if you have not received such information as to enable you to act with more probability of success against the marauding party, that you send at once a mounted party in the direction of Tajeké to gain information, to be followed as soon as possible by the rest of the disposable force of Co K.

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[1] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 4, p. 53.

[2] Ibid., p. 69.

You will also send at once the accompanying communications to Socorro and Cibolletta with such information as to the movements of the Indians as you can collect.

Respectfully,

L McLaws
Lt 7 Infy A A A Genl

Major M. S. Howe
Commding
Alburquerque

P. S. You will report your actions in the matter.

Respectfully,

L McLaws
Lt 7 Infy A A A Genl

Major M. S. Howe

[LEA TO CALHOUN.[1]]

Department of the Interior,
Office Indian Affairs,
March 27. 1851

Calhoun His Excy James S.
Santa Fe
New Mexico

Sir:

Your letter (No 88) of the 5th Decr last, transmitting your accounts for the quarter ending 30th Sept previous, has been received. These returns will be speedily examined & referred to the accounting officers of the Treasury for settlement, & whatever balance may be found due you, will be remitted. Until such settlement it advance is not competent for the Department to make an allowance of funds, your connection with the Government as Indian Agent having ceased.

Very respectfully Your obt Servt

L Lea
Comr.

[LEA TO CALHOUN.[2]]

Department of the Interior,
Office Indian Affairs,
March 27 1851

Calhoun His Excy James S.
Santa Fe
New Mexico

Sir:

Your letter (No 89) of the 10th Decr. last, enclosing the subsistence account of Lieut Thomas, of the Commissary's Department, has been received.

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[1] O. I. A., L. B., No. 44, p. 263.

[2] Ibid, p. 264.

On the examination of the latter, the remarks submitted by you respecting it, will be duly considered.

Very respectfully, your obt. Servt.

L LEA
Comr.

[CALHOUN TO FILLMORE.[1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FÉ NEW MEXICO
March 29th. 1851.

SIR

This note will be presented to you by Doctor Henry Connelly,[2] one of the worthiest citizens of this Territory, and who will be able to give you authentic information concerning the deplorable condition of affairs in New Mexico. Until the Apaches and Navajos are completely subdued we can neither have quiet or prosperity in this Territory. You are aware that our Treasury is empty, and that we are without munitions of war. If we had the use of one thousand stand of arms at this time, we could effectually check depredations that are being daily committed in our very midst

Upon this subject I will not trouble you further, but pray you, at a convenient moment admit Dr Connelly to a conversation upon such topics as you may desire useful and correct information

I am
With great respect.
Your Obedient Servant.
JAMES S. CALHOUN

His Excellency
MILLARD FILLMORE[3]
President of the United States
Washington City
D. C.

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[1] A. G. O., Files, N 21 of 1851.

[2] In 1850, when New Mexico attempted, in advance of *territorial* organization and independently of congressional authorization, to set up a *State* government for herself, Dr. Henry Connelly was elected, by the people, governor, and Francis A. Cunningham and Richard H. Weightman, by the newly-formed Legislature, United States Senators. In the absence from New Mexico of Governor Connelly, Alvarez took his place and met, as Connelly would have done, no doubt, had he been there, with the vigorous opposition of Colonel Munroe. (Bancroft, History of Arizona and New Mexico, p. 448.)

[3] President Fillmore endorsed the letter as follows: "Mr. Conrad, the bearer of this calls on you at my request. He is the gentleman who was elected Governor under the state organization."

[CALHOUN TO STUART.[1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.
March 31st 1851.

SIR,

It may not be improper to call your attention to heavy expenditures which this Department must incur, if it discharges its duty with fidelity to the people. In the first place, every order, notice, or proclamation must be written and published in English and Spanish—consequently, as the great mass of the people are Mexicans, a translator for the Department is necessary, and expenditures in this Territory must not be measured as in the States—my letters, as Indian Agent, addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Quartermaster's and Commissary's offices in Washington will show the extravagant prices paid for services and the means of subsistence in this Territory.

My only object at this moment, is to ask your consideration of the subject, and the exercise of such discretion as may have been committed to you by the Government of the United States.

The protection of persons and property demands the earliest possible action. My letters to the Commissioners of Indian Affairs have given to the Department my reasons for this opinion.

In order to protect our interior firesides if we do not make reprisal expiditions against our wild and savage neighbors. We need munitions of war of every kind. These we have not, and our Treasury is empty. Has Congress provided the means to aid us?

If I had the *means* at this moment I could, in a few months, secure a lasting peace with the Indians in this Territory, and locate them within fixed limits & compel them to build Pueblos and cultivate the soil, provided trading posts, sufficiently garrisoned, and Indian Agents were established.

I will not trouble you further in reference to this subject.

I have the honor to be,
Your obt. Servt.

JAMES S. CALHOUN

Hon. A. H. H. STUART,
Sec. of the Department of the Interior,
Washington City, D. C.

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[1] B. I. A., M. L., March, 1851. Alexander H. H. Stuart of Virginia entered upon his duties as Secretary of the Interior, September 16, 1850.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

No 2

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FÉ NEW MEXICO
March 31st 1851.

SIR.

Your letter of the 22d of January last was received on the 24th of the present month, and I trust your efforts to induce action upon the part of Congress in reference to Indian Affairs in New Mexico, have not proved abortive.

The Pueblo Indians have caused me much anxiety during the present month. Leguna and Acoma have had angry disputations, and the shedding of blood has been prevented so far, by my sending an Agent to their Pueblos to compromise their respective claims to certain lands. They have agreed to abide his award. There is not a Pueblo within One hundred miles of this Superintendency that has not sent to me delegations, during the month, to make known their grievances caused by incroachments upon their landed property around their Pueblos. This topic of great danger to the quiet of the Territory has been so frequently presented for the consideration of the Department, I deem it unnecessary to enlarge upon it.

The Navajos continue, in small parties, to commit depredations, and have not the slightest idea that we can effectually check them. They never regard the loss of a few men and captives. A few days since, the Navajos drove off stock from near Manzana. The Apaches, whose localities have been in that neighborhood for months past, ascertained the fact, pursued the Navajos, recovered and returned the stock and brought in a scalp, four were wounded and three have since died. The Pueblo of Jemez are daily annoyed by them, notwithstanding the occasional loss of a man. The Governor of the Pueblo is now here complaining that he has not the american protection promised, and begging for munitions of war, and the Territory is as powerless as the Superintendency.

Sandoval,[2] our Navajo friend near Cebolleta, returned about the 20th of the month from a visit to his Navajo brethren with Eighteen captives, a quantity of stock and several scalps having lost one man in the expedition.

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supʸ, N 119; Annual Report, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1851, pp. 193–194.

[2] See McLaws to Chandler, p. 309.

THE UTAHS.

were with me on the 25th inst and renewed their manifestations of pacific purposes, and reported that they had not been able to hear one word in reference to Mrs White, child and servant. Up to this moment I have not been able to make any further discovery in relation to the fate of the child and servant, notwithstanding I have had out a number of traders in every direction, who have ventured into the camps of the Utahs, and the Jicarillas and Mescaleros Apaches But I will not remit my exertions.

"APACHES"

Leut J P. Holliday,[1] 2d Dragoons, left Albuquerque on the 18th with forty four men in search of Indians who had committed depredations in the neighborhood of Manzana. He found the camp of the Apaches, near the Smoky mountains, Sixty miles E. of S. E. of Manzana, About two hundred Indians in the camp, Sixty of whom were warriors. The Superior Chief of the Apaches East of the Del Norte, Chacon, approached Leut Holliday, and enquired the object of his visit; declaring at the same time he was for peace, and that his people had committed no depredations of a recent date, and at once agreed to return with the Leutenant, and he and others are expected here on the 3d of the ensuing month The Jicarillas and Mescaleros each have a subordinate chief with four warriors, now at the Superintendency. They came in on the 29th inst to ascertain whether I would entertain a proposition for a Treaty of Peace and while engaged in a talk with them, intelligence of Chacon's intention to come in, caused a suspension of our mutual enquiries, and these subordinates will remain here until Chacon's arrival

It is to be regretted that I am without instructions upon this subject. I have a very great aversion to groping my way in the dark, but in the absence of light, my soundest descretion must be exercised, taking care to avail myself of all the information I am be able to procure, and the advice of intelligent gentlemen.

I am
With great respect
Your Obedient Servant,
James S. Calhoun

Hon L. Lea
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Washington City
D. C.

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[1] See pp. 310–311.

[Related Correspondence.]

[McLAWS TO CHANDLER.[1]]

Hd Qrs: 9 Mil. Dept.
Santa Fe New Mexico
April 17, 1851.

Colonel,

Sandoval, Chief of the Pueblo Navajos near Cibolletta is now on a visit to this place, he has requested that he may be supplied with arms for his people and wishes to know when an Expedition will be made against the Navajos as he is desirous of accompanying it with~~out~~ about twenty of his men—In reference to which points Colonel Munroe informed him that they would be considered—that he (Sandoval) could confer with you and that you would write to him (Col. Munroe) and that at a proper time answers would be given to his request & inquiries.

The above is for your information and guidance in making inquiries and observing relative to the position Sandoval and his people now hold, or would probably hold if an Expedition was undertaken by our Troops against the main Navajo Nation—You stated I believe on your last visit here that it was your impression ~~here~~ Sandoval was not on friendly terms with the rest of the Nation on a/c of some of their depredations on the Flocks and Herds of his people & of some acts of retaliation on his part.

It is reported here that the Navajos living in and around the Cañon of Chelley & on the lower Rio San Juan have separated from those living on the Upper San Juan, the separation having taken place it is believed with a perfect understanding on both sides, the agreement being that the Flocks &c of the lower San Juan Party shall be sent to the Upper San Juan until the contemplated Expedition against the Nation should be terminated.

The Upper San Juan portion believing that Col. Munroe will give credence to their professions of peace & friendship, which they have been making for some time past, & thus will not visit that section

Sandoval may be ostensibly at war with the one portion of his Tribe but at peace & in communication with the other & by giving information of our movements to the last, it will ~~therefore~~ be communicated to the whole

It will therefore be necessary in your conversations with Sandoval not to allow him, to gain any information of our movements, but endeavour on your part to learn all concerning himself & his people

For they could be of assistance to us if they so desired & if otherwise might do some injury. After you have satisfied yourself in the matter Colonel Munroe desires that you would give him your opinion as to the necessity & propriety of granting the request of Sandoval mentioned in the first part of this Letter

Respectfully
Your obt. Servt

L McLaws
1 Lt 7 Infy & A A A Genl

Col. D. T. Chandler
Commanding
Cibolletta

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[1] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 4, pp. 93–94.

[McLAWS TO HOWE.[1]]

HEAD QUARTERS 9TH MIL. DEPT.
Santa Fé, New Mexico March 30, 1851.

MAJOR,

Information was received this morning from two teamsters, who came from Alburquerque, that Lt. Holaday had returned from his expedition bringing with him Chacon a chief of the Apache Nation and three of his sons—and that it had been determined by you to send these Indians to this place the day following their arrival at Alburquerque—Friday—but that you had delayed their departure one day in order to await the arrival of some twenty more Apaches, who, it was said would come in voluntarily, being desirous of seeing the Govr.

There is a deputation of Apache Indians now at this place representing, as they say the Apache Nation, Mescaleros and Jacarillas. The chief of this party acknowledges that he is subordinate to Chacon—but says that he represents his (Chacons) views.

It being a matter of importance to ascertain the truth of the above report Mr. Latz, the bearer of this, has volunteered to start from this place to meet Chacon supposed to be on the way here and to converse with him on such points as Governor Calhoun may direct, or, if he does not meet him will proceed on to Alburquerque for the same object.—Two men from the Arty. Battalion have been detailed to accompany Mr. Latz.

Respectfully
Your obd. Servt.

L McLAWS
1 Lt 7 Infy
A A A Genl

Major M. S. HOWE
2d. Dragoons.
Comdg. Albuquerque.

P. S. If Lt. Holliday has returned and the report above referred to, is correct, Col. Munroe desires that he, Lt. H. if his services are not essential at Alburquerque, may be allowed to come to this place, with Chacon and the other Indians.

Respectfully

L. McLAWS
A A A Genl

Major M. S. HOWE

[MUNROE TO JONES.[2]]

HEAD QUARTERS 9TH MIL: DEPT.
Santa Fe', N. Mexico March 30th 1851.

SIR:

I transmit you herewith

1. Lt. A Pleasantons report of a Scout in Pursuit of Navajoes Indians.

2. Copy of a letter from Bvt. Col. Alexander enclosing a report of Lt. Adams with accompanying papers.

3. Copy of a letter from Governor Calhoun to myself giving information as to depradations committed by Navajoe Indians near the New Placer with a report of Maj Kendrick who was detached with a Mounted party from this post in pursuit—and a report of Lt. Holliday who was ordered out from Alburquerque by Major Howe for the same purpose.

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[1] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 4, pp. 67–68.

[2] Ibid., pp. 70–71.

By reference to papers marked No. 3 you will perceive that Governor Calhoun besides asking protection for the inhabitants at the New Placer desired that the Indians who had been for months located not far from Manzana might be expelled or exterminated. Major Kendricks report renders it a matter of doubt whether or not the Indians had been at the New Placer—and the report of Lt. Holliday will explain, why the Indians near Manzana were neither expelled or exterminated—a consequence which might have followed if Lt Holliday had not thought proper to deviate from his instructions which were based on the hopes of the Executive of this Territory.

A letter from a Mr. W. S. Skinner an inhabitant of this Territory, advising Major Howe that some Apaches were at Manzana is also enclosed—the letter is dated January 23d. 1851.—his intention in making the report is at least questionable, when it is seen that scarcely two months had elapsed, when he informs Lt. Holliday that those Indians had been *protecting* the Flocks of the inhabitants for a number of months. (see Lt. Hollidays report)

From the report of Lt. Adams you will perceive that but for his accidental encounter with the Pastor of the Flocks of Sheep which had been reported as stolen, the report made by Mr. Waters would have been beleived as true, and I have no doubt so reported, and a claim on the Government the consequence.

The above mentioned reports are typical of the character of a large proportion in which if the assertions made by individuals as to the depredations of Indians were thoroughly sifted the result would show characteristic of the people as pourtrayed by Lt. Pleasonton or a disregard for facts from motives of self interest proved in the instance mentioned in the report of Lt. Adams.

Various statements emanating from persons in this Territory and circulated in the United States through the public prints with I beleive representations made more directly to the Department of War, having in view to disparage the Military force in this Department and more immediately commanding officers, teem with direct violation of truth or with gross misrepresentations intentionally made. The objects mainly to be attained being to prepare the public mind and the Congress of the United States to consider favorably the claims proposed to be set up for the payment of all the stock which has been or which they will represent to have been driven off by the various Bands of surrounding Indians—through the supposed neglect of the Government to give that protection which has been guaranteed by the people of the Territory, and by deprecating the services of the regular army, expect that Congress will Authorise the Creation of a local force as a substitute or partial substitute for it. The official positions of which there is already a surplus of Aspirants ready to fill.

The enclosed official reports will serve as an illustration to show that the Troops have properly performed their allotted duties, and the few remarks I have indulged will point out the unworthy motives by which both myself and other Commanding officers have been assailed.

Respectfully

(sd) JOHN MUNROE
Major 2d. Art. Brt. Col. U. S A
Comdg Dept.

Major Genl. R. JONES
Adjt. Genl.
U S. A.
Washington
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FÉ NEW MEXICO
March 31, 1851.

SIR

Your favor of January 16th acknowledging the receipt of Agent Greiners report, and yours of the 31st January advising me of the appointment of Spence M. Baird as Agent for the Indians of New Mexico and requiring him to report to this Department and file his bond have been received.

I take great pleasure in informing you that Genl Baird has accepted the appointment and reported himself to this Department, he has also filed his bond with me, which I herewith enclose, in compliance with your instructions

Very Respectfully
Your Obedt Servt

JAMES S CALHOUN
by David V Whiting

HON L LEA
Commr of Ind Affs
Washington City
D. C.

[MUNROE TO CALHOUN.[2]]

HD QRS. 9 MIL. DEPT
SANTA FE N. MEX.
March 31st. 1851.

SIR,

I have just received your letter of this date stating the representation made by the Govr. of Jemez that the Navajoes[3] are depredating on the property of the Pueblos, and that for purposes of Defence they want a supply of powder and Lead.

It is not very long since Jousta accompanied Archibille a Navajoe Chief into this place—at that time I am led to beleive the intercourse between the Pueblos of Jemez and the Navajoes was not beyond suspision and I would not now, feel myself at liberty to supply them with public ammunitions, without a very evident necessity.

Respectfully

(sd.) JOHN MUNROE

Col. JAMES S. CALHOUN
Santa Fe", N M.

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supᶠ, N 35.
[2] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 4, p. 68.
[3] See Munroe to Jones, April 1, 1851.

[Related Correspondence.]

[MUNROE TO JONES.[1]]

HEAD QUARTERS 9TH MIL: DEPT.
Santa Fe', N. M. 1st April 1851

SIR.

Should the peaceable state of Our relations with the Adjacent Indian tribes authorise the movement, I propose making an expedition into the Navajoe Country next month, so soon as the grass is sufficiently advanced in growth to support animals—contempleating for the movement the employment of a force of four companies of dragoons three companies of Infantry, and a detachment of Artillery.

Enclosed, for General Head Quarters is a traced copy of a map of that country executed by and under the Superintendence of Lt. Parke, Top. Engs. with an itinerary of the routes. It will form an addendum to the map of New Mexico, transmitted by Lt. Thomas, 3d Arty.

The basis of the map is that of Lt. Simpson Top: Engr. The additions from detailed descriptions of Carabojal who served as guide to Lt Col. Washington on his expedition against the Navajoes in 1849.—and it is pronounced by persons competent to Judge, sufficiently accurate for military purposes.

Lt. Parke is now absent tracing a road from the "Rayado" to the point of rocks on the Cimarron route. He will on his return furnish the Topographical bureau with a copy.

There are now at Santa Fe' recently come in two Apache Chiefs, who represent themselves and people to be amicably disposed and desirous of entering into a treaty. They are waiting the arrival of Chacon a superior Chief who accompanied Lt. Holliday 2d. Dragoons into Alburquerque. On his arrival here the Governor of the Territory will entertain the subject of their mission

Respectfully

(sd) JOHN MUNROE
Major 2d Art. Bvt. Col. U. S A
Commdg Dept.

Major Genl. R. JONES.
Adjutant Genl.
U. S. A.

[CALHOUN TO STUART.[2]]

No. 2

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO,
April 2d. 1851.

SIR,

A few moments since the accompanying Treaty[3] was signed, and an express is now waiting to convey this and other communications so as to overtake the mail that left on yesterday for the States—

This is an important move, and I commend it to the grave consideration of the President of the United States—I have not time to record all that I desire to day, in time to overtake the mail—

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[1] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 4, p. 72.

[2] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, N. 120.

[3] The War Department archives furnish additional documents bearing upon this treaty. They are given on pp. 317–320.

The Treaty *may* be observed—and, if I had the means to support a small Volunteer force, I could and would secure a reasonable compliance with the Treaty—I have no advice, I have no instructions, and in consultation with Col. Munroe, and others, we came to the conclusion that the protection of persons and property, in this Territory, demanded some temporary arrangement—We think it may save the lives of one or more, and their property—We ask the Government to advise in the premises at an early moment—I say to you, *it is important.* There are dark secrets to be revealed, and there are persons of repute that may be implicated—That is my opinion—I hope I am wrong—But the truth must out—or it should be so—

There are but few, (if *one*), difficulties or annoyances that I could not remedy, at an early moment, if I had the *means*—That is to say, munitions of war, and the funds to provide commissary Stores, *such* as the country affords.

The Judges for this Territory ought to be here—confusion and conflicts must ensue, if they do not come soon—My language is moderate—very moderate.

I have now to suggest, that my best judgement must declare that there should be no delay in giving advice and *instructions* to officials in this Territory—The cost of an express should not be considered—

I conclude by saying, give us the proper authority and means, and the needful shall be accomplished, unless rebellion shall command the ascendency—and if this comes, it will not be *Mexican* advice that induces it—

I have no time to say more, and have the honor to be
Your obedient Servant
James S. Calhoun

Hon: A. H. H. Stuart
Sec. of the Department of the Interior
Washington City
D. C.

[Inclosure.]

Triplicate

TREATY
WITH THE APACHE INDIANS EAST OF THE RIO DEL NORTE

It is agreed by the contracting parties; that is to say James S. Calhoun, Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Territory of New Mexico, and John Munroe Brevet Colonel of the United States Army, commanding the Ninth Military Department; on the part of the Government of the United States, and
Francisco Chacon, Lobo
Guero and Josecito
Head Chief and Captains

on the part of the Apache tribe of Indians east of the Rio del Norte, that the following acknowledgements, declarations and stipulations shall be binding upon the contracting parties, in all time to come. Provided; the Government of the United States shall approve the following terms

First—The said Apache Indians do hereby declare their unconditional submission to the Government of the United States, and will remove to, and confine themselves to such lands and limits as said Government may assign for their use, and build thereon Pueblos, and cultivate the soil for their support, or occupy said limits, and conform to all rules, laws and orders that said Government may prescribe for their observance.

Second The said Indians pledge their identity as a tribe, and their personal existence, individually, to abstain from all murders, and depredations, not to roam within Fifty miles of the settlements, or the established highways of the people of New Mexico, or the roads leading to the United States; unless under such rules and regulations as the Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs may prescribe, and unless the aforesaid Government shall assign them limits nearer to said settlements and highways; that they will deliver up all murderers, robbers and fugitives from justice, all captives whether Americans, Mexicans, or others, and stolen property that may be with them, or in their possession, by or before the First day of August next, and will at all times, use their utmost exertions to check and chastise all disturbers of the public tranquility, and will never afford an Asylum, countenance or protection in any shape to murderers, robbers or other wicked persons; but will secure all such persons and all stolen property that they may be able to seize, whether of Americans, Mexicans or others, and deliver the same at the earliest possible day to the appropriate authorities of the Government of the United States

Third.—Should this Treaty be approved by the Government of the United States, it is understood and agreed that the said Government shall establish such Military Posts and trading points, as they may select, and in the mean time, duly licensed Traders, shall be permitted to proceed to Bosque Redondo and such other places as the Governor of this Territory may designate, for the purpose of trading with the aforesaid Apaches, and such traders shall not be authorized to offer their merchandise for sale at any other places.

Fourth.—It is distinctly understood that all laws and regulations emanating from the Government of the United States assigned for the Government of trade, and intercourse with the various Indian tribes within the jurisdiction of said States, are valid, and to be enforced in the country or district of the aforesaid Apaches.

Fifth.—Finally, it is agreed upon the part of the Government of the United States, should the aforesaid Apaches comply, fairly and fully, with the foregoing stipulations, upon their part; the said Government will grant to them such donations and implements of husbandry, and other gratuities as a proper and sound humanity may demand, and as may be deemed meet and prudent by said Government.

In faith whereof we, the undersigned have signed this Treaty and affixed thereunto our Seals in the City of Santa Fé, this Second day of April, in the Year of our Lord, One thousand Eight hundred and fifty one.

James S. Calhoun (h s)
Governor
and Superintendent of Indian Affairs
John Munroe (h s)
Major 2d Reg Arty. Bt Col U. S. Army
Commanding Department
his
Francisco x Chacon (h s)
mark
head Chief
his
Lobo x Captain (h s)
mark
his
Guero x Captain (h s)
mark
his
Josecito x Captain (h s)
mark

Witnesses
H. L. Kendrick *Bvt. Maj. U. S. Army*
B. V. Bee
Bvt. Capt, U. S. A.
L. McLaws
1 Lieut Infy
José de [ ] Lupair
Manuel Chaves
José Salazar
[?]*Pino*
W. G. Kephart
Jno. G. Jones
E. G. Nicholson
Manuel Alvarez
Horace L. Dickinson
H. N. Smith
D. V. Whiting Translator & Interpreter

[Related correspondence.]

[MUNROE TO JONES[1]]

Hd Qrs. 9Mil. Dept.
Santa Fe N. Mexico
April 2d 1851.

Sir,

I transmit herewith for the War Department a Treaty (executed in triplicate) entered into this afternoon with certain Apache Chiefs representing the Apache's residing East of the Rio Grande

Governor Calhoun associating me with him to represent the United States

I am Respectfully
Your Very obt. Servt.

Signed, John Munroe
Major 2d Arty Bvt Col. U S A
Commdg Dept.

Major Gen R. Jones
Adjutant General
U. S. Army
Washington
D. C.

[McLAWS TO HOWE.[2]]

Head Quarters 9th Mil Dept.
Santa Fé, N M. Apl. 5, 1851.

Major

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Communication of March 31 ulto. giving the information that you had ordered Lt. Holliday to report to this place—with Chacon and the other Apache Indians brought from his expedition to Manzana—also with the Man Anderson.

Lt. Holliday arrived on the 2d. inst with the party he had in Charge.

Governor Calhoun has made a treaty of peace with Chacon Chief of the Jacarillas and Lobo Chief of the Muscaleros—Chacon I beleive has been made—if he is not—Chief of all the Apaches east of the Rio Grande and promises in good faith to keep or to do all in his power to keep on terms of amity and friendship with the people of this Country.

Anderson is now in close confinement in the Guard House here—securely ironed.

Respectfully

L. McLaws
Lt 7 Infy & A A A Genl

Maj M. S. Howe
Comdg.
Alburquerque

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[1] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 4, p. 75. See also Conrad to Stuart, May 9, 1851 O. I. A., Files, Treaties, &c., W650.

[2] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 4, p. 77.

[McLAWS TO CHAPMAN.[1]]

Hd Qrs. 9 Mil: Dept.
Santa Fe New Mexico
April 18, 1851.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 15th giving information that one party of Apache Indians under Questos Agulos were at Las Valles and another had been in La Cuesta and asking how you are to treat those Indians whether as friends or enemies

Col. Munroe consulted with Governor Calhoun on the subject and the Governor has written a Letter to Mr. Latz to visit those Indians, ascertain their object in coming into the settlements and make inquiries relative to some other points—The Letter will be handed to you & if Mr Latz cannot be found you are requested to obtain some other person to act in his place or if ~~any~~ no thing interferes to go yourself and make inquiries relative to the intentions of the Indians

A Treaty has been made by the Governor and Col. Munroe with the Chiefs representing the Apache Indians East of the Rio Grande; by an Article of that Treaty the Apaches promise not to come within fifty miles of the settlements—But unless in your opinion circumstances render it advisable you will not now enforce that agreement but will give this Party notice to leave the Settlements at once or within a short stated time. & in the event of a non compliance ~~that~~ treat them as enemies

Respectfully
Your obt. Servt.
L. McLaws
Lt 7 Infy & A A A Genl

Lt. Chapman
San Miguel
N. Mexico

P. S. As definite instructions as to the Indian Tribes in and around New Mexico are expected to arrive from Washington by this mail, which in all probability will arrive within ten days, the above instructions are so far modified that you will not come into collision with them unless their conduct is such as to require military interference.

Respectfully Your obt. Servt.
L McLaws *A A A Genl*

Lt. Chapman
San Migeul

[McLAWS TO ALEXANDER.[2]]

Hd. Qrs: 9 Mil: Dept.
Santa Fe N. Mex. Apl 25. 51.

Colonel,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 22d enclosing a report of Lieut. Chapman in relation to Indians within the settlements of San Miguel county, also a Letter from the Prefect Mr. Groiman asking assistance of the Troops under your command to remove the Indians, also a note from Mr. Doyle relative to some depredations committed on his Cattle.

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[1] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 4, p. 95.

[2] Ibid, pp. 108–109.

~~In my Letter to Lieut. Chapman of the 18th a copy of which was sent to you he was requested to hand a Letter which was written to Mr. Lutz to that Individual or if he could not be found to obtain some other suitable person to act in his place or if nothing interfered to go himself and make enquiries relative to the intentions of the Indians no report has yet been received on the subject.~~

~~Col. Munroe on consultation with Governor Calhoun directs that you send an officer with a party of Dragoons and bring into this place as many of~~

Colonel Munroe, on consultation with Governor Calhoun now directs that you send an officer (Lieut. Chapman) with at least twenty five rank & file to have a conference with those Indians and impress on them the conditions of the Treaty lately made at this place between Chiefs of their Tribe representing their Nation and the U. S. represented by Governor Calhoun and Col. Munroe, and inform them that they must leave and remain fifty miles beyond all settlements—that being an Article of the Treaty—and if they show no disposition to move and do not move they must be taken prisoners and sent to this place

It is not desired at this time to press these Indians, the officer therefore who is sent to execute the above instructions must exercise a sound discretion based on his own observation as to the propriety of carrying them into effect

If they desire any of their principal men to come to this place and confer with the Governor you will direct a safe conduct to be given them, a small Escort, and inform the remaining portion that they can remain in their present position until the deputation returns to them

Respectfully
Your obt. Servt.
L McLaws
Lt 7 Infy & A A A Genl

Col: E. B. Alexander
Commanding
Las Vegas

[MUNROE TO JONES[1]]

Hd. Qrs. 9 Mil. Dept.
Santa Fe New Mexico
April 28, 1851.

Sir,

On the 3d. Instant I transmitted through you for the Secretary of War one of the Triplicates of a Treaty entered into that day—Governor Calhoun & myself signed on the Part of the United States and certain Apache chiefs for their Nation—An Express waiting for that Treaty had to be dispatched immediately on its completion to overtake the mail—in consequence of which I had not time to give explanations which I was desirous of making that the Department might understand the limited value to be attached to it

Lobo a Jicarillo, and Jose Cito a Muscallero chief accompanied by a few Warriors presented themselves here & represented that each for the section of Apaches to which he belonged, was authorised to treat—In consequence of which the Treaty as signed was prepared, Chacon a Jicarillo chief arrived soon afterwards.—At the council held with the View of completing the Business it was stated by Chacon that the Mescaleros Jose Cito who was at the Head of about Twenty Lodges had joined his Band and that the Mescaleros were not represented

It was however deemed advisable to receive the signatures of those present

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[1] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 4, pp. 107–108.

A Paper which subsequently came into my possession, A copy of which is enclosed will show the Material purpose of those Indians in entering into negociations* ~~The person "Anderson" therein mentioned was closely affiliated with them had been engaged in illegal Traffic and there is strong presumption that he had been associated with them in some of their atrocities against the persons and property of our people Anderson is in Civil Duress on a charge of Homicide committed by him at this place~~

Very Respectfully
Your obt. Servt.

Sgd. JOHN MUNROE
Maj 2d. Arty Bvt. Col: U S A

Maj. Genl. R. JONES
Adjt. Genl. U. S. A.
Washington
D. C.

* Lieut. McLaws informs me that the original was sent to him by Lieut. Holliday, who stated that it was shown him by Anderson at the time he was captured at Manzana with the remark that it was written to him by a Mr. W. S. Skinner—The person Anderson therein mentioned was closely affiliated with the Apache Indians—had been engaged in illegal Traffic and there is a strong presumption that he had been associated with them in some of their atrocities against the persons and property of our citizens—he is now in Civil Duress on a charge of wilful murder committed by him at this place—See Lieut. Holliday's report of a march made by a detachment under his command forwarded to your office with my letter of March 30th.—

[CONRAD TO STUART.[1]]

STUART, Hon. A. H. H.
Secretary of the Interior.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington May 9' 1851

SIR

I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information and such action as you may deem proper, a dispatch from Brevet Colonel John Munroe, Commanding the 9' Military Department, dated on the 2d ultimo at Santa Fe', New Mexico, transmitting a treaty entered into on that day by himself and Governor Calhoun on the part of the United States with certain Apache Chiefs representing the Apaches residing East of the Rio Grande.

Very respectfully, Your Obt Servt

C M CONRAD
Secretary of War-

[LIVINGSTON TO CALHOUN.[2]]

OFFICE OF THE U. S. LAW MAGAZINE
54 WALL ST. NEW YORK
April 4th 1851

DEAR SIR,

I take the liberty of sending, herewith, the Law Magazine, which I hope you will do me the favor to accept, and hereafter the Work shall be forwarded to your address free of expense. It has a large and increasing subscription list in the Territory over which you preside; and my design is, to conduct the journal in such a way as to make it still more worthy of support by the great body of the profession, not only in New Mexico, but throughout the Union.

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[1] A. G. O., M. B., No. 31, p. 224.

[2] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy. Miscellaneous Files, 1851.

There is a favor I desire from your Excellency and before asking which I beg leave to say that no offence will be taken though it shall be withheld;—if granted, I shall certainly be much pleased and will endeavor to reciprocate the kindness;—if desired, I shall be no less your friend, and have only to ask pardon for troubling you with my application.

I ask the appointment of Commissioner resident in New York, to take Acknowledgments, &c. for the Territory of New Mexico. This office might seem, and indeed would be a matter but of small consequence to almost any other person: but located as I am, at the central point of the business portion of the city, and being Commissioner for every State and Territory, except the Territory of New Mexico, the appointment would be valuable; and it would be received with pleasure, not so much on account of what it might be worth, as from the fact that it would add to my list the last Territory. I think, moreover, that my appointment would be a great convenience to the business public in New Mexico, as well as in New York, for I am probably more generally known by the legal profession in your Territory, than any other person residing in this city.

Hoping, therefore, that this matter will receive your favorable consideration,

I am,
Your Friend,
and Obedient Servant.
JOHN LIVINGSTON.

[LEA TO CALHOUN.[1]]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
April 5. 1851

CALHOUN His Excy J. S.
Santa Fe
New Mexico

SIR:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act[2] making appropriations for the service of the Ind. Dept. approved 27 February, 1851, Rich H Weightman, Abm R Woolley, John Greiner & Ed. H Wingfield, have been appointed Agents for the Indians in New Mexico.

They have been directed to report to you for such instructions as may be necessary for their government; and you will, therefore, assign them to such positions within the territory, and to the performance of such duties as may in your judgment, seem best calculated to promote the public interest.

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[1] O. I. A., L. B., No. 44, p. 290.
[2] 9 U. S. Stat. at L., pp. 586–587.

It is confidently hoped, that these officers, though few, may, by an active & faithful discharge of the important duties committed to them, prove valuable & efficient aids in the administration of Indian affairs within your Superintendency.

Very respectfully, Your Obt Servt

L Lea

Comr

[MUNROE TO CALHOUN.[1]]

Head Qrs. 9th Mily Dept.
Santa Fe' N. M. 9th[2] April, 1851.

Sir

Conceiving that the peculiar circumstances under which issues of subsistence stores and forage were made from the Military Supplies, for the use of the Indian Department to have ceased with the new organization of the Territory, it is proper that I give you notice of the change made in withdrawing the authority heretofore given for these issues.

I am Respectfully
Your very obdt Servant

John Munroe
Bt Col U. S. A.
Commg Dept.

His Excellency Governor Calhoun
Superintendent Indian Affairs
Terry of New Mexico.

Correct copy of the original letter

D. V. Whiting

[CALHOUN TO MUNROE.[3]]

Executive Department
Santa Fe New Mexico
April 8th 1851.

Sir

The receipt of your communication of this morning is acknowledged, and I beg you, Sir, to beleive me, when I say, it is not my purpose to complain of the "withdrawing the authority heretofore given for these issues (subsistence stores and forage)" to the Indian Department, my sole object is to say, that if Indian supplies, generally were proper for an Indian Agent, they are not less so to a Superintendent of Indian Affairs, who is charged with all the duties of an Indian Agent, there being no other officer of the Indian Department within the limits of the Territory of New Mexico

I have only to add, at this important moment, of our Indian relations the "withdrawal" will operate, as I conceive, most injuriously to the public weal, as it destroys my influence with the Indians, by confining me to a locality where I can be but of little service, unless I can procure subsistence and forage,. and unless I can send out Agents to enquire into and compromise difficulties that have annoyed you for some time past. and are now entirely for my disposition.

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[1] Enclosed in Calhoun to Lea, April 29, 1851. Found also, but under date of April 8th, in A. G. O., Old Book, No. 4, p. 80.

[2] The correct date is April 8, 1851. See Munroe to Calhoun, April 9, 1851, p. 323.

[3] Enclosed in Calhoun to Lea, April 29, 1851.

Pardon me, I pray you, for addressing you this note, the subject is an important one, not only to me, but to a proper management of our Indian Affairs in this Territory, and at the earliest possible day I shall ask the advice and instructions of the appropriate Department.

In the mean time, I beg leave to declare, that to the best of my *now* limited means, I shall continue to use my best efforts to quiet disorders, and to promote the happiness and prosperity of the people of New Mexico, in accordance with the customs and usages, under the laws of the United States in reference to our Indian Affairs.

I have the honor to be
Your Obdt Servant
JAMES S CALHOUN
Superintendent of Indian Affairs

JOHN MUNROE
Brevt Col. U. S. A
Commdg 9th Mil. Dept

Correct copy of the original letter
D. V. WHITING.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

INDIAN AGENCY
SANTA FÉ. NEW MEXICO
April 9, 1851.

SIR,

My engagements, heretofore, have precluded the possibility of forwarding, at an earlier day, my returns, as Indian Agent, for the fourth Quarter of the year, ending December the 31st 1850. They are enclosed with this communication, and show a balance due to me of three thousand and eleven dollars and twenty three cents.

By the mail which will convey this to you, I trust I may be able to forward to you my returns, complete, as Indian Agent, at which time I shall have occasion to furnish you with explanatory remarks.

I am,
with great respect,
Your obedient Servant
JAMES S. CALHOUN
late Indian Agent

Hon· L. LEA,
Comr of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D.C.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 637.

[MUNROE TO CALHOUN.[1]]

HEAD QUARTERS 9TH. MIL: DEPT:
Santa Fé, N Mex° Apl 9th. 1851.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th in reply to mine of the same date (by mistake dated the 9th) on the subject of my withdrawing the authority heretofore given to the Commissary and Quarter-master Departments—to furnish the Indian Dept. with subsistence and forage from the Military supplies.

That authority was given by me on my own responsibility and for which I have yet to justify myself to higher authorities. It was given because I was aware that no appropriations had been made to supply the requirements of the Indian Depart, and knew therefore from the necessity of the case that aid was required from a co-ordinate branch of the public service.

But now the condition of things is changed—the appropriations for Indian affairs made by Congress during the first session of the 31st Congress, enables the Indian Department to support itself, fiscally—without assistance from other Departments—and that assistance is withdrawn.

In conclusion, I will remark in reply to the latter portion of your letter that it is my opinion that the Territory of New Mexico can supply such subsistence stores and forage, as may be required for the Indian Agency and for the Indians.

Respectfully &c.

(Sg) JOHN MUNROE
Bt Col U. S. A.
Commᵍ Depart.

His Ex Govr. CALHOUN
Supt. Indian Affairs
Territory of New Mex°.

[CALHOUN TO MUNROE.[2]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FE' NEW MEXICO
April 10th 1851.

SIR

Your note of yesterdays date, in reply to one from me of the 8th inst, has this moment been handed to me, and my purpose is to correct an error into which you have unintentionally fallen.

You assign as the reason for withdrawing the authority heretofore given, to furnish the Indian Department with subsistence and forage, that "the appropriations for Indian Affairs, made by Congress, during the 1st session of the 31st Congress, enables the Indian Department to support itself, fiscally.

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[1] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 4, pp. 81–82; also enclosure of Calhoun to Lea, April 29, 1851.

[2] Enclosure of Calhoun to Lea, April 29, 1851.

In reference to this statement, I pray you, in respectful terms, to read the following extract from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to *this* Department, dated *January 22d 1851*, received by the last mail, from the States.

" Excepting the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, " *recommending* an appropriation for fulfilling treaties with the " Navajos of 9th September, and the Utahs of 30th December 1849, " in accordance with my special estimate of $18,000 each, *there has* " *been no action on the part of Congress, in reference to Indian* " *Affairs in New Mexico.*

I enclose for your perusal, the entire letter, which will show you, that the fiscal affairs of the Indian Department are *precisely* the same as when authority was given to furnish this Department with subsistence and forage.

It is to be presumed, that the 2d session of the 31st Congress, which recently adjourned, made the necessary appropriations for the Department of Indian Affairs but as yet, we know nothing of its probable action.

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
James S Calhoun

John Munroe
Brevt Col U. S. A
Commdg 9th Mil Dept.
Santa Fe'
N. M.

Correct copy of the original letter
D. V. Whiting

[LEA TO CALHOUN.[1]]

Department of the Interior.
Office Indian Affairs.
April 12. 1851

Calhoun His Excy James S
Santa Fe
New Mexico

Sir

The third Section of the "Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June the thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty two", approved 27 February 1851, is in the following words. "*And* " *be it further enacted*, That hereafter all Indian treaties shall be " negotiated by such officers and agents of the Indian Department, as

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[1] O. I. A., L. B., No. 44, pp. 304-305.

"the President of the United States may designate for that purpose, "and no officer or agent so employed shall receive any additional "compensation for such service."

The Governor of New Mexico, as Ex officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and the agents for the Indian tribes therein are designated to negotiate treaties with the Indians in that territory; and they are authorized, under your direction, to act either seperately or jointly, according to the exigencies of the service.

I have been informed, that it is contemplated to increase the military force in New Mexico, with a view to the prosecution of hostilities against the Indians. In that event it will be necessary that one or more of the officers of this department shall accompany each detachment of troops sent against the Indians, so as to be in readiness to act in that capacity as occasion may require.

What particular negotiations may be required, it is impossible for the office to foresee, nor can it give any specific directions on the subject. Much must be left to the discretion of those to whom the business is immediately entrusted. It is proper, however, to state, that in reference to this matter, and all others pertaining to the conduct and management of Indian Affairs in New Mexico, the Government desires & expects that there shall be the utmost harmony & concert of action between the officers of the Army & of this department. I am advised by the Secretary of War, that instructions[1] to this end have been given to the officer in command of the Army in New Mexico, and I trust that nothing will be wanting on your part to give effect to the wishes of the Government in this important particular.

Very respectfully, Your Obt. Servt L. LEA
Comr

[Related Correspondence.]

[CONRAD TO WEIGHTMAN[2]]

WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington April 3d. 1851

WEIGHTMAN, R. H. Esqr
Washington

SIR.

Your letter of the 21 instant to this Department has been received.

I cannot suppose it possible that Col. Munroe has violated the instructions to him contained in the letter addressed to him by this Department on the 10 of September last. It is more probable that your informant is mistaken, and that the acts which he considers as an exercise of "civil and political functions" were connected with the military duties of that officer, or with the defence of the country.

An order has already been issued, relieving Colonel Munroe from the command of the 9th Military Department, and the officer who will succeed him in that command will reach Santa Fé, as soon as any communication from the

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[1] The letters on pp. 327 and 383 are in harmony with this idea.

[2] A. G. O., M. B., No. 31, pp. 155–156.

Department could reach that place. It is not deemed necessary therefore, to give any further instructions on this subject to Colonel Munroe, or to direct him to report to this Department in reference to the matters contained in your letter.

If any distinct charges should be made against Colonel Munroe, and any specific acts of interference by him, with the civil and political affairs of New Mexico, subsequently to the receipt of the letter of the 10" September, are set forth, the matter will be fairly investigated.

Very respectfully. Your Obt Serv

C M Conrad
Secretary of War

[CONRAD TO STANTON[1]]

Telegraph

War Department
Washington April 28 1851

Stanton, General Henry
St. Louis.
Missouri

Sir.

Communicate to Colonel Sumner that he is authorized to afford protection to any civil officers of New Mexico, who may apply for it and who are willing to accompany his detachment. You are authorized to furnish each one of them transportation to the amount of one thousand pounds. if it can be done without inconvenience. and with a due regard to the wants of the detachment.

C. M. Conrad
Secretary of War

[McLAWS TO GRAHAM.[2]]

Hd. Qrs. 9 Mil.: Dept.
Santa Fe New Mexico
April 28, 1851.

Major,

In reply to your communication of the 26th. enclosing for the information of the Colonel commanding a Copy of a Letter which you had just Written to Colonel Calhoun relative to the Navajoe Indians—The Views expressed in Col. Calhoun's Letter herewith enclosed will be your instructions relative to those Indians

By order of Col. Munroe.
Respectfully
Your obt. Servt.

L. McLaws
Lt 7 Infy & A A A Genl

Major L. P. Graham
Commd'g
Albiquiu

[CALHOUN TO ——.[3]]

Executive Department
Santa Fe New Mexico
April 18. 1851.

Sir:

I understand there are a Band [4] of Apachas now in lodges within fifteen or twenty miles of Las Vegas in violation of the treaty, as you will remember, made with Chacon [1] and others a few days ago. It is important to ascertain their purposes, and for that reason, you are requested to proceed to their encampment at once, first conferring with, and conforming to Lieut. Chapman's views, and ascertain their numbers, designating warriors from others—their precise location—their avowed object, and what band they are. Also glean from them, if possible information concerning Mrs White's daughter and servant, and the whereabouts of Chacon and others. Give me all the news you can gather at the earliest possible moment.

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[1] A. G. O., M. B., No. 31, p. 197.

[2] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 4, p. 106.

[3] B. I. A., M. L., April, 1851; also O. I. A., New Mexico Supy, W 381.

[4] See Munroe to Jones. May 31, 1851.

Very respectfully

JAMES S CALHOUN

Correct copy of the original letter

D. V. WHITING

[Related Correspondence.]

[MUNROE TO JONES.[2]]

HEAD QUARTERS 9TH. MIL DEPT.
Santa Fé, New Mex°. May 31, 1851.

Letter on file in the office of the Secretary of the Territory.

SIR,

On the 16th of March last, information was received from the prefect of San Miguel County—H. Grolman to the effect that a party of Apache Indians were within the limits of that County. Their presence gave some alarm to the inhabitants & the prefect wrote to the Governor reporting the fact and asking instructions as to the means to be employed to expel them. As parties of Indians belonging to that tribe have been within that section of County since that time, and as there has been a Good deal of Correspondence on the subject & as their continued presence has given rise to many conflicting reports, I have thought it but proper to forward you the following copies of Letters to show the instructions I have given relative to them, and the action taken thereon by the officers and Troops engaged in Watching their movements.

I have the honor therefore to enclose herewith

P. 59. 1st. My letter to Colonel Alexander giving him information that a party of Apache Indians were in San Miguel Co. and instructions thereon.

Letter 62. 2. Letter from Col. Alexander, in reply to one from Dept. Head Quarters of the 15th. addressed to Col. Alexander, giving a full account of the number and disposition of the Indians and of their movements, and a copy of a paper signed by Governor Calhoun referred to by Lt. Chapman.

Letter No. 92. 3d. Letter from Lt. Chapman April 15th. Giving information that the Apache Indians were within San Miguel County and requesting to be informed whether he should treat them as friends or as enemies.

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[1] Chacon was anxious to keep true to the treaty. In evidence of this see letter from McLaws to Alexander, p. 330.

[2] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 4, pp. 157–160.

4th. My reply (Apl. 18) to Lt. Chapmans letter of the 15th—the postcript to which was written by the express desire of Governor Calhoun for the reasons therein stated. Page 95.

5th. Letter from Col. Alexander (Apl. 22) enclosing a report from Lt. Chapman relative to Apache Indians within the Settlements—One from the prefect Grolman on the same subject—and one from a Mr. Doyle relative to Depredations committed by some Indians which he supposed to be Apaches. In reference to the last, you are in addition to the letter of Col. Alexander, referred to the one from Captain Ewell, who was in Command at the Rayado. Letter 105. Letter from Cap. E. marked 141.

6th. My reply (Apl. 25th) to Col. Alexanders letter of the 22d. P. 123.

7th. Letter from Col. Alexander (May 2) forwarding reports from Lt. Ward 3d. Infy. and Lt. Chapman relative to their interviews with Chacon the head chief of the Apaches &c. Letter 110.

8. Letter from Governor Calhoun (May 7) informing me that after considering the subject, as to the proper disposition to be made of the Apaches then in Camp near San Miguel La Cuesta &c he had come to the conclusion that they should at once be placed under my exclusive authority as Commanding officer of this Department. P. 119.

9th. My letter to Col. Alexander May 8th. informing him of the visit to this place of Chacon Chief of the Apaches.—his promise to remove from the Settlements by the 14th. and my determination on the subject. P. 122.

On the morning of the 14th. I left this place with Governor Calhoun for the purpose of visiting Anton Chico, the last town through which the Indians would pass, going Out of the Settlements. My object in Going was to meet the Indian Chiefs on the 15th. as notice had been Sent to them that Governor Calhoun and myself would be there on that day. WE arrived, at the Specified time but found no Indians and was informed by Lt. Chapman who had been there for several days with his Company that no Apaches had been near the place, neither could he learn anything definite as to when they were. Accordingly I returned to this place. After my arrival the following communication was received from Col. Alexander

10 (May) 26.) enclosing a report from Capt. Ewell relative to his visit to the Mora Town where he had seen and Conversed with Chacon and several Apache Chiefs. Letter 130.

I have thus laid before you, all the correspondence which up to this date has taken place between Governor Calhoun and myself and the officers whose appointed duty has been to watch the movements of the Apache Indians, which I hope will show, that the Troops under my Command have been in readiness at all times to act as Occasion might require either as mediators, to promote peace, or as Defenders to protect the inhabitants and their property.

You will observe that throughout I have acted, so far as peace measures are concerned, in accordance with the wishes of the Executive of this Territory, whose duty it is, as Governor and as Superintendent of Indian Affairs to judge what course should be pursued towards the Indians, so as to advance the interest of the country and at the same time promote the welfare of the Indians.

Pages 75 and 107. The "Treaty" to which allusion is made in the Correspondence enclosed was forwarded to you on the 2d. of Apl. last, concerning Letter 141. which, I beg leave to refer you to my letter of the 28" of the same month.

With much respect,
Your obd. Servt:
(sd) JOHN MUNROE,
Major 2d. Arty. Brvt. Col. U S A Commdg.

Maj Genl. JONES,
Adjt. Genl. U. S. A.
Washington
D. C

A true copy
L McLAWS
Lt 7 Infy
A A A Genl

[McLAWS TO ALEXANDER [1]]

HD. QRS: 9 MIL. DEPT.
SANTA FE N. MEX:
May, 8, 1851

COLONEL,

Chacon Chief of the Jicarilla Apaches has been on a visit to this place holding consultation with Col: Calhoun and Col: Munroe as to the disposition to made of his people and of the rest of the Apaches now within the Settlements of San Miguel County—He has agreed so far as the Indians under his control are concerned to comply with that article of the Treaty lately made with him & others on the part of the Apaches which requires them to keep fifty miles beyond the Settlements and will commence his movements so as to be at Anton Chico by the 14 Instant It has been determined that this movement must be made by all the Apaches now within the Settlements whether under Chacon's control or not and at the same time. To enable you to force it if force is required the following Dragoon Companies have been or will be ordered into position and will act under your instructions viz

Capt Ewell's Compy 1st Drags: to Las Vegas
Capt. Ker's Compy 2d Drags: to San Miguel

and you will direct All the disposable Force of Companies "F" & "K" 1st Dragoons now under your command to move from Las Vegas so as to be at Anton Chico on the 13th.

If the above mentioned companies are in their above assigned positions by the 16th you will give the necessary instructions so that the Indians commence their movements from the settlements

Mr. Lutz will be delegated by Govr. Calhoun to visit the different Bands & inform them that they will be required to move with Chacon & at the same time the limit for commencing the movement being the 16—after that time they must be forced out

Chacon has promised to inform the Indians of the determination of the Government

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[1] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 4, pp. 122-123.

It is not desired to come into collision with the Indians if it can be avoided but they must move from the Settlements and if force is necessary to effect that object force must be employed.

You will have fifty Fanegas of Corn thrown into Anton Chico by the 13 Instant this Corn will be for distribution among such Bands of the Apaches as may be in a starving condition and will be distributed among the several Bands acording to their several necessities under the supervision of the Senior officer as may be in Anton Chico at the time the Indians arrive going on their outward move

Chacon & his Special Band about 20 Lodges will receive from 12 to 15 Fanegas

Respectfully
Your obt. Servt.

L. McLaws
Lt 7th Infy & A A A G

Col: E. B. Alexander,
Commdg
Las Vegas.

[DERRICK TO CALHOUN [1]]

Department of State,
Washington, April 23, 1851.

To His Excellency,
James S. Calhoun,
Governor of the Territory
of New Mexico; Santa Fe.

Sir:—The Honorable A. H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior has referred to this Department that portion of your letter [2] to him of the 4th March ultimo, which relates to the proper mode of addressing your communications and correspondence as Governor of New Mexico.

The law of March 3, 1849, establishing the Dept. of the Interior does not prescribe as you suppose, any regulation in regard to this subject; nor is there anything in the Act of September 9, 1850, establishing a Territorial Government for New Mexico, which indicates the particular Executive Department to which the correspondence of the Governor is to be directed.

In this absence of positive instruction, and especially in view of the fact that a precedent is established by the custom of the Executives of other Territories, your correspondence as Governor may, until other instructions are given, be directed to this Department.

I have, &c.,

W. S. Derrick,
Act. Sec. of State.

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[1] B. I. A., D. L., vol. 39, pp. 46–47.

[2] Not on file and not registered in Indian Office. It was very probably retained in the office of the Secretary of the Interior.

[CALHOUN TO CLAYTON [1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTE FE', NEW MEXICO
April 27, 1851.

SIR

By the March mail, I received your letter of the 12th of December last, enclosing "a statement of differences arising on settlement of accounts of James S Calhoun, Indian Agent, Santa Fe', 4th quarter 1849, and 1st quarter 1850.

The first item suspended is $943.29. The enclosed original bills and receipts will show how the suspended amount was created. With the exception of voucher No. 17. $94.00 which was expended between Columbus, Geo. and Fort Leavenworth, the entire sum was expended in procuring an outfit, without which it would have been impossible to have crossed the plains. The records of the Quarter Master's, Commissary's and Ordinance Officers, for the month of April 1849, will show that it was intended to afford transportation and subsistence to my party from St Louis to Santa Fe'. The transportation was afforded, but the subsistence paid for by persons accompanying me, for all but my immediate family, and that subsistence account I paid, in my official capacity, and is included in this suspended item. On the 17th of April 1849, from Chattanooga, Tennessee, I addressed a letter to the Quarter Master General, giving him an account of the number of my family with me, and other persons of the party—asking for two *Ambulances* "for myself and daughters &c", to which I received in reply at St. Louis, that "the Quartermaster at St Louis, was directed some time since to furnish you with such means of transportation as we may have on hand," there being no ambulance on hand I was compelled to purchase one, and the amount paid for it is also included in the suspended item. I hold it yet as public property, and can sell it at any moment for what it cost. Unless I have some such vehicle in which to transport my bedding, subsistence and cooking utensils, it would have been impossible for me to have discharged my duties.

Before I left Washington City in March 1849, Col. Medill commissioner of Indian Affairs, required from me, a memorandum of the number of my family, which I gave to him. This fact was made known to the Secretary of the Interior, from Chattanooga on the 17th of April 1849 *I beg you to ask the Department for a copy of that letter* for it will throw much light upon the subject. Everything I required was furnished, except the Ambulances, and the rations which I was permitted to purchase of the Commissary at

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy. C 642, No. 2.

Fort Leavenworth, such as I desired, at Government prices. This payment of rations was placed upon the ground, that my letter of instructions from the Department, dated April 7th 1849 showed that fifteen hundred dollars had been placed in my hands for the purpose of paying *my travelling expenses*, and for other purposes. I desire you to cause to be examined said instructions.

The next item suspended is $110.00 for a wagon, which was absolutely necessary to furnish wood and water, not only for my own use, but also for the Indians who came to see me on business, in vast numbers; other remarks that might be appropriate in reference to the wagon, I omit, for the present as I have sold the wagon, and credited the Government with the $110.00

The third item is $90.00. Without these mules, I could not have visited the various Pueblos, which the quiet of the Territory required. The mules were as necessary as the ambulance, and either would have been useless without the other.

The fourth suspended item is for Corn, $33.75, which was used to feed Government animals, and for the animals of Indians, visiting the Agency on business

The fifth item is $10.87, and the articles were required to secure the public animals and the animals of Indians visiting the Agency on business

The sixth suspended amount is $175.00, like some other of the accounts, this was not authorized by instructions, for it was a contingency not anticipated, and was absolutely necessary; not only to enable me to visit the various points where duty called me, but also to guard and protect the public property in my possession. Without such protection, you could not retain in this Territory, either public or private property in your possession forty eight hours. This account was forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on the 1st of March 1850, near fourteen months ago, without any notice from the Department that such a charge was inadmissible, consequently, I have continued the Teamster and Hostler, in service, for, to have dispensed with him, the mules and ambulance would have rendered me wholly useless as the Department's Indian Agent. My letter enclosing Abstract of disbursements and Account Current, in which the foregoing items appear, is No. 44, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which I ask you to have examined. On the 30th of March 1850, in a letter to the Commissioner I again advert to the subject, in terms that could not have been misapprehended, and if such charges were not to be tolerated, ought I not to have been informed of the fact? The truth is, the Department saw the absolute necessity of my assuming the responsibility of incurring such charges, or I would have been advised to the contrary. Will you examine said letter No. 51? on other occasions I have called the attention of the Department to the necessity of my assuming authority not provided for in my instructions, and the public tranquility required me to continue to do so, until I was otherwise instructed, and I have received nothing in reply, but what was commendatory of my conduct.

The last item suspended is my compensation as Agent $287.77. There is quite a mistake in the remarks made in reference to this item Mr Calhoun must say, to the best of his knowledge and beleif he never before heard of Mr Miller, and knew nothing concerning his discontinuance. The language of my instructions are in these words, in reference to my salary "to commence as soon after the "execution of your bond as a notification can reach the *person* now "holding the appointment" &c" as you will doubtless avail yourself of the Military Escort which will leave St Louis "shortly" &c. On the day my bond was executed, the 14th or 15th of April 1849, I left home for St Louis, and left Fort Leavenworth for Santa Fé on the 16th of May, and arrived at Santa Fé on the 22d of July 1849, and was compelled to remain in camp until the 4th of August, before I could procure a house, and was in camp again, on the 16th of the same month, with Col^{n} Washington on his Navajo expedition, and returned to Santa Fé, on the 23d Sept^{br} 1849, see the instructions dated April 7th 1849. I pray you, tell me if it required more than two months to give the person notice of the "discontinuance of his services" &c. But upon this subject *equal* and exact justice should be rendered alike to all. I perceive that Anson Dart Esq, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Oregon Territory, executed his bond, on the 1st day of July 1850, and on the 20th of the same month, the Hon L. Lea, Commissioner of Indian Affairs advised Mr. Dart, that his bond had been received and approved, and that his "salary commenced on the 1st inst, the day of its execution." Is there a solitary reason why I should not have the same liberality extended to me? Here I have been, for nearly two years, without the guidance of law, or special instructions, groping my way in the dark, under most adverse and critical circumstances

Suspended items in 1st quarter 1850.

1st item $35.00 for a mule which I was compelled to purchase, in order to send an Agent to San Miguel and other places, on business of the Agency which I deemed of the utmost importance. This animal, however, died in a short time, while being used in the public service, which will appear in my property return, so soon as I can prepare it.

2d item. Provisions $14.37. As the Department was advised at the time, in my No 31, I was called to the Taos Pueblo, in January 1850, and was out in a continuous snow storm, seven days, with a Military Escort. I was compelled to have with me a guide and additional servants, and the provisions were used by them and the Taos Indians who came to my quarters.

3d and 4th items, Were for Goods, bought and given as presents, to the Indians visiting the Agency St Vrain and McCarty had two stores at the time and Messrs S. Waters and Wm H. Mitchell were clerks, and the enclosed certificate is the only evidence I can now produce of their authority to receipt. St Vrain is absent and McCarty dead.

5th. item for a mule $80.00. Without this mule, or some other animal, I could not have fully discharged my duty as Indian Agent. The Department knows, that I have been constantly either in person or by an Agent, on the wing; and it is also known, there were *imperative* reasons for it.

6th item. Repairs $36.87. This was an account for repairing public wagon, and shoeing public animals, property of the United States, and were necessary to enable me to do my duty.

7th item, Paid to Genl Choice $264.53. The services rendered by Genl Choice are well known to the Department, previous to the 9th of Dec. 1849 he had been assisting me in the discharge of my duties, on that day he was appointed a Commissioner to be assosiated with Col. May of the U. S. A to negotiate a treaty with the Apache Indians, at Socorro. My letters nos 29 & 34 to the Commissioner of Indians Affairs, explained to the Department how it happened that Genl Choice was in the public service. Look at these letters. I could not visit Socorro at that time, because of pressing engagements in Santa Fé, and an obligation existing to meet the Utahs, at Abiquin, before the close of the month. This latter duty I discharged, and on the 30th of Dec. 1849, made a treaty with them, which has been ratified. In reply to my No 34, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of April 24th 1850, speaking of the treaties with the Navajos and Utahs said "it is to be regretted that the attempt with respect to the Apaches, failed" Remember, it was the one attempted by Genl Choice and Capt May. I have now to request you, to examine my letter to the Department, dated Jany 31st 1850. Genl Choice was proposed by me and approved by Col. Munroe, as an Agent for the Utah Indians, and continued to discharge the duties of Indian Agent, for the Utahs, until the 14th of September 1850 with no other compensation than the advances made to him and charged on my returns for the 1st. 2d & 3d quarters of 1850 amounting to $388.78. I beg you to examine my letter No 81 dated September 30th 1850 announcing to the Department, his death. If ever a man was entitled to compensation for services, it was Genl Choice, and I ought to receive and pay to his heirs, a just and liberal compensation for his services, instead of having the amounts advanced, stopped against me. If, however, the Government should come to the conclusion, that he was not, while living, entitled to compensation, then I must submit to the loss of the advances which I made to him

8th item, Amount paid Teamster &c $105.00 I have only to refer you, to my explanation in reference to voucher 10 4th quarter 1849, No. 6 of the suspended items of that quarter. All or none, ought to be allowed, and this remark applies to similar, subsequent charges, as well as those now being under examination

9th item. $131.25. This corn was used in feeding public animals in the service of the Santa Fé Indian Agency, and animals belonging to Indians, visiting the Agency on business

10th item $500. This amount is in the same Category with item No 6, of the quarter under consideration

I am not inclined to say another word in reference to the suspended items. But to show you the liberality extended to others, I call your attention to certain instructions issued from the Department of the Interior, Office Indian Affairs, October 15th 1850 to Todd, Campbell and Temple near the close of the instructions you will find what follows.

" You will find it necessary to procure an outfit of tents, camp utensils, horses for yourself and party &c, &c, and to employ such persons as you may require as Guards, Hunters &c. These you will provide, in your discretion, to be charged to the appropriation in your hands." Look, also, at the second paragraph in said instructions, which gives pay and travelling expenses from the residences of the appointees. Am I entitled to less than others? Ask the Department of the Interior.

Do not suppose that I am ignorant of the fact, that the *law* is your guide in Auditing Accounts. There are vested in the Departments, occasionally, discretions, which I suppose Auditing officers are authorized to respect, and, as I desire that this explanatory statement may go before the Department of the Interior, I have ventured remarks, that would have been otherwise omitted

In conclusion, I have to say, I can make no other explanations, my great anxiety is, to have closed the Returns I have made to you. I beg you not to postpone the final auditing of the Returns, to enable me to make further explanations. What I have charged, I know to be just, But if you cannot allow them, *discard them at once*, and allow me to know the result. I do not know when I am to die, and I would prefer absolute and unqualified injustice, while living, rather than to have suspended accounts against me, in death. I again beg you let the result be what it may, adjust and settle my Returns.

I have the honor to be
Your Obedient Servant
James S. Calhoun

copy of the original
D. V. Whiting

Hon P. Clayton
2d Auditor
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

No 3.

Executive Department
Santa Fe New Mexico
April 29. 1851.

Sir

Referring to my letter No 89. dated December 10 1850 will remind you, in reference to the Subsistence account, analyzed, and enclosed with that number, I stated "a portion of the amount is legitimately chargeable to my personal account, which shall be done". If I am placed on the same footing with the army officers in this Territory then the amount is $140.28 If the transportation discrimination is enforced, then the amount should be $377.25. (see No 1)

I have to repeat my prayer to the 2d Auditor, of the 27th inst. Let my accounts be adjusted and settled. The suspended items, which you will better understand by referring to No. 2. also enclosed, annoys me exceedingly, I desire the Government to be just and liberal with me, but I am infinitely more concerned that my accounts should be closed before I die, and, God only knows when that event may happen.

Also, accompanying, you will find my Returns made up to, and including the 28th day of February 1851, showing an amount due me of $1181.77. You will observe that I have credited contingencies with the $500.00 (five hundred Dollars) drawn upon the appropriation to pay for the recovery of Mr & Mrs J M White's child. If you desire a seperate and distinct account for my expedentures, under this appropriation, authorized by you, it can easily be prepared.

My condition is a more unsatisfactory one, at this time, than at any former period since I have been in the Territory. I am without the slightest advice as to the purposes of the Government in reference to the Indians in this Territory, and I know nothing of the means, provided by Congress, for their management. Do you not perceive, I am challenging consequences that may endanger the good repute, which, I trust, I have heretofore sustained? I am daily assuming responsibilities that will bring me into discredit, if not sustained by the Department. I ask that this matter may be duly considered.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 642.

Heretofore the Quarter Master's and Commissary's offices in Santa Fé sustained me, but they are now withdrawn. Read the accompanying correspondence No. 3.

I have now to pay for wheat from $6.00 to 8.00 the fanega about $3.00 per bushell, corn from $8.00 to $10.00 a fanega about $4.00 a bushell and I am obliged to feed, not only the public animals, which are absolutely necessary to enable me to discharge the Indian duties with which I am charged but also, the animals of Indians coming to this Superintendency on business. I have now before me, an account of some purchases made, for my account, since the withdrawal of the Authority to purchase from the Commissary's office. *Star* Candles, 60 c pr lb. crushed sugar 35 c. Hams 35 c &c. I can get no beef now for the Indians, and it is very difficult to procure sheep, and on one occasion I was compelled to pay, as I thought from 20 to 25c a pound for some poor venison for Indian use.

This matter can be remedied to some extent, if the authority and means are afforded. Upon this subject, I ask for instructions

This accompanying correspondence[1] with Col. Munroe, will show our respective views concerning the withdrawal of permission to me to purchase Commissary stores

In reply to Col. Munroe's closing remark in his second letter, I have to say, that "the Territory of New Mexico can supply such subsistence stores and forage as may be required for the Indian Agency, and the Indians" But it requires time and means, and I have neither. For my own use, I do not like to be confined to the products of the Territory, and I certainly have not time to send to the States for the common necessaries of life. So far as Beef, Mutton and flour are concerned, for Indian use, that may be obtained if looked for in time. But neither Beef or Mutton can be had near this place, The Commissary has it all. So too, with corn it is all in the Quarter Masters hands, or in those of the Contractors. To avoid the embarrasments to which I am subjected, there should be means to provide supplies in time.

The Indians (Pueblos) are moody when they come to the Agency, if you do not give them Sugar, Coffee and Whiskey. The market retail price for Sugar and Coffee, 50c pr lb. each and Whiskey $3.50 pr Gallon. I have been as economical as possible in my supplies to Indians

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[1] See pp. 322-324.

It was with the greatest reluctance that I gave them Whiskey. There are several Distilleries in the Territory which supplies them with ardent Spirits in exchange for their grain In addition to which, unless I gave it to them at the Agency, they would roam through Santa Fé, until they could find a small Grocery that would indulge them. Thefts and bloody contests ensued, and I found it would be a matter of economy to give them a little at the Agency, and cause them to be watched until they were beyond the limits of the town. If Congress has passed laws sufficiently stringent, this pernicious practice may be abandoned, but Sugar and coffee must be given to them in small quantities, for a year or two, or at the shortest period, until they are properly organized under the laws, and trading posts established, where they may exchange their products for such articles as they may desire, Whiskey excepted This would induce them to increase the quantity of grain they now sow, which would rapidly advance them in the scale of civilization.

In conclusion, for reasons assigned in my explanations to the 2d Auditor, herewith accompanying, I pray you again, to have my accounts, as Indian Agent, adjusted and closed.

I am
With great respect
Your Obedt Servant.
James S. Calhoun.

Hon. L. Lea
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Washington City
D. C.

Ref'd to T. R. C. 14 Aug 1851

[TULLIS TO CALHOUN.[1]]

To His Excellency James S. Calhoun
Governor of the Territory of New Mexico—Ex. officio
Superintendent of Indian Affairs

I have the honor to inform you, that on the Sixth day of April 1851, I met, by appointment, the authorized agents of the Pueblos of Laguna and Acoma. Consisting of the Governors Alcaldes and Cacique, and many other subordinate officers.

After examining each and all of their claims, I deferred giving my decision until the twelfth day of April, during which interval I proposed to examine the lands, without the presence of the Pueblos, and to collect all the information that could be obtained, in the neighborhood relative to the controversy.

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[1] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 643, accompanying No. 4.

I learned that several times, the claims of the respective parties had been referred to the Mexican authorities (prior to the occupation of the country by the United States Government) and decisions had been given.

On the twelfth day of April, I met the agents of both the Pueblos, at Laguna, and informed them that I had altered the late line of boundary between them (run by Mr H. L. Dodge) which made a creek, running through the lands in dispute, the dividing mark.

The lands lie between two ranges of mountains, and the creek, for many miles, runs close to the base of the mountains, on the side given to the Lagunas, and this it was had given rise to the dissatisfaction.

I further informed them that I had made a line running at right angles with the creek, making a mountain spur and a large rock the terminating points, thus giving to the Acomas a portion of the disputed Territory, adjoining the lands acknowledged to belong to them, reserving to the Lagunas the privilege of harvesting some feilds which they had planted, but which by my decision were included within the tract assigned to the Acomas.

With this decision the Acomas expressed themselves satisfied: and likewise the Lagunas with the exception of the Governor, who was depossesed, by this arrangement, of a few acres cultivated by him.

Further, according to the instructions of Your Excellency, I examined the case in controversy between the Laguna Indians and the Mexicans living contiguous, relative to the northern boundary of the former.

From the configuration of the adjacent country, it was at the time mentioned, agreed between the parties, which agreement was sanctioned by the Spanish Government, (it seems that at the period of the first settlement, made by the Mexicans in that section of the country a ravine or cañon was the established boundary between them and the Pueblo) that the said cañon although affording some lands capable of cultivation, should be left as an outlet through the mountains, through which to drive the Stock of the Mexicans and Pueblos to pasture.

As time wore on, the Mexicans cultivated different little spots of land, and continued yearly to extend their cultivation to the serious injury and inconvenience of the Pueblos, notwithstanding the expostulations made against these encroachments.

I also examined the matter in controversy between the friendly Navajos and Laguna Indians

It appears that the Navajos have possesed and cultivated the lands on which they now live, for at least one hundred years; but never had held any Grant from the Mexican Government. A Laguna Indian at one time, having planted on a portion of these lands, the whole Pueblo emboldened by this example, and knowing that the Navajos hold no written title have called in question the validity of the Claim of the Navajos to the lands occupied by them.

Your Excellency's
Most Obedient Servant.
(signed) John R. Tulles.[1]

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[2]]

No 4

Executive Department
Santa Fé, New Mexico
May 1.[3] 1851.

Sir,

On the 7th of last month Indians, supposed to be Apaches, made an attack upon a party of eight men, five Americans and three Mexicans, at a place known as the "Dead Man's Spring", in the Tornado, north of Doñana. One of the Mexicans was killed, another wounded, and also an American—The Indians soon retreated, carrying several of their party off, evidently dead, or badly wounded. The number of Indians in the attack was fifteen, but others were seen some distance off. Several depredations have been committed, during the month upon both sides of the Del Norte—About the 15th of April, Stock were driven off from near the Moro. Pursuit immediately ensued by a party of Mexicans, who succeeded, on the second day, in discovering the Indians, in a body too numerous to be assaulted by the pursuing party—Indians unknown

Quite a number of the Apaches with whom we made a treaty, are within fifteen miles of San Miguel and Las Vegas, and the people who reside near their Lodges, are greatly alarmed, but as yet, we know of no depredation they have committed—If there was an Agent among them, and authority was given to furnish them with corn and few other articles, these Indians would behave as well as others—If I had means, private or public, I would assume the responsibility, as the only possible mode to prevent serious outbreaks—But, Sir, you know I am impotent, so far as means are concerned, and I can not procure the assistance of reliable agents without the means of supporting them—All that I can do, shall be accomplished, and if possible, I will go out to the Apache camps on the 4th of this month.

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[1] Name variously spelt.

[2] O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, C 643.; Annual Report, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1851, p. 195.

[3] In the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1851, this letter appears under date of May 4 1851. It is registered as May 1. 1851 and so appears in the manuscript.

The Comanches[1] are assembling, so I am informed by traders, near the "Bosque Redondo", where they are to be in Council with the Apaches—An Agent should be there=

The Utahs remain quiet, but they are upon very good terms with the Navajos=

The Navajos have, or are removing from "Cheille" to the Rio San Juan, and pitching their lodges upon both sides of the river—Upon the north side of the river, they must mix with the Utahs=

We have information from Cebolletta and Abiquin, a deputation from these Indians desire to come in, and an opportunity is afforded to them—They have heard of an expedition being fitted out against them, which they desire to prevent.

At no period since I have been in the Territory, has it been so easy a matter to manage the wild Indians, but this state of things can not continue many days without the necessary appliances.

The Pueblo Indians are daily complaining of impositions practised upon them, and I am sorely troubled at my inability to remedy their grievances.

The accompanying copy of a report, will show the manner, in which I have adjusted a serious difficulty between the Pueblos of Acoma and Laguna.

☞Tullis, the Agent, ought to be compensated for his services.

I am,
With great respect,
Your obt. servt

JAMES S. CALHOUN

Hon. L. LEA,
Washington City

[Related Correspondence.]

[McLAWS TO CHAPMAN.[2]]

HD. QRS. 9 MIL. DEPT.
SANTA FE NEW MEXICO
May 30, 1851.

SIR,

The delegation of Comanches which arrived here day before yesterday decamped last night leaving behind their horses, mules, saddles &c. &c. leaving evidently under the impression that some harm would follow if they remained.

It is highly desirable that such impression should be removed and therefore Colonel Munroe directs that you send persons to endeavour to overtake the Indians and induce them to return to this place, receive their property & depart openly & as friends—or come to some point in the settlements and remain until their animals &c can be sent to them which the Governor will do so soon as information is received where they are or induce them to name some point beyond the settlements some convenient point where they will be at some designated time and their property will be sent to them there

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[1] Concerning the disposition and the movements of the Comanches, see related correspondence.

[2] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 4, pp. 147–148.

As these Indians came here under a Safe Guard they should be informed that with us such is considered sacred and every effort made to remove from their minds any idea they may have formed or any information which may have been given to them by designing persons which led them to believe that it would be violated here

With much respect
Your obt. Servt.

L Mc Laws
1 Lt 7 Infy
A A A Genl

Lt. O. Chapman
Commd'g
Anton Chico.

[McLAWS TO ALEXANDER.[1]]

Head Quarters 9th. Mil Dept.
Santa Fe', N. M. May 30th. 1851.

Col.

Col. Munroe directs me to inform you that at Delegation of Camanche Indians—the party consisting of "Eagle Feathers", the principal chief—five other men & five women—(one woman with a small child) came to this place day before yesterday, and yesterday had a talk with the Governor. Last night about 1 o'clock they ran off leaving behind, their Animals, briddles, &c &c which leads to the belief that they left with the impression that some evil consequences would follow if they remained.

It is highly desirable that such an impression should be removed from their minds. You will therefor on the receipt of this send persons or parties, as you may think best, to endeavor to overtake the Indians, and try and induce them to return to this place and to receive their property and then depart openly and as friends—or, if they do not desire to return ask them if they will name some point within or without the settlements, where they will remain, or will be at a certain named time, where their property can be sent to them, which the Governor will do, so soon as it is known where they are.

Let the Indians know that they came here under a Safe Guard which is considered sacred with us, and on no account would it first be violated ~~with us~~ on our part.

Some evil disposed persons evidently conveyed some idea to the Indians as to what in their opinion would be our action towards them—which induced them to run away. Let you object be merely to remove that impression—employ no force against them—use persuasion alone.

If they remain at Las Vegas until their property is received you will provide them with subsistence.

You will communicate the above to Capt. Ewell & Lt. Whittlesey.

Lt. Chapman & Lt Pleasonton have been written to on the subject.

With much respect

L McLaws
1 Lt 7 Infy
A A A Genl

Lt. Col. E. B. Alexander
Commanding
Las Vegas

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[1] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 4, pp. 148–149.

[McLAWS TO PLEASANTON.[1]]

Hd. Qrs 9 Mil. Dept.
Santa Fe N. Mex. May 30/51

Sir,

Col. Munroe directs that on the receipt of this you send a detachment from your command to endeavour to overtake a party of Comanches Indians who came to this place day before yesterday on a business trust to the Governor—They had a talk yesterday and ran off last night leaving their Horses, Mules, Arms &c. it is therefore supposed they were induced to leave by some evil minded persons who induced them to believe that by remaining some evil consequences would follow

The party consists of "Eagle Feathers" the principle chief, five other men, and six women one woman with a small child

If the party is overtaken you will so direct that they be treated with all kindness and effort made to induce them to return in order that they may obtain their property and start from here openly and as friends

If they do not wish to return tell them if they so desire that they are at liberty to remain at your Post or where you are until they receive their property which will be sent to them immediately

If they desire to continue on to join their people after the above representations are made to them inform them that they are at perfect liberty to do so and will not be molested by our people they came in as friends and must be allowed so to depart

The only object now is to remove from their minds the impression which from the way of departing they seem to have that some act of oppression or injustice was intended towards them here.

If they will designate any point in or out of the Setlements where they will remain or will be present at any future time in order to receive their property the Governor will have it sent to them

With much respect
Your obt. Servt.

L McLaws
1 Lt 7 Infy
A A A Genl

Lt A. Pleasonton
Comd'g Co K 2 drgs
Tucalote.

[McLAWS TO CHAPMAN.[2]]

Hd Qrs. 9 Mil: Dept.
Santa Fe New Mexico
May 31, 1851.

Sir,

I enclose herewith a Letter from Governor Calhoun with an Inventory of the Property left behind by the Indians also copy of one from the Governor to Col. Munroe requesting that authority be given you to send a messenger to the Indians to invite them to return to that place to receive their property and that you should cause the animals belonging to the Indians to be fed and the entire property well guarded—Colonel Munroe directs that you send a messenger to the Indians and cause their animals to be fed & their entire property well guarded according as the Governor has requested.

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[1] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 4, pp. 146–147.

[2] Ibid., p. 153.

The Expenses for doing which will be paid by yourself, the account kept seperate and forwarded to this place in order that the amount shall be transferred & repaid by the Indian Department

With much respect
Your obt Servt

L McLaws
Lt 7 Infy & A A A Genl

Lt. Chapman
Commdg
Anton Chico

P. S. Since writing the foregoing, information has been received that one of the Indians has been seen on the road between this place & San Miguel and the persons who have charge of their property have been instructed to deliver it to them if they (the party) are met. Sergeant Hall has not charge of the property, he & party goes along merely as an Escort, he however has been instructed to give you information if it is disposed of before reaching Anton Chico.

With much respect
Your obt Servt

L McLaws
Lt 7 Infy & A A A Genl

P. S. You will report at your earliest convenience such instructions as you may have received direct from Dept. Hd Qrs to Col. Alexander with your action therein

Respectfully

L McLaws
Lt 7 Infy & A A A Genl

Lt. Chapman
Comdg. Anton Chico

[MUNROE TO JONES.[1]]

Head Quarters 9th Mil. Dept.
Santa Fé, N. Mex° June 29, 51.

Sir,

I received information during the last month from various sources, that the Comanches, were collecting in large numbers at the Bosque Redondo, on the Rio Pecos, distant about one hundred and twenty miles from Las Vegas,—The object of the meeting was not known, but as it had been stated by the Apaches, both Jicarilla and Muscaleros, that they were to meet the Comanches at that place, to have a grand council, it became a matter of importance to gain some information as to their intentions.

Governor Calhoun and myself coincided in our views on the subject, and accordingly when we were at Anton Chico together, May the 16 ulto.—the Governor granted a license to a Mr. Latz to trade with the Comanches and among other things desired him to say to them that he would be glad to see a delegation of their people at Santa Fé.

Mr. Latz went to the Bosque Redondo and brought back with him to Anton Chico a Comanche Chief, "Eagle Feathers," and others of his tribe, with one captive, a Mexican boy, who desired to have a talk with the Governor, and Lt. Chapman 1st Dragoons, whose company "F" was stationed there sent them to this place

Letter of Lieut. Chapman No. 136. To Col. Alexander 145 Page To Lieut. Chapman 147—Page 19 Report Book.

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[1] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 4, pp. 190–191.

with a small escort, where they arrived on the 28 ulto. see enclosed copy of a letter from Lt. Chapman, No. 1

On the morning of the 29th the Governor and myself held a talk with them, in which, after professions of friendship had been made on both sides and they were made to understand that they were here as friends and thus in safety and at perfect liberty to return whenever they desired and would be escorted safely back—various propositions were made to them in regard to preserving their peaceable relations with our people, and on other matters connected with their own welfare, to which they were desired to give full consideration, communicate to their tribe and answer at some future period.—they then retired to a room which the Governor had assigned them, apparently satisfied and contented.

But during the night of that day, they, for reasons not then known—ran off, leaving behind their animals and other property. As it was supposed afterwards ascertained to be true—see letter of Lt. Chapman, No. 2 that some evil disposed person had made malicious representations to the Indians, which induced them to run away—it was important that they should be overtaken and every persuasive method adopted to induce them to return, receive their property, and be undeceived as to their wrong impressions, in order that they might not join their tribe, with the idea that any act of treachery was intended against them by the Authorities here—accordingly instructions to that effect were sent to Col: Alexander Commanding Las Vegas (letter No. 3.) to Lt. Pleasanton Comdg Co "K 2 Drgs. at Tucalote and to Lt. Chapman at Anton Chico.

See letter of Lieut. C. to Col. Alexander Page 11 Report Book.

See letters from Dept. Hqr to Lieuts. Pleasanton & Chapman and to Col. Alexander Pages 146, 147, 148, &c.

On the same day, it was determined to send the property left behind by the Indians to Anton Chico in order that it might be turned over to them if they were overtaken on the road, and desired to receive it at any specified point in or out of the Settlements.

See letters from Governor Calhoun to Col. Munroe & Lt. Chapman page 151 Letter Book & Letter No. 148.

The accompanying copies of letters 3 & 4. will show the wishes of Governor Calhoun, on the subject and No 5. my orders in the case.

See letter N. 142.

No. 6. is a copy of Lt. Chapmans report of his compliance with instructions from Dept. Hd. Qrs. which were similar to those given to Col. Alexander (No 2) and with the wishes of the Governor.

See Report Book page 20 and 15—Letters from Lieut. Chapman.

No. 8. his further action on the subject and No 9 reporting that the property of the Indians had been restored to them—that they had returned the animals which they had taken on the road while going to the Bosque Redondo—and that the whole matter had been settled to the satisfaction of all parties.

With much respect,

(sd) JOHN MUNROE

To BVT. MAJOR GENL. JONES.
Adj. Genl. U. S. A.
Washington
D. C.

[MUNROE TO JONES.[1]]

HEAD QUARTERS 9TH. MIL: DEPT.
Santa Fé, N M. July 13, 1851.

SIR,

In my letter to you of the 29th. ulto. reporting my action and Page 190. that of the Troops under my command, towards and concerning the Comanches, who had sent a Delegation of their tribe, from the Bosque Redondo, to confer with Governor Calhoun. I remarked in conclusion that "all the difficulties" that had occurred between those Indians and the people and such as had existed on account of their being mislead as to the intentions of the Americans towards their Delegation when on a visit to this place, "had been settled to the satisfaction of all parties."

Such up to the time I wrote was all the information I had received relative to the Comanches, except that Lt. Chapman had reported on the 28th. ulto, that they had left the Bosque Redondo, for "other parts," which last report taken in connection with another he made to Col: Alexander, that there was no more corn to be obtained at Anton Chico, induced me to accede to the request of Col: Alexander, to be allowed to move Lt. Chapmans Co. "F" 1 Drgs. to Las Vegas or its vicinity where Forage and Grazing for the animals could be obtained, which will account for there being no troops in position at Anton Chico or La Cuesta, when the occurrences took place which are related below. It may be here remarked that Col. Alexander when he requested that the Company might be moved, stated that he would from time to time send detachments to or in the direction of Anton Chico, or La Cuesta, in order that by their presence the Indians might be prevented from coming into the Settlements, or if they did, from committing depredations.

On the 1st inst. information was received from a Mr. Samson Page 39 Report Book. (enclosed letter No 1) that a large body of Comanches were in La Cuesta and had committed some depredations. I immediately sent instructions to Col: Alexander commanding Las Vegas (letter Page 195. No 2) directing him to enquire into the report of Mr. Samson and to move a company of Dragoons to Anton Chico, so as to give protection to the inhabitants and to punish the Indians, if depredations had been committed. It afterwards appeared that Mr. Samson had written to Col: Alexander on the 27th. informing him that the Indians were then at Anton Chico which was the day previous to the one he informed me that they were at Lea Cuesta—(see Page 29 Report Book & 39 Letter. letter No. 3, A. and Col. Alexanders No. 4) and that the Colonel had dispatched Lt. Adams with his company to watch their movements and find out their intentions. Lt. Adams arrived at Anton Chico on the 28th. and found the inhabitants in their fields and every thing quiet, no one having any fear of the Comanches. On the next day he met and conversed with several Comanche Chiefs, who all professed peace and seemed peaceable, accordingly he Page 25 Report Book. returned to Las Vegas on the 30th (see Lt. Adams report No 5)

On the morning of the 2d. the Alcalde of Galisteos reported that a large body of Comanches had come into that place and after

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[1] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 4, pp. 206–209.

Page 198.

remaining some time and obtaining wherewith to supply their wants, otherwise peaceable, had gone west-ward, as they said to make an incursion into the Navajoe Country. As I considered that it was not the policy of the Government to allow tribes to war with one another, I at once sent information of their movements to Maj Howe Commanding Alburquerque (letter No 6) and directed him to prevent them from crossing the Rio Grande—to treat them as enemies if they had committed depredations, to inform them that they could not go into the Navajo Country but must return to their own.

On the same day I sent Bvt. Lt. Col. H. Brooks with all the disposable force of the two Companies of Artillery at this post to San Domingo (see Dept. Sp. O. No. 47 of the 2 inst) with similar instructions to those given Maj. Howe.

And sent an express to Cibolletta with orders to the Commanding officer there to send all his disposable force, and if the Indians had crossed the Rio Grande, to follow them and force their return,—with other instructions also similar to those given to Maj Howe (No 6.)

Pages 28 & 30 Report Book.

On the 5th I received a note from Col. Brooks at San Domingo forwarding a letter No 7 from Asst: Surgeon Byrne at Alburquerque (written by direction of Maj Howe who was confined to his bed) both reporting that the Comanches had at one time crossed the River for the purpose of making an expedition against the Navajoes but, on account of the scarcity of water and grass, had been compelled to recross the river and when last seen were going eastward with the intention as they said to return to their own country. I afterwards received a letter from Col: Chandler (No 8) to the same effect. A Company of Dragoons being ordered to follow their trail, watch their movements prevent or punish depredations, and force them if force was required to leave the Country. As the Indians had behaved peaceably, I ordered Col. Brooks to return with his command to this post where he arrived on the 7th. (see his accompanying report No 9).

Page 36 Report Book.

On the 6th I received a letter from Col: Alexander No 10 enclosing one from Lt. Adams No 11, with one from Lt. A. sent direct (No 12) reporting the result of the movement made from Las Vegas to enquire into the report, made by Mr. Samson (No 1) to me as instructed in my letter of the 1st. inst (No 2). From these reports you will perceive that Mr. Samson altho' writing to this place 60 miles—concerning indian depredations, did not inform Lt. Adams, who was at Anton Chico only 18 miles with two Companies of Dragoons, and who was thus in position and in force sufficient to intercept and punish the Indians, if their conduct had been such as to require it.—But from Lt. A^s. letter you will perceive that it is a matter of great doubt if anything was done for which the inhabitants desired the Comanches to be molested. The people of Anton Chico and La Cuesta and along the Rio Pecos, carry on a continual trade with these Indians, and it is to their interest to preserve a friendly relation towards them and from Lt. Adams report and from those of Lieut Chapman of the 4th. 8. & 9th. of June forwarded to you with my letter

Pages 20, 15 & 11 Report Book.

of the 29 ulto. you will perceive that they are considered as friends coming without exciting any alarm among the people for the safety of themselves or their property. As to the cattle killed by "Eagle Feathers" the cause is shown to be that he had not forgotten or forgiven the loss of his captive (a Mexican) which he left behind when he and his party ran away from this place on the 29th. of May last. That captive is now living with the Governor at his house and I respectfully call your attention particularly to the fact that the only aggressions committed, or said to have been committed, by the Comanches of which any particular complaint has been made has been done by the party of "Eagle Feathers" and the reason assigned for his enmity, is the loss of the Mexican captive above referred to. For the opinions the Comanches themselves formed as to the loss of that captive I refer you to Lt. Chapmans letter of the 8th. & 9th. of last month.

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As to the causes of this and for the confirmation of the opinion of Lt. Adams, your attention is requested to the remarks of Col. Brooks on the subject (No. 8) You will observe from Mr. Samsons letter No. 3 "B that he reported to Lt. Chapman on the 28 ulto. that the Indians altho in large numbers, professed friendship and very very friendly & that he gave that information in order that the Troops should not be sent to La Cuesta. Yet on the same day he informed me that they were committing depredations and neglected to inform Lt. C. or Col. Alexander of the change in the condition of affairs, which makes it more evident that neither himself or the prefect representing the people desired that the Indians should be disturbed. It has been the same throughout. I have received no information of the Indians being at any place until a day or two after their departure, whereas in every case, either myself or other officers and those in command of mounted troops could have been notified on the same day in the case at La Cuesta, in a few hours. I, am therefore forced to the conclusion that there is a feeling among the Mexicans towards Americans, at least negative in its character, and a positive friendly one towards the Indians.

Report Book Page 39.

With much respect,
I am Sir
Your obd. Servt.
(sd.) John Munroe
Major 2 Art. Bvt. Col. U. S. A.
Comdg.

Bvt. Maj Genl. Jones
Adjt. Genl. U. S A
Washington D. C.

[CALHOUN TO MUNROE[1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FE N. MEXICO
May 7, 1851.

SIR,

I have most anxiously considered the subject of a proper disposition of the numerous Body of Apaches now in Camp near San Miguel, La Cuesta and Anton Chico and have come to the conclusion they should at once be placed under your exclusive authority as the
officer
Commanding of this Department

As the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in this Territory I am without instructions as to the Section of country in which these Indians should be located nor have I the means to supply their hungry cravings with the necessaries of Life demanded by a just humanity— It is perfectly evident they must steal or starve unless some plan is devised to subsist them & without this subsistence it would be folly to suppose they could be subjected to proper restraint— If these Indians remain in their present localities we must anticipate blood shed & depredations and their impoverished condition must become infinitely worse as they will sell every blanket and animal they possess or may be able to steal in order to procure ardent spirits

You and you alone have the only power that can be exercised in this Territory to apply a temporary remedy for the evils herein suggested. I am aware you have not a sufficient Military Force at your disposal to protect the Border Settlements of the Territory if these Indians are dispersed and their dispersion would result in the renewal of Butcheries and Robberies on the plains and in every other accessible point

We have reason to expect at an early day instructions from the proper Department at Washington in reference to a disposition of these and other Indians without our jurisdiction & for this reason no other than a temporary arrangement is advisable.

It is a serious & threatening matter to have from two to five thousand Indians characterised by the worst possible passions of man within our Borders having between them in their present localities and their hiding places in the mountains hundreds of our citizens with their Herds of Cattle put them to flight and many of these citizens must be butchered and the greater portion of them will be driven off— I respectfully suggest that the military force now in that Quarter is wholly inadequate to prevent serious disorders should they remain where they are situated at this time and to remove them to a proper distance would require a much more augmented force to preserve the Lives & Property of people in this Territory

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[1] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 4, pp. 119–121.

For these last observations I trust you will pardon me as it is a subject within your Exclusive Jurisdiction but as the people of the Territory are immediately interested in this matter I have ventured the observations

About 10 o clock this morning it is my intention to call upon you in reference to this subject and this communication is sent to you that you may in the meantime reflect upon its contents

I am, With great respect
Your obt. Servt.
Signed, JAMES S. CALHOUN

Col: JNO MUNROE
Comdg 9 Mil. Dept.
Santa Fe
New Mexico.

NOTE—It escaped my recollection for a moment to say I am of the opinion the Indians mentioned in this communication should be removed South without Delay to a convenient place where they may be carefully watched by a sufficient Military Force and where good grazing grounds are to be found (This should have proceeded the foregoing Apology)

J. S. C.—

[CALHOUN TO LATZ[1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FÉ NEW MEXICO
May 8, 1851

SIR,

I desire you to see Chacun and the other Indians in the vicinity of his camp and inform them distinctly that they must leave their present place of abode and be at Anton Chico on the morning of the 15 day of this month on their way to a location which I have assigned them at least two days travel south of Anton Chico

If in obedience to this order they depart peaceably and willingly corn will be given them at Anton Chico on the 15 or 16 of this month by order of Col: Munroe when they have received their corn they must immediately depart for their new but temporary homes and you will say to them, the corn is to feed them and must not be sold for any purpose whatever

Chacun understands the necessity of this order but it is well to remind him of his promise which and all of the Indians in the neighbourhood are required to observe, they must not, cannot and shall not remain where they are & upon their immediate compliance with this order & their good conduct depend the gratuities which the Government of the U. S. are disposed to grant them

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[1] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 4, pp. 124–125.

Respectfully
Your obt, Servt,
Signed, JAMES S. CALHOUN

MR. LATZ
San Miguel—

[Related Correspondence.]

[McLAWS TO ALEXANDER.[1]]

HD QRS: 9 MIL: DEPT.
SANTA FE NEW MEXICO
May 8, 1851.

COLONEL,

I enclose herewith by direction of Colonel Munroe a copy of a communication to Mr Latz from Govr. Calhoun

The original has been sent to Mr. Latz or Lt. Chapman, who is supposed to be at San Miguel, if however neither Mr. Latz or Lt. Chapman are at San Miguel (& the Expressman has been directed to enquire & to inform you) Col. Munroe directs that you immediately select some suitable individual to communicate with the Apaches and inform them of the purport of the enclosed copy of a Letter to Mr. Latz above referred to—

Respectfully
Your obt. Servt.
L MCLAWS
Lt 7 Infy & A A A Genl

COL: E. B. ALEXANDER
Commanding
Las Vegas

[MUNROE TO CALHOUN.[2]]

HEAD QUARTERS 9TH. MIL DEPT.
Santa Fe', 24 May 1851.

SIR,

I duly received your letter of the 23d. inst. requesting that the room now occupied by the Asst. Adjt. Genl. may be vacated for the use of the Legislature at its coming session. The removal of the office at this time would be specially inconvenient and I regret that I cannot accede to your request.

I would also recur to my having already given up for the use of the Executive of the Territory, all of the building at present habit able, except this room, with the understanding with your excellency that the portion transferred was sufficient—and that this arrangement would continue until the Executive of the U. S. or other competent authority directed what disposition should be made of the building—whether for Territorial or other purposes.

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[1] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 4, p. 125.
[2] Ibid, p. 130.

I am
Very respectfully
Your obd. Servt.
(sd) JOHN MUNROE.

His Excellency
Gov. CALHOUN
Terr. N. Mex^{o}

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

No. 5.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FE', NEW MEXICO
May 28th 1851.

SIR,

Your two letters of the 27th of March last, were received on the 24th inst. In reference to the one acknowledging the receipt of my accounts for the quarter ending 30th September 1850, allow me to remind you, although I am no longer recognized as an Indian Agent, I am compelled to discharge the duties of that officer, and, until I am releived from that duty by the arrival of an Indian Agent, I think I ought to be sustained by some provision, which, I presume, it is competent for the Department to grant, under the peculiar and highly delicate position in which I have been placed—To prevent terrible outbreaks by the Indians of the Territory has required all the ingenuity and means that I could command—To have done less, in my opinion, would have been productive, or rather, permissory of horrible butcheries and devastations, that have been avoided, and which would have been disreputable to the Government of the United States, and a disgrace to your Indian Agent in this Territory; and, hence, the responsibility which he has assumed, and which too, if our Indian affairs, in this Territory, are properly understood at Washington, will not, and can not be disapproved— I have notice this morning, that a number of Comanches and Apaches will be here on to-morrow, or the next day, to confer with me in relation to their future localities, and the purposes of the United States towards them—and it is extremely unfortunate that I am without instructions or means to accomplish any permanent good—Must I, therefore, do nothing? I should regard myself as an unfaithful servant if I did not attempt to conciliate them until the pleasure of the Government is announced— This course is recommended to me by ~~the~~ considerations of humanity, not to the Indians only, but also, our own people— It will prevent some murders and depredations— Under such circumstances, ought I to assume proper responsibilities to avoid the calamities alluded to, and preserve, if possible their tranquility until the Government is ready to speak? I think so, and humanity, as well as the good repute of the United States, will approve my assumptions— What auditors may do, I can not tell, but suggest, that those who are invested with discretionary power should, on some occasions, interfere to prevent the sacrifice of a faithful public officer; and in that light, *I* regard myself. We are yet quite ignorant of the laws passed by the last Session of Congress, and if we had the laws regulating trade and intercourse, with the Indians of this Territory, if amended as I have heretofore recommended, they would materially aid us in preserving our quiet.

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 123.

I shall have occasion to speak to you again, in reference to Indian matters, before the departure of our June mail for the States.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient Servant
JAMES S. CALHOUN

Hon. L. LEA,
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City, D. C.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

No. 6.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SANTA FE', NEW MEXICO,
May 28th, 1851

SIR.

Your letters of the 5th and 12th of April last were received on the 24th inst. and I am gratified at the appointment of four Indian Agents for this Territory—If proper laws have been extended over this Territory, and the means are authorized to locate and subsist the Indians for a short period, we can lay the foundations of a quietude unknown to the people of New Mexico. I am acquainted with two of the Agents appointed, and judging from their well established characters, I doubt not, the four will, indeed, "prove valuable and efficient aids in the administration of Indian Affairs in this Superintendency." These Agents, so much needed, have not yet arrived, nor am I advised when to expect them. If present, they could materially aid in preserving the public quiet—In another point of view, their presence is of less consequence, at this moment, because I do not think it probable there will be a very early movement of troops against Indians. But it is important to locate them, and to have them directly under the care of Agents, who should be sustained by a suitable military force.

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 122.

In the absence of all knowledge as to the legislation of Congress during its last Session, and without specific instructions from the Department, when the time arrives, I shall exercise the discretion vested in me by your two letters of the 5th & 12th of April last; and I beg to assure you, nothing shall be wanting, on my part, to secure the harmony expected, and to give effect to the wishes of the Government in the conduct of Indian Affairs within this Superintendency.

With great respect,
I am,
Your obedient Servant,
James S. Calhoun

Hon. L. Lea
Commissioner &c. &c.
Washington City.
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

No. 7.

Executive Department
Sante Fe' New Mexico
June 1, 1851.

Sir,

I desired, in this number to have given you particulars in relation to Apaches, Comanches, Navajos, and Utahs, but have not time, as the mail is now closing—Three days ago, a Comanche deputation came to me, and on the second night, disappeared, leaving all of their animals and property behind—This was caused by representations made to them by persons who are averse to all order, by stating to them I was only waiting a favorable moment to have them murdered—This I learned from one of the Indians, brought to me by one my agents who went in pursuit—carrying with him their entire property for the purpose of restoring it—

Respectfully
James S. Calhoun

Hon. L. Lea,
Comr. &c.
Washington City
D. C.

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 124.

[Related Correspondence.]

[McLAWS TO CHANDLER.[1]]

HEAD QRS. 9TH. MIL DEPT.
Santa Fe', N. M. June 10 51.

COLONEL.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Communication of the 2d. inst reporting the information you had received concerning the movements of the Navajoes—In regard to the few families of that tribe who have expressed a desire to join the friendly Navajoes in the vicinity of Cibolletta, Col. Munroe directs me to inform you that he has consulted with Governor Calhoun on the subject, and that both are desirous that such should happen that a commencement be made separating those who are desirous of remaining peaceable from the others. Those families will be authorised to settle near Cibbolletta as you proposed.

With much respect

L McLAWS
1 Lt 7 Infy
A A A Genl

Colonel D. F CHANDLER
Commdg.
Cibolletta

[CALHOUN TO CHAPMAN.[2]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
Santa Fe', N M. June 9th 1851

SIR,

I have employed Don Nicolass Prada, J Ant. Margues, Carlos Vigil and Juan Ant. Vigil to take charge of the property left by the Cumanches in their recent flight from this City, and I have to request you to deliver the same to the individuals above named and to take their receipt for the property. They are directed to proceed with all convenient dispatch to the Cumanche Country, and to deliver to the Indians the property.

I have to thank you for the Aid you have already afforded me in this matter and beg you to forward to me the receipt alluded to above, with such observations in relation to the past and the future, as may occur to you

I have the honor to be
Your obd. Servt.
(signed) J. S. CALHOUN.

Lt. O. CHAPMAN
U. S. A
Anton Chico
N M.

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[1] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 4, pp. 168–169.

[2] Ibid, p. 163.

[BEAUBIEN TO CALHOUN.[1]]

D. Fernando de Taos
June 11, 1851.

To his Excellency
Govr. James S. Calhoun
Sir,

I hope I shall not be considered as too presuming in the communication of information I am about to make to you. I have been an inhabitant of the Territory and the Valley of Taos in particular for many years and believe that I understand the native Mexican well.

There have been indications within the last few weeks sufficient to convince me that a rebellion against the constituted United States authorities is in contemplation among the Lower class of the inhabitants of the country of Taos; Every Effort has been made to excite the mass by which I mean the Vagabond and unoccupied part of the population against the Americans

From information I have had from reliable sources secret meetings have held under various pretences for the purpose of organizing an insurrection its object the extermination of the Americans and the Robbery of their Property.

Every report false or true in regard to the Proceedings of the existing Government and citizens of the United States has been put in circulation to unite the People here.

Superstition has been appealed to and the present bad season for the cultivation of the soil has been attributed to the curse of American Domination. The Jourse (*sic*) the individual incentive of these excitement it is hard to discover but such sinister excitement is on foot

I am aware that such an ~~excitement~~ insurrection if raised would result in the masacre of the isolated Americans and foreigners in this part of the Territory that the retributive justice that would follow would be the extermination of the Insurgents. But this it appears to me should be an event much to be deplored & that it should by timely and prudent measures be avoided.

In connexion with our entire want of confidence and absolute suspicion of the intentions of the Mexicans and Pueblos around us we have in addition the Apaches Jicarillas within a few miles of D. Fernandez some two or three hundred strong who daily obtain whiskey of the Mexicans in the ranchos or elsewhere & insult all Americans whom they find alone & defenceless. The owners & operators of the mills of Messrs St. Vrain & C° in the Valley of the Rio Grande some seven miles from this place have been within a day or two past threatened with masacre by drunken Jicarrillas.

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[1] A. G. O., Old Book. No. 4, pp. 172–174; B. I. A., M. L., June, 1851.

The Yutas are in force at Valley of La Costillo some forty or fifty miles from here and when visiting the settlements or rancheos are insolent and provocative and its reported have killed a citizen—the report wants confirmation—but it is true that the Yutas have held council of a secret nature with the Pueblos of Taos

Being thus surrounded by well found apprehensions of Danger on every side—no confidence in the Mexican Population less in the Yutas and Jicarrillas now among us by treaty & the passes and safe guard of military officers and believing from all that we can see that these Indians are tampered with by Mexicans to effect our destruction if in their power we believe the Infantry Force at present in the Valley of Taos inadequate for its protection or defence against both secret and open enemies—I therefore respectfully suggest that the Commander of the Department be requested by Your Excellency. to send us a company of Artillery or other mounted Troops I fully believe that the moral effect of such additional force would be quell insurrectionally feeling & under proper directions from your Excellency compel the Yutas & Jicarrillas to retire at a sufficient distance to rid us of their molestations.

With sentiments of the highest respects and esteem

Your obt. Servant

(Signed) Charles Beaubien [1]

[Related Correspondence.]

[MUNROE TO JONES.[2]]

Hd. Qrs. 9 Mil: Dept.
Santa Fe New Mexico
June 30, 1851.

See report Book page 22. Sir,

I enclose herewith a copy of a Letter from Govr. Calhoun to myself of the 14th with one to him from Charles Beaubien a citizen of the County of Taos formerly one of the circuit Judges of this ~~Circuit Court~~ Territory informing the Governor that from indications in the Valley of Taos, he was convinced that a rebellion against the constituted United States authorities was in contemplation among the lower classes of Inhabitants, and if commenced, those people would be assisted by the Jicarilla Apaches and Yutas.

Spec. Order No. 45, 1851. Acting upon the information given by Judge Beaubien and upon consultation with Govr. Calhoun I organized a force from the two artillery companies stationed here, of one subaltern & sixty rank & File with two twelve pound Howitzers and placed it under command of Bvt. Major H. L. Kendrick 2d Arty who left here on the 15th with orders to proceed & take command of the Post of Taos and on his arrival to enquire fully into all the circumstances connected with the contemplated rebellion and report his views on the subject.

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[1] For comment upon this communication, see related correspondence.

[2] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 4, pp. 193–194.

With regard to the remark in Judge Beaubien's Letter that the Yutas and Jicarilla Apaches were among them by treaty and passes & safeguards of Military Officers—I beg leave to assert that he is entirely under a misapprehension on that Point

By the treaty made with the Jicarilla Apaches they are required to keep beyond all settlements, it is true, they have not complied with it in that particular but the policy of allowing a non compliance with it on their part, does not rest with the Army

I think it is shown by my Letter to you of the 31st. Ulto. and correspondence enclosed, that the Troops under my command have been in position & in force sufficient & had opportunities & no doubt were willing to chastise & expel the Apaches if such had been required by the Executive of this Territory but as it is believed and as the Indians themselves have asserted that if they are driven out of the settlements it will be necessary either for them to recommence their old system of depredations or to starve and as up to the present time, they have not committed depredations and have seemed inclined to provide and have been providing for their wants by following peaceful pursuits it was thought best to let them roam about unmolested provided they kept peaceable until some definite instructions were received as to their final disposition to be made of them by the Government, acting upon that principale which was the course advised by the Governor as Superintendent of Indian Affairs; The officers who were in position to watch over the movement of the Indians were instructed accordingly—see enclosed Copy No 3. of a Letter to Captain Ewell—

Page 157.

Page 165.

I have no information nor do I believe that any pass or safeguard to any Indians has been granted by any officer except such as was afforded on one occasion by an Escort of Dragoons which was sent from Anton Chico with a delegation of Comanches & returned with them—

The letter of Judge Beaubien will show the peculiar position of the Army in this country while the officers and men are blamed for affording protection to the inhabitants from the incursions of the Indians. The inhabitants themselves are in league with those Indians countenancing their presence and furnishing them with Liquor and other contraband articles which renders them more troublesome than they otherwise would be: thus the Army has a double duty to perform, not only to give protection from internal dissensions, to protect one class of the inhabitants from the other, but from Indian Depredations from without.

Since writing the above Major Kendrick has reported his views relative to the condition of affairs in the County of Taos see copy enclosed No. 4 in which as you will perceive he asserts that he did not think it was necessary for any additional force to remain in that quarter, accordingly he was directed to return with his command to this Place & arrived on the 28 Inst

See Report Book, Page 24, & letter to him, Page 183.

Most Respectfully, Your obt. Servt.

Sgd. John Munroe *Maj. 2d Arty.*

Brt. Col. U S A

Maj. Genl. R. Jones

Adjutant Genl. U S A

[McLAWS TO GORDON.[1]]

HD. QRS. 9 MIL. DEPT.
SANTA FE NEW MEXICO
June 24, 1851.

MAJOR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 21st (which should have been sent through the Comd'g Officer of the Post) giving it as your opinion that all the excitement gotton up in Taos originated through political feeling & stating that the movement of the section of artillery upon that place would operate unfavorably upon your character with the people in as much as it will be reported that you had asked for reinforcement when on the contrary you considered yourself sufficiently strong to hold your position until the Comdr. of the Department had been notified in the event of an outbreak—also stating that your position was partially compromised as it is known that you are relieved from your command & therefore but little confidence can be placed ~~in your regard~~ by the inhabitants in your regard for their safety when threatened with danger & remarking that if you were removed to some other position & another more trustworthy officer sent in your place it would possibly secure more confidence to the people.—

To which Colonel Munroe directs me to reply By the enclosed copy of a communication from Judge Beaubien to Govr. Calhoun which was sent by the Govr. to Colonel Munroe you will perceive that (Judge B.) who has been a an inhabitant of this Territory & particularly of the Valley of Taos for many years & who has occupied high & responsible positions under the Government where he has had every opportunity of Judging & who therefore understands the character of the Mexican & whose views therefore ~~entitle~~ in regard to them are entitled to the highest consideration says that there was in contemplation a rebellion against the constituted authorities of the U. S. by the lower class of the inhabitants of the County of Taos.

that he feared if the rebellion commenced the people would be assisted in their acts of violence by the Jicarilla Apaches & by the Yutas who were at that time within a short distance of Taos—and that therefore (he) speaking for the Americans & respectable citizens did not think one company of Infantry a force adequate for the protection of the Valley of Taos against both secret & open enemies.

Governor Calhoun in his Letter to Colonel Munroe remarked that it would require the utmost Vigilance to *prevent* an outbreak & requested that an additional force with some artillery should be sent to the Valley of Taos in order by its presence not only to overcome those who intended a rebellion but to reassure those who feared one.

Under those circumstances a force of one Subaltern & sixty rank & file with two pieces of ordnance was organized here & sent to Taos under Major Kendrick who was ordered to assume command of the Post because he was senior to you; there was no other one to send from here who had a right to command such a force of Arty except Col. Brooks and if he had been sent the same result would have followed.

From the above remarks & from the Letter of Judge Beaubien you will perceive that the Arty force was sent to Taos upon the representations & urgent request of one (Judge B) of the most responsible men in that section of

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[1] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 4, pp. 183–185.

Country; & by the desire of the Governor of this Territory—That the main object was to *prevent* an outbreak.

In conclusion Col: Munroe desires me to assure you that never for a moment was it thought that your position would be compromised by sending an additional force to Taos nor does he believe that it will in the least when the matter is properly understood; nor did he by relieving you from Command intend to reflect in the slightest manner on your trust-worthiness—You were relieved or superseded in command because the accident of rank made it so—

With much Respect
Your obt. Servt.

L. McLaws
1 Lt 7 Infy
A A A Genl

Major W. H. Gordon
Comd'g Co. H 3d Infy
Taos

[CALHOUN TO MUNROE.[1]]

Executive Department
Santa Fe', N Mex°. June 14 1851.

Sir,

I enclose for your perusal and consideration a letter[2] from Judge Beaubien, received last night at 9 o'clock.

The insurrectionary and rebellious manifestations to which he alludes, are in my opinion a part of the mischievous machinery, to which your attention was called by me in a *confidential* note dated June 10, 1851. The designs of a few persons in this Territory are too evident to be mistaken and I doubt not you will agree with me in opinion that it will require the utmost vigilance upon the part of all in authority in this Territory to prevent the outbreak desired by the reckless.

I am,
Your obd. Servt.
(sd) James S. Calhoun

Col. Munroe
Commanding
&c &c

[CALHOUN TO WEBSTER.[3]]

Executive Department
Santa Fe New Mexico
June 30th 1851

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 21st of April last, informing me that thirty seven copies of the Acts of the Second Session of the thirty first Congress, had been forwarded to me, and the receipt of said copies is hereby acknowledged, I have also to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd of April last in reference to my correspondence as Governor and your instructions will be observed

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[1] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 4, p. 180.

[2] See p. 357.

[3] B. I. A., M. L., June, 1851.

I am
With great respect
Your obedient Servant
J. S. CALHOUN

Hon
DANL. WEBSTER
Secretary of State
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO WEBSTER.[1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
June 30th 1851

SIR

It is my duty to advise you in relation, to the condition of affairs in this Territory and I will do so as briefly as possible

My correspondence with the Hon Secretary of the Interior during April and May last will show that the quiet of this Territory was menaced Since then every element of discord has been called, into requisition to disaffect the Pueblo Indians and others I mentioned in April last on the authority of Indians that certain persons had tampered with the Pueblo of, San Dia. During the present month, delegations from the Pueblos, of Taos, San Juan, Santa Clara, San Hilafonso, Tesuque Nambé, Cochito, Santa Domingo, Cia, Santa Anna San Felipe, and Sandia, have visited me in highly excited State of mind, and without being able or willing, to give names they confirmed the fact, that individuals connected with a faction defeated at a recent Territorial election, had continued to put in circulation among them reports to the effect, they were to be driven from their Pueblos, and their lands and property taken from them

About the same time copies of the paper marked A. abounding in positive falsehoods, and excedingly inflamatory, were circulated throughout the Territory, both in English and Spanish, this, you will perceive, is the act of a defeated faction, and among the signers you will discover the name of A. W. Reynolds, assistant quarter master in this place, with the rank of Captain in the U. S. Army, the paper marked, B. was deemed necessary to allay the excitement and has attached to it thirty members of the Legislature, and one who would have signed it in consequence of indisposition, was absent, there are the names of six members, on the first paper, and two absent, of the members of the council there are twelve who constitute the majority, and one in the minority, and in the House of Representatives nineteen to seven. While the merits of the two papers were being discussed the copy of a letter marked, C. from, Hon. Charles Bewbien, late a Judge in this Territory, was received, then followed a letter addressed to me by the Probate Judge of Taos county enclosing a copy of the paper marked, D. the persons named in this Copy are of the same class, you will notice the name of Reynolds again, but I do not vouch that there was authority for its use, this is known however, he has been canvassing a great portion of the Territory as Candidate for Delegate to Congress, and a portion of the party, call it the Reynolds party, the letter from Judge Bewbien was laid before Col. Munroe, who promptly ordered a company of Artillery to Taos. Reports during this time, were fabricated and put in circulation of collisions, the destruction of property, and the approach of Wild Indians, and for several days the public mind was in a very fevered condition. Fortunately, the Pueblos after being in council, at this Superintendency, for near three days became thoroughly satisfied, brought to me their report written by the Governor of Sandia, and which report, I transmit to the Commissioner of Indian affairs by the mail of to morrow Maj. Kendrick, who had command of the troops sent to Taos, returned on the 28th inst and reports every thing quiet, but is under the impression that the question as to an outbreak had been agitated, the Civil officers of the Territory advise me that, tranquility reigns in every direction, disturbed only by the incursions of the Navajoes

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[1] B. I. A., M. L., June, 1851. Transcribed from copy, original not on file. The signature, however, is Calhoun's own.

In this connection, it may not be improper to state, I had an agreement to meet at Anton Chico on 16th of May last, the Head Chief of the Apaches East of the Rio del Norte, for the purpose of giving them some corn

Cumanche Indians arrived at that place on the 12th of the month, but two days before I arrived they suddenly left, and I subsequently learned from the Cumanches, some Mexicans had told them we intended to kill them all so soon as I arrived. A Cumanche deputation come to this place on the 28th ult. held a long talk with them on the 29th, which appeared to give them entire satisfaction, bought from them a captive boy, and between twelve and one Oclock, on the morning of the 30th ult they left their lodgings, leaving behind them all of their animals, arms, and other property, which I have had returned to them, one of the Indians aged and wanting in physical strength, was left in the rear, and was overtaken by one my agents with whom he returned. He stated that some person or persons had called out their cheifs, about 12 Oclock at night and informed him that it was my intention to have them killed next morning, the the foregoing sketch will show the obstacles in point, which I have to encounter as Governor of this Territory, two of the Judges Mower and Watts arrived on the 26th inst, and will remedy some of the difficulties, that I have had to encounter heretofore. Mr. Allen, Secretary of the Territory, has not arrived, and his absence embarrasses us, (as the) as the Legislature is in session, and we have no instructions in relation to expenditures

On the 25th of the month the Navajoes entered the Pueblo of Isletta, and drove off a large number of animals, Isletta is an Indian Pueblo on the west bank of the Rio del Norte, in the midst of a heavy population, about twelve miles south of the Military post of Albuquerque,—during the past year the Navajoes have been more successfull in their depredations than at any former period—these outrages should be stoped on the 29th and 31st of May last upon this point I addressed to the Hon A. H. H. Stewart Secretary of the Interior, a communication—in the last letter I say " *We need munitions of war, and authority to call out the militia to preserve internal quiet and to repel aggressions at Points which cannot be supported by the troops of the United States &c. &c.*" May not this be yielded to us, and the means to support and pay troops. I do hope the two letters just alluded to have had consideration, the wild Indians must be subdued and the means to prevent insurrection rebellion and to rebuke treason should be in some ones hands in this Territory the Judiciary cannot at all times ferret out the dark doings of traitors, and such People are here and money is more potent in bringing to light treasonable designs

Facts are before you, and that a remedy is necessary, you will not doubt, and if there is authority to apply it, I am confident it will be at an early moment

I, am
With great respect
Your Obedient Servant

J. S. CALHOUN

Hon
DANL. WEBSTER
Secretary of State
Washington City D. C.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FE NEW MEXICO
June 30th 1851

SIR

At the request of the Lacomes, whose claim was left you by the Hon. W. S Messervy I pray to enquire concerning said claim, and the probability of its payment

I take occasion to suggest that unless a proper system is adopted unjust demands will be admitted and paid. All the testimony in reference to claims for Indian depredations should be taken before Indian Agents, and the Superintendent, and perhaps forwarded only by the Superintendent, there are persons now engaged in preparing such claims whose intrests will be advanced by increasing their amounts, and witnesses are easily obtained

This is deemed sufficient to put you on your guard

I am
With great respect
Your Obedient Servant
J. S. CALHOUN

Hon
L. LEA
Comr of Indn Affs
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[2]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FÉ NEW MEXICO
June 30, 1851.

SIR,

I have not been without pressing duties before me since I have been in this Territory. Night after night have I been compelled to be at my desk, or on watch—the entire night—I need some respite, a little relaxation, and if there are no disorders at the time, I should be pleased to be permitted to visit Washington City, and my native State Georgia, during the ensuing fall. Might I not render good service in taking to Washington Indians of this Territory? I think so. I do not desire to leave, and will not go hence, pending disquietudes—and I pray to hear from you by return mail.

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy, N 127.

[2] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy, N 128; B. I. A., M. L., June, 1851. From the duplicate sent to the State Department, the reference to the Indians was omitted by Calhoun.

I have the honor to be.
Your Obedient Servant

J. S. Calhoun

Hon. L. Lea
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO FILLMORE.[1]]

Executive Department
Santa Fe, New Mexico
June 30th. 1851.

Sir,

The enclosed memorial was handed to me, with a request, to forward it to you. It is signed by members of the Legislature only. I have not read it, but I am not ignorant in relation to the subject, and some remedial measures are absolutely due to the people of this Territory. The signers are among the very best citizens of the Territory, firm adherents to the Government of the United States, and every way reliable.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient Servant

J. S. Calhoun

His Excellency
Millard Fillmore
President of the United States
Washington City
D. C.

[Inclosure.]

Refd. for *answer* to Secy. of War
Augt. 14. M F

Santa Fe Territory of New Mexico
June 30. 1851.

House of Representatives and Council Chamber of Said Territory
To Hon Millard Fillmore
President of the United States—

The undersigned Members of the Council and House of Representatives of said Territory now convened would most respectfully represent to your Excellency, that they have been lately advised of Indian inroads upon the property and persons of the Territory which demand as it seems to the undersigned the prompt and efficient action of the Government of the United States. Some few days since a party of Navajoes made a descent upon the Pueblo of Isletta one of the numerous villages upon the Rio Grande and drove off a large number of animals, successfully completing the robbery and escaping a rescue, while the officers and soldiers of the regular army were quietly reposing in quarters at Albuquerque and Socorro. The undersigned would respectfully suggest to your Excellency, that the masterly inactivity of the Government troops does not afford that protection from foray and rapine which the present unhappy and distracted state of this Territory imperatively demands; and in view of these facts and of the unguarded situation of the lives and property of our citizens the undersigned respectfully request of your Excellency

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[1] A. G. O., Files, N 44 of 1851.

First That sufficient arms and munitions of war be ~~furnished~~ supplied to the Territory to equip and furnish a militia and volunteer force to be raised in the Territory—

Second, That ample power be delegated to the Executive officer of the Territory to call forth the Militia and to offer sufficient inducements to volunteer corps as shall command ready and effectual men at arms, at the precise place and moment of invasion or insurrection

Third, That these Citizen troops when so levied should be placed under the immediate command and supervision of his Excellency the Governor of the Territory and officers to be by him appointed, and subjected to no other control but that of the Government of the United States.

Your Excellency will permit your memorialists to urge the great necessity of the above suggestions and petition upon your consideration, inasmuch as the experience of the last two years has with ~~their~~ frightful and appalling events of murder and robbery convinced the minds of your memorialists and their constituency of the utter inefficacy of the regular troops to save and protect the Territory from lawless savages upon our frontiers and roaming banditti in our midst. Whilst your memorialists cherish the highest sentiments of regard and esteem for the brave and gallant officers & soldiers stationed among us, they cannot but intimate to your Excellency their settled conviction that the best interests of our constituents and the Territory would be more effectually shielded by men who will fight for their altars and their firesides, than by disciplined troops however powerful and intrepid who seem disposed to recline upon the glory of past triumphs, and are reluctant to tarnish by petty skirmishes with hordes of half naked savages, or scattered bandits, the laurels which they have so freshly won upon the tented field.

Hoping this memorial and the unfortunate state of the Territory will meet with your Excellency's earliest consideration and action

We have the honor to remain
With sentiments of respect
Your Excellency's Obt Servts.[1]

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[2]]

Executive Department
Santa Fe New Mexico
June 30th 1851

Sir.

The June mailed arrived on the 26th, and I am without a word from the Department. I do not think this ought to be so. I am the Governor of the Territory, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and discharging the duties of an Indian Agent, the appointees not having arrived. I understand they are on the plains, and may be expected during the ensuing month.

For more than a month past insurrection and treason have been rife. You are aware, if I mistake not, that I visited Anton Chico on the 16th of last month, in company with Col. Munroe and others for the purpose of having a further talk with the Apaches residing east of the Rio del Norte, and of distributing among them some corn, as they complained of being in a starving condition. Several days before we reached Anton Chico, a Cumanche delegation arrived, and resolved to await my arrival. On the 14th, two days anterior to our arrival, the Indians departed in great haste. Subsequent enquiries brought to light the fact, that they were frightened off by infamous individuals, who stated to them the Americans were gathering for the purpose of murdering all the Indians we could find. Not an Indian was seen, nor could I ascertain who put in circulation the report. Messengers (runners) were sent in the direction of the Bosque Redondo, who fell in with the Cumanches, who came to this Superintendency on the 28th of May. During the ensuing day we had a long talk, in the presence of Col. Munroe, and a number of other persons. During the afternoon, the Cheif Eagle Feathers, visited me in my quarters, sold to me a Captive, manifested perfect satisfaction at all that had passed, and repeated, that nothing but death would prevent his visiting me again, with Cheifs and others, before two moons should terminate their rounds. Between 12 and 1 O'clock on the morning of the 30th these Indians fled from the City, leaving behind them, their animals, arms, robes and provisions, so soon as I ascertained the fact, I sent out Agents in search of them.

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[1] Names not copied.

[2] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy, No. 129; Annual Report, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1851, p. 197.

One only, was overtaken, and he returned, and stated, that about 12 O'clock at night, the Chief was called out, by whom, he could not tell, and when he returned he stated, they must run without a moments delay as we were preparing to have them all killed the next day. I sent out persons to have their property returned, a schedule[1] of which you will find enclosed, this was done at a heavy cost, but I could not do otherwise. The Indians in their flight carried off a number of animals belonging to individuals residing between this and Anton Chico, and a widow, who had lost nine, informed me, on yesterday all had been returned but one, and some other articles of no great value, for which she claims indemnification. This return of property was caused by the receipt of their own, which I had sent to them. Since then I have received two messages from them, desiring me to visit them, or to authorize them to come in. The latter proposition is altogether inadmissible, and will be so regarded, until insurrectionary and treasonable intents are subdued. Ignorant as I am of the purposes of the Government, and entirely destitute of means, the first proposition cannot be entertained. But the end is not yet

During the present month, almost every conceivable effort has been made to induce the Pueblo Indians to take up arms, saying the party in the ascendency in this Territory intended to take from them their lands and property, and to drive them out of the Country, or exterminate them. At the same time, the most inflamatory articles were being published by the defeated, as the articles marked *A*, sent only as a specimen, abounding in falsehoods, will show. The one marked *B* was designed as a response. The Legislative Council stands twelve against one, and the House of Representatives nineteen to seven. The minority damn every body but themselves, and a few of them, and I hope a few only, are ripe for any thing, and their motto, I apprehend, is "rule or ruin."

The Pueblo Indians have beseiged, almost, the Superintendency during the present month. They held a Council here, which lasted the greater part of three days. This council was composed of the Pueblos of Sandia, Santa Ana, San Felipe, Cia, Santo Domingo, Cochiti and subsequently, San Ildefonso, Santa Clara, Tesuque, Nambé, San Juan and Taos, sent in delegations, all highly excited. The paper marked *C*.[2] announces their final conclusion. It was drawn up by the Governor of Sandia, an exceedingly clever Indian. Not one of the Pueblos, at this time, desire to abandon their old customs and usages, and you may rely upon it, these people must be treated with the utmost delicacy, or bloody scenes will be witnessed in this Territory. A delicate induction will bring these people to any point you may desire, but it must be delicate, and protection must be afforded to them.

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[1] Enclosure D.

[2] On file, but not copied.

You will remember my correspondence of last year advised you of difficulties I had to encounter, and the labor I had to perform to prevent an emeute. I was denounced for everything objectionable by the same party who are now sowing the seeds of discord and treason. But I have infinite pleasure in saying, so far, I have retained the confidence of these Indians, and I think the last effort of a desperate faction, has strengthened me in their estimation, and increased their confidence in the American Government, and your instructions in reply, will decide them as to their future course. I pray you be careful and weigh well the matter before you instruct. In the meantime, after the arrival of the Indian Agents, who are directed to report to me, I shall assign one of them to the Pueblo Indians, and require him to visit them without delay, and to remedy, as far as possible, the many grievances of which they have complained to me.

As Governor of the Territory, I have today, given to the Hon Secretary of State, a brief statement of some of the obstacles I have had to encounter of late. Treason is abroad, and *power* is wanted in this Territory to catch the infamous who are administering to the disorders of the Territory

The Navajoes, four or five days ago, pounced upon Isleta a Pueblo village, and carried off a large number of animals. Are these things never to be remedied? Give me the authority and *means* and I will remedy it. I have not time to say more, and

have the honor to be

Your Obedient Servant,

J. S. Calhoun

Hon Luke Lea
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Washington City
D. C.

[Inclosures.]

A.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW MEXICO.

Fellow-Citizens: We, a portion of your fellow-citizens, interested alike in the welfare of our common country, desiring its advancement and the development of its resources, respectfully address you in relation to the political affairs of our Territory at this time. We desire that you may be fully, frankly and candidly advised as to the state of Politics now existing, in order that you may judge for yourselves, whether you will sustain the present administration of your Gobernatorial affairs, or go with us in opposition to the mal-administration and abuse of power by your present Executive.

We submit to you a platform of principles upon which we expect to stand. We unfurl our banner, confident, that upon it is inscribed Justice and the Rights of the people. Beneath this banner and by our principles, we are willing to stand or fall. Let us submit to your consideration the principles of our political party, and the reasons and motives that influence us thus to array ourselves in opposition to the present dominant party in this Territory. Our opposition is not factious, but is founded in justice and forced upon us by the abuse and usurpation of power on the part of your present Executive. At the time of his inauguration, many of us, who are signers of this address, were not only his political friends, but desired to sustain him in his public acts, in all things consistent with the powers delegated to him as your Governor, and were at last only driven from his support by the utter and total disregard upon his part of either the wishes of the people or the powers conferred upon him. We confidently believe that his sole aim has been to build up a political party that would secure the election of a certain individual as your delegate to Congress, and that the whole power and influence of his office has been prostituted from what was its proper end and aim to the securing of this object. Your feelings and interests have not been consulted in regard to removals from or appointments to office. But these removals and appointments have been made solely with an eye to the person who could bring the most political strength to sustain his political friend in the approaching election for Delegate to Congress. The very best and most trustworthy of your officers have been removed to make place for political partizans. The Prefect of the County of Rio Arriba, as we are informed and believe, was removed without any complaint or charge against him as an officer, being made by the citizens of the said county. No charge of mal-administration against him as a Prefect. But because he was independent and could not be used for party purposes as a tool of the Governor, he has been prescribed. The Prefect of the County of San Miguel, than whom no officer within the borders of your Territory sustained a higher reputation for efficiency and impartiality in the discharge of his duties too, has been removed and prescribed to make place for a political partizan, and this too has been done without a petition from a single citizen of the County of San Miguel, or a charge of mal-administration on his part from any quarter. An Alcalde of the town of Galisteo, in the County of Santa Fe, was removed against the known wishes of the citizens resident in that place as expressed both by a public meeting and by petition from the people, desiring that he be retained. But this removal too was necessary for political purposes, without regard to the expressed wishes of the people of Galisteo, but by the representation of two of the Governors emisaries sent out as we believe by his Excellency to enlighten the people upon their duties in the past election, neither of whom were residents of Galisteo or citizens of the United States. These are some of his acts in relation to removals and appointments, and we are well satisfied that a recurrence to the history of his removals and appointments will show that the same motives and influences have actuated him almost universally; a total disregard of your feelings, wishes and interests, and an eye solely to the accomplishment of his beloved and cherished object. That he has interfered with the Judiciary of your country, we now proceed to show. A short time after his inauguration, he requested the resignation of two of your Circuit Judges, because they were political opponents of his Excellency's candidate for Congress, and because some two or three individuals who had important suits pending, desired their resignation. The individual or individuals who asked the resignation of one of the Judges was thought to belong to a family of great influence in this Territory, and thus to secure this influence, your Circuit Judges must stand aside.

And in the case of the only remaining Circuit Judge viz: the Judge of the Southern Circuit, he has given instructions and opinions that the official acts of the said Judge were null and of no effect. Thus has your whole Judiciary been swept from under you—to gratify caprice, revenge or ambition. These acts deserve the condemnation of every impartial reflecting person in this Territory. The rights of parties to suits have been made to abide and be controlled by the will of your Governor. The rights of parties in your Courts has thus been taken possession of: an usurpation unknown and unheard of in the annals of civilized civil government. Prisoners are accumulating daily in your Jails at a heavy expense to the different counties, or are to be turned loose upon the community to commit anew their crimes, and some who have been imprisoned for some length of time, are now entitled to a discharge without a trial, and will soon be let loose upon the community. The right of the Judges who have exercised these functions we are not now to decide; that is for a higher and different tribunal, but at the same time, we say that the decision and settlement of this question by your Governor was an act of usurpation on his part, unwarranted and dangerous to your liberties. We now appeal to you. We ask you, what remedy or where is the tribunal to adjust your rights? and what remedy or where is the tribunal to punish offenders against your property, your persons, your houses, or any of your sacred rights; swallowed up and destroyed by the remorseless and unsatisfied ambition of one who is willing to sink your whole interests to secure his political objects. We now call your attention to other acts of his, showing the same disregard of the obligations resting upon him as your Governor. He has presumed to alter your Organic Law giving to you a Civil Territorial Government; not satisfied to make edicts, proclamations and decrees not given to him by virtue of his office, he has assumed to himself not only to make Laws here, but has altered the Organic Law of this Teritory, made and given to us by the Congress of the United States. By Art. 6th of said Organic Law, it is prescribed who are qualified voters of this Teritory. Among other qualifications is the one "That persons resident in the Territory, at the time of the passage of the said Organic Act, should be entitled to vote in your elections." By Proclamation of his Excellency of date of he says, that persons resident in the *County*, not Territory alone, should be entitled to vote. From whence did he derive the authority to substitute County for Territory, and to amend your Organic Law? Who gave him power to alter one word or sentence of your Organic Law? We say to him, that our Organic Law is our Constitution, that though not perfect in all its details, we are determined to stand by it as it is handed to us by the Congress of the United States—until by them altered. We say to him, that in that law, his duties are defined. That by that act he must be governed in the discharge of his duties, that he must not presume to blur or blot one article upon its page, that we hold him as we hold the other officers of this Government, whose duties are defined by the Organic Law to the letter of the instrument, and that for an usurpation or infraction of any of the rights guaranteed to us by that instrument, we hold them responsible to the people. In his annual message to the Legislature, he has recommended an interference with the vested rights of parties. In relation to the Pueblo Indians now, and for a long time resident among you, he has presumed to dictate a policy that is calculated to disfranchise them of their rights if they had them, either as citizens or residents of the Territory. He says, "that he cannot recommend an union of them as citizens, but it is inevitable—they must be made slaves, (dependents,) equals, or an early removal to a better location for them and our people." We say to our Pueblo friends, that whatever rights were guaranteed to them when they became residents of this Territory under the Mexican Government, are still secured to them. That it is not the purpose or intention of the Government of the United States to take from them one jot or tittle of their rights; that our Government holds the rights of all living under the broad fold of its banner as sacred; that her treaties are inviolable, and that if our Pueblo friends had rights, either as citizens or as owners of the soil under the Mexican Government, that right is still secured to them, that it is not the intention of the Government of the United States, nor has the legislature and Governor of the Territory, if they desired so to do, the power to make slaves, (dependents) of them, or to remove them quickly to any other location against their will. By the language of another portion of his message, he is endeavoring to excite an angry discussion in the States of the Union, that is calculated to raise a strong and influential party in the Congress against us. He has presumed to say that the entire society where free negroes are tolerated is degraded. Fellow-citizens, the question of slavery has been a vexed and dangerous one in the States for a number of years. That question has been the cause why the civil and political rights due to you for the last four years has been withheld from you, and now, when that question has been settled and taken away from the Legislature, your Governor is exciting a discussion that must result in injury to you.

These are some of the reasons that influence us to array ourselves against the dominant party in this Territory. If we have spoken plainly we feel that the circumstances by which we are surrounded justify us. We ask, are you prepared tamely thus to submit to these things and not raise your voices in behalf of the People. If you are prepared to fold your arms, and quietly submit to the usurpations already assumed, but a short time will elapse before you will be called upon to submit to others, and ere long not a vestige of your Rights will be left. We call upon you to joint us in our efforts to maintain the Rights of the People. We call upon you to speak, and as freemen unite and refuse to sustain any one that upholds the present Executive in his assault on your Rights. If you are true to yourselves Justice will secure to you all your Rights untarnished. The wise, good and patriotic, in every portion of your Territory, will flock to your Standard, and an universal triumph will be your reward. If you fail you will have the proud consciousness of having done your duty.

Annexed is our Platform.

1. An equal and just system of Taxation to support an economical administration of the Government.

2. That the several departments of the Government shall be kept separate and distinct: non-interference on the part of the Executive with either the Judicial or Legislative Departments.

3. In favor of a modification of the absolute Veto power now given to the Executive by the Organic Law.

4. In favor of the election of the County and District officers by the people.

5. Opposed to a State Government at this time, on account of the heavy burden of Taxation.

Antonio Sandoval,
Santiago Armijo,
Julian Tenorio,
Mariano Yrisarri,
A. W. Reynolds,
Antonio Jose Otero,
J. S. T. Johnson,
Wm. McGrorty,
Ceran St. Vrain,
J. L. Collins,
J. M. Giddings,
Juan Jose Sanchez,
Francisco Ortizy Delgado
Robert Brent,

M. Ashurst,
Hugh N. Smith,
Serafino Ramirez,
Rafael Armijo,
Diego Archuleta,
Candido Ortiz,
Committee.
John R. Tullis,
Alex. Duvall,
Tho. R. McCutcheon,
E. J. Vaughn,
Juan Cruz Baca,
Wm. Curtis Skinner,
Tomas Ortiz.
John Kelly,
J. Houghton.

B.

MANIFESTACION ACORDADA EN JUNTA AMISTOSA, COMPUESTA DE LOS MIEMBROS DE LA LEGISLATURA TERRITORIAL, PARA CONOCIMIENTO DE LOS HABITANTES DEL TERRITORIO.

Conciudadanos, la gratitud y reconocimiento son sentimientos que jamas olvidara la representacion Territorial; los pueblos del Territorio, a la par han depositado su voluntad y su confianza en la esfera limitada de nuestros pequenos conocimientos; la suerte prospera o desfavorable del pais, esta senalada por el sabio autor de las sociedades, y secundariamente debe ser sistemada por la marcha con que camine nuestra primera Legislatura constitucional; una correspondencia justa y edecuada a las circumstancias, ecsije que vuestros deseos sean satisfechos; que vuestra condicion sea mejorada; que vuestros derechos sean iguales, y que sea asegurada la propiedad y la persona del debil, con las mismas preeminencias y prerogativas que las del opulento.

Sabido es, que la ley debe ser universal, para patrocinar y protejer todas las clases, para desterrar de la sociedad el espiritu despotico, que regularmente se engendra por la arbitrariedad y por tendencias meramente particulares; se va pues a dar la ley homogenea del pueblo de Nuevo Mejico, como base fundamental del edificio social, sin tener por objeto esclusivo, el engrandecimiento destructor de determinadas personas, y sin la mascara de miras mesquinas e infames de protejer partidos.

La imparcialidad, la esperiencia, y el conocimiento practicamente ensayado de las necesidades del pais, seran los principios cardinales que adopte la Legislatura, para el desempeno de una obra tan dificil e importante, que supera a sus limitados conocimientos; pero si, descansa en la buena fe que la anima, y en la censura que sufran sus trabajos, cuando debidamente sean calificados por el publico.

Ninguna materia presenta mas dificultad, que reunir las simpatias e inteligencias de una comunidad politica, cuando se halla atacada por la maledicencia de algunos hombres, bien conocidos por los colores de sus operaciones; pues a la ves de conducir a los incautos por la via del progreso, maliciosamente se prevalen de su ignorancia, para mal informarlos con cuentos ridiculos e imaginarios caracterisados de superstición, a fin de precipitarlos mas alla del Oceano del desprecio, o por mejor decir, al descenso de su ruina fatal.

Compatriotas, un pequeno ecsamen, abrira, vuestros ojos, y una idea refleja y perspicaz, sera capas de quitar la mascara hipocrita que se presenta hoy a vuestra faz.

El objeto deseado de los que se empenan a perturbar el equilibrio y reposo de la tranquilidad publica, es sembrar la semilla abominable de desconfianza, contra los miembros que habeis escogido para componer vuestra Legislatura; ellos son obra de vuestra confianza y beneplacito, y sus labores futuras, quedaran sometidos, no solo a la aprobacion del Congreso General, sino tambien a la vuestra.

El tiempo, es el tipo de los desenganos, asi como lo fue para dar a conocer la conducta semicivil, de la anteriór administracion, que descuido los intereses sagrados de su inspeccion, convirtiendo en ludibrio sus actos, bajo la influencia de la autoridad militar. Triste caso, que recordar para las paginas de la historia en el siglo de las luces! y mucho mas triste, cuando se observan vigentes las mismas pre-ocupaciones, y los medios y suterfugios de que se valen, para procurar una victoria sonada que conseguida, realsaria a sus autores al apogel que perdieron.

La liberalidad del Gobierno Supremo, esta dispuesta para protejer y mejorar nuestras circunstancia; la ley organica que nos ha creado y declarado capaces de constituirnos bajo la forma de gobierno territorial, debe ser para vosotros y para las generaciones futuras, un monumento de perpetua memoria; ella declara en sus secciones 5 y 6, que los indios no tienen derecho para votar, por lo mismo, tienen suprimida la escala de ciudadania como menores de edad; la misma aclaracion esta bien demostrada en las instrucciones que el Gobierno Supremo ha comunicado al Yntendente de Yndios de pueblo; cuyos derechos de ciudadanos tambien se renunciaron por los mismos Yndios el ano pasado en el mes de Julio. Sus tratados son una prueba autentica de esta verdad. He aqui la evidencia incuestionable para que entendamos claramente, que los Yndios de pueblo no fueron escluidos de ciudadanos por voluntad del Senor Gobernador Territorial, ni tampoco por la Legislatura actul, sino por un acto del Soberano Congreso de la Union.

Ahora pues, a que vienen las duras y gratuitas esclamaciones que hieren nuestros oidos y penetran el ayre para ser escuchadas? Si nos compadesemos ciertamente de esta clase digna de mejorar su condicion actual; procuremos declarar nuevamente su espontanea voluntad; consultemos los medios mas asequibles y racionales, para que los pobres Yndios procedan con inteligencia y libertad, omitiendo inferirles la violencia, el engano fraudulento, y el juego de voces seductoras, para dar un lugarsito a la sana razon sin agravio de la justicia.

La posesion que los Yndios tienen en sus terrenos y demas propiedades, es inviolable; la Legislatura entiende que jamas se tocara por ninguna autoridad el sagrado derecho de posesion que ellos retienen por justo titulo; a no ser que los Yndios, voluntariamente traspasen sus derechos, por la via de contratos.

Si por una fortuna (que sera bien lisongeada) los Yndios se comprometen solemnemente a componer la comunidad politica de nuestro Territorio, bajo las condiciones de igualdad con los demas ciudadanos, el problema quedara resuelto; y entonces el ocurso de la Legislatura, debe ser un memorial peticionario al Gobierno Supremo, para que los Yndios gocen de la ciudadania que tenian antes en el Gobierno de Mejico, siendo declarados por la autoridad competente.

La injusta alarma que ha causado en los incautos, el mensage de S. E. el Senor Gobernador, cuando habla de los Yndios en la pagina 5, es considerar su materia sin acatamiento a los varios conceptos que pone a deliberacion de la Legislatura, o por mejor decir, con olvido al respeto de una sana logica, interrumpida por miras misteriosas y rastreras, que baticinan los profetas que las inducen; pues es claro, y clarisimo, que el mensage no tiene caracter de ley, por lo mismo, las camaras pueden o no conformarse con la materia que contiene.

Conciudadanos, no menos repugnante y nocivas son las imputaciones siniestras que hacen a la Legislatura, los enemigos de la verdad; afirman como criterio, que el poder que retenemos por voluntad vuestra, lo hemos de traicionar, delegandolo en S. E. el Gobernador, para que sin consultar otra voluntad que la suya, nombre todo el ramo de la administracion de justicia, que corresponde a los diferentes condados del Territorio; falsedad inanidita que sera desmentida un dia no muy distante: pues deseamos que el Pueblo y solo el Pueblo, nombre a sus correspondientes autoridades que le sean asignadas por la ley, y le merezcan su aprobacion y confianza.

Nos preciamos, concindadanos, de poseer sentimientos verdaderamente republicanos y conformes con nuestros deseos, haremos lo posible en testimonio justo de nuestras intenciones, la imparcialidad sera la divisa que coronara la grande obra de nuestros trabajos.

Antonio Jose Martines,
Vicente Martines,
Jose Manuel Gallegos,
Jose Francisco Leyva,
Seledonio Valdes,
Jose Perea,
Miguel Sena y Romero,
J. F. Ortis,
Juan Cristoval Chaves,
Antonio J. Ortis,
Teodoro Wheaton,
F. T. Cabesa de Baca,
Geronimo Jaramillo,
Jose Ramon Vigil,
Jose Pabló Gallegos,
Florentino Castillo,
George Gold,
Esquipula Bigil,
Hilario Gonzales,
Mig. Sena y Quintana,
Juan Torres,
S. M. Baird,
Pascual Martines,
Dionicio Gonzales,
Riaymundo Cordova,
Francisco Anto. Otero,
Jose Andres Sandoval,
Diego Salasar,
Miguel Mascarena.

Santa Fe, *Junio 13 de 1851.*

List of property left in the quarters of the Cumanche Indians on the night of the 29th of May 1851.

2 Indian Horses.
11 Mules.
13 Saddles.
9 Bridles.
47 Saddle Skins.
5 Lariets.
13 Pack Strops.
10 Riding Whips.
4 Buffalo Robes.
7 Blankets.
21 Provision Sacks.
2 Knives and Scabbards.
1 Quiver for Arrows.
1 Brass Kettle (full of Coffee)
1 Wooden Bowl.
1 Segar Case.
1 Rifle.
1 Powder & Shot pouch.
4 Pilloncillos of Sugar.
A lot of Tobacco in plugs and papers for smoking.
About 20 loaves of Bread.
1 Hind leg of Mutton & the ribs of three sides Venison.
2 peices making 1½ 5c Star Candles.

Jno. G. Jones
P. R. Tully

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO
July 1st. 1851

SIR,

My accounts, as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, for the four last months, ending on yesterday, June 30th. are now forwarded to you—The amount expended is $1241.56, and to pay it I have drawn on the Department, in favor of Wm. S. McNight for the precise amount. My House rent is yet unpaid, and there may be a few small accounts overlooked in the hurry of preparing my returns—Nor is my Salary included—Let them be speedily adjusted—

I have the honor to be
Your obedient Servant
J S CALHOUN

Hon. L. LEA
Comr. Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[2]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO
July 1st. 1851.

SIR,

I have this moment received information that the Comanches visited Anton Chico and La Cuesta on the 27th and 28th of last month, declaring their purposes to be good, and their admiration of Americans—It is supposed there were three hundred warriors, and they stated they were en route for the Navajo Country, for the purpose of a war with that tribe—On leaving the places named above they wantonly committed various depredations, by killing stock for which they had no use, and driving off others. No personal injury to a citizen was inflicted, but some were rudely treated Col. Alexander, from Vegas, sent troops to the points named; and Col. Munroe is now issuing orders designed to repel and chastise the Indians if discovered.

The people below San Miguel are in great consternation, and they call upon me *for assistance*, *for protection*, and *I am without authority or means.*

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 125.

[2] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 126; Annual Report Commissioner Indian Affairs, 1851, pp. 198–199.

I send this by express to overtake the mail that left for the States this morning.

Very respectfully

J. S. Calhoun

Hon. L. Lea
Comr. Ind. Affs

[NESBIT AND PARKER TO CALHOUN.[1]]

To his Excellency,
James S. Calhoun
Governor of New Mexico

Sir

I deem it my duty to inform you of certain transactions that have taken place in the neighbourhood of Santa Fé within the last two days.

It is known to you I presume that myself and Mr Hiram Parker, have taken the contract to furnish the Quartermasters Department with hay for the ensuing year, and that on account of the excessive dryness of the season, there was no possible chance of procuring the Hay, except in what is known as the "Grande Biah," some forty Miles from here—and for the purpose of filling said contract we purchased of Mr P Tully his train of Mule wagons, and were accordingly actively engaged in our opperations having commenced the delivery of hay—when upon the night before last or or that of the Second of July, inst there were a large band of Navajoe Indians, supposed to be from two hundred and fifty to three hundred in all—made an attack upon our camp and corral. the house in which we lived being built of logs as a block house and forming a part of one side of the corral, which was also built of logs in the most substantial manner—a the accompanying affidavits and certificates will show—The attack was made on the night of the 2nd inst. about one oclock, the night being very Dark it having rained during the afternoon and forepart of the night, and was still drissling so that it was almost impossible for the two men on guard to see twenty steps from where they were walking so that the first Salutation or intimation they had of the approach of the Indians was an arrow Shot into the neck of one of the Sentinels with a Yell and a Shower of Arrows the sentinal fired his Gun and gave the alarm. when all hands sprang to their feet and arms and commenced a defence, but by this time the house and entire corrall were completely surrounded by the Indians and on three sides of the house keeping up a continual fight with our men, while another portion of the Indians were endeavouring to pull down the corrall which they Succeeded in doing in about two hours or a little after three oclock when they ran off all the Animals being over one hundred head, seventy nine of the number belonged to myself (Robert Nesbit) and Hiram R. Parker and three pair of Match horses belonging to me, (R. N) which I had just brought from the United States, making eighty five Animals—the balance of the animals belonged to other individuals who had sent them out to graze among those persons were Capt A. W. Reynolds, James E. Sabine and Joseph Hirsch, &c, &c, who no doubt will report the same to your Excellency in due time

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N. 134. Enclosure of Calhoun to Lea, July 25, 1851.

We would therefore respectfully request your Excellency to be kind enough to inform us how to procede for the purpose of recovering our property as the loss of so many mules may not only involve ourselves in ruin but may also be the means of involving our Securities.

As Soon as we can get our evidence collected as to the circumstances of the case and the damage we have and will sustain by the loss of so many Animals it shall be laid before your Excellency.

All of which is respectfully Submitted to the consideration of your Excellency

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servants

ROBERT NESBIT
Signed
HIRAM. R. PARKER

[SUMNER TO CALHOUN.[1]]

HEAD QUARTERS, 9TH DEPT:
Santa Fe July 20,[2] '51.

His Excel. J. S. CALHOUN,
SIR.

I have received your two letters dated this day. I thank you for the co-operation afforded in the first: With regard to the latter, I regret that I do not feel authorized to issue any rations to the civil prisoners of this territory.

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[1] A. G. O., vol. 8, Department of New Mexico, p. 7.

[2] Sumner had arrived at Santa Fé just the day before. See Sumner to Bliss.

The appropriations for army subsistence is distinct from all others, and no one has authority to direct these supplies to any other purposes.

I am Sir Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.

E V Sumner[1]
Bvt: Col: U. S. A.
Comdg: Dept:

His Excel: J. S. Calhoun,
Santa Fe

[Related Correspondence.]

[SUMNER TO BLISS.[2]]

Head Quarters 9th Dept.
Fort Union, near Moro River
August 3d 1851.

Sir;

I have the honor to report, that in consequence of the cholera, and afterwards the extraordinary drought, both of which impeded my march (very much) I did not reach Santa Fé until the 19th Ulto. I assumed command on that day, and immediately transferred the Head Quarters, and principal Depots to this place. I deemed it very important to have the Depot each of Santa Fé and directly on the line of communication with Missouri, as it gives me more direct controul, over all the affairs of the Department.

I have broken up the posts of Las Vegas and Rayado, as this post makes them unnecessary, and they were very expensive, especially the latter.

I intend to abandon Alburquerque, Abiquin, Toas, and Socorro, and establish two larger posts, one at Valvarde on the Rio Grande, and the other at some point in the mountains, in the Utah and Apache Country.

I shall march into the Navajo Country, on the 15th instant with 4 companies of horse, 3 of Infantry, and one of Artillery—It is my intention to establish a post of five companies, in that country, under the command of Major Backus.

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[1] E. V. Sumner had already acquired a considerable knowledge of frontier conditions. As early as 1837–38 he had figured in Indian history in connection with the making of an excursion into the Osage country. (See Osage Files, A 292.) In 1856 he made himself obnoxious to the Free-State men of Kansas by dispersing, at the head of his dragoons, and under special orders from President Pierce, the Topeka Legislature (Kans Hist. Colls., III: 439, IV: 450). For information relative to his appointment to the command of the Ninth Military Department, see letters on pp. 383–384.

[2] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 4, pp. 225–226.

It gives me great pleasure to state that the intercourse between Col. Munroe and myself, has been of the most friendly nature, and the information I have received from him, has been of great assistance to me in forming my plans.

Very respectfully
Your obt Servt

Sigd E. V. Sumner
Bvt Col: U. S. A.
Comdg Dept.

Lt. Col: W. W. S. Bliss,
Asst. Adjt Genl:
Head Quarters Westn. Divn
New Orleans
La:

[CONRAD TO SUMNER.[1]]

War Department
Washington April 1, 1851.

Sumner, Colonel E. V.
1st Dragoons,
St. Louis,
Missouri.

Sir,

You have been selected to take the command of the Ninth military department, and will repair to it as early as practicable.

It is believed that material changes ought to be made in that Department, both with a view to a more efficient protection of the country and to a diminution of expense.

You will, therefore, immediately on assuming the command, revise the whole system of defense—you will examine particularly whether the posts now occupied by the troops are the most suitable, and, if not, will make such changes as you may deem advisable.

In the selection of posts, you will be governed mainly by the following considerations, viz:

1st. The protection of New Mexico.

2d. The defense of the Mexican Territory, which we are bound to protect against the Indians within our borders.

3d. Economy and facility in supporting the troops, particularly in regard to forage, fuel and adaptation of the surrounding country to cultivation.

The Department is induced to believe, that both economy and efficiency of the service would be promoted by removing the troops out of the towns where they are now stationed, and stationing them more towards the frontier and nearer to the Indians.

From all the information that has reached the Department, it is induced to believe, that no permanent peace can exist with the Indians, and no treaty will be regarded by them until they have been made to feel the power of our Arms. You will, therefore, as early as practicable, make an expedition against the Navajoes, and, also, one against the Utahs and Apaches, and inflict upon them a severe chastisement. If you should succeed in capturing any of them, you will retain them as hostages for the faithful observance of any treaty that may be made with them.

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[1] A. G. O., M. B., No. 31, pp. 148–149.

In all negotiations and pacific arrangements with the Indians, you will act in concert with the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New Mexico, whom you will allow to accompany you in the expeditions into the Indian territory, if he should deem it proper to do so, and to whom you will afford every facility for the discharge of his duties.

Instructions will be given by the Department of the Interior to the Superintendent and Agents, in all their transactions with the Indians, to act in consultation and concert with the military authorities.

You will use every effort to reduce the enormous expenditures of the Army in New Mexico, particularly in the Quarter Master's and Subsistence Departments—you will scrutinize the administration of these Departments, and will rigidly enforce all regulations having reference to the economy of the service.

It is believed that the number of employees may be diminished without inconvenience to the service, and that material changes may be made in the ration, whereby its cost may be reduced without interfering with the health or comfort of the soldiers. You are authorized to make all such changes as you may deem advisable.

For the purpose of enabling you to execute the General Order No 1 (current series) you will be supplied with such seed, agricultural implements &c as you may require.

In carrying out these measures and such others as your own judgment may hereafter suggest, you will exercise a larger discretion than would be allowable where the communication between the Commander and the Department is more frequent and more rapid.

Very respectfully, Your Obt Serv

C M. CONRAD,
Secretary of War.

[LEA TO WINGFIELD [1]]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
April 15 1851

WINGFIELD Esq ED^{D}. H
Greensboro, Greene Co
Georgia

SIR:

Your official bond, satisfactorily executed, enclosed in the letter of Hon W C Dawson, of the 6th inst, has been received

I have understood that Col. E V. Sumner 1st Regt. U S Dragoons in command of a detachment of troops contemplates leaving Fort Leavenworth, Mo for Santa Fe, as early as the 1st proximo, if practicable. The Department is desirous that the agents shall reach their posts in New Mexico as early as possible, and it will be better therefore that you proceed at once to Fort Leavenworth, and avail yourself of this opportunity as the other agents design doing to proceed to Santa Fe.

A remittance of $1000 will at once be made to you from the Treasury with which you will be charged & held accountable under the following heads of appropriation viz:

Presents to Indians	$500
"Current expenses Ind Dept."	"500

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[1] O. I. A., L. B., No. 44, p. 311.

The first amount is for the purchase of suitable articles as presents for the Indians within your agency, and the evidence of the delivery of the same must accompany your accounts. The second amount is for the payment of your travelling expenses to your post in New Mexico, and in all cases when practicable you will obtain receipts for all such payments: when impracticable, you will keep an account of the same to be rendered with your accounts upon your certificate of honor.

Very respectfully Your obt Servt

L LEA
Comr.

[LEA TO GREINER [1]]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS
April 15. 1851

GREINER Esq JOHN
Columbus
Ohio

SIR:

Your letter of the 11th instant, enclosing your official bond, satisfactorily executed, as agent for the Indians in New Mexico, has been received

In reply to the questions contained in your letter. I state, that should you think proper to draw in favor of some other person on this office, for the amount of your salary, as it becomes due quarterly, or any portion thereof, by notifying this office of the fact of your having made such disposition of it, the amount will be paid when it is due, on the presentation of the drafts. No advance of salary, however, can be made to you.

The Department is desirous that the agents shall reach their posts in New Mexico, as early as possible, and you will therefore make your arrangements to proceed at once to Fort Leavenworth, Mo. and if possible in time to accompany the detachment of troops under Col. E V Sumner, 1st Regt U S Dragoons leaving on the 1st proximo for Santa Fe.

A remittance of $1000, will at once be made to you from the Treasury, with which you will be charged and held accountable under the following heads of appropriation, viz:

"Presents to Indians"	$500
"Current expenses Ind Dept"	"500

The first amount is for the purchase of suitable articles as presents for the Indians within your agency, and the evidence of the delivery of the same must accompany your accounts. The second amount, is for the payment of your travelling expenses to your post in New Mexico, and in all cases when practicable, you will obtain receipts for all such payments; when impracticable, you will keep an account of the same, to be renderd with your accounts, upon your certificate of honor.

Very respectfully
Your obt Servt

L LEA
Comr.

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[1] O. I. A., L. B., No. 44, p. 312.

[MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE TO CALHOUN.[1]]

With Governor Calhoun's letter of the 1st of October.

To His Excellency the GOVERNOR.

The undersigned desiring to see a cessation of the uninterrupted calamities which afflict the Territory of New Mexico have the honor of addressing Your Excellency with the greatest respect, reminding Y. E. of circumstances which have transpired during the last eighteen years and the dreadful evils of war which have been inflicted upon us by the savage Indians, especially the Navajoes

Your memorialists, members of the Legislature, cannot help referring to previous years, for the purpose of explanation. From the years 1830 to 1834 the country presented a wonderful state of prosperity, consisting of large herds of sheep and cattle roaming over the vast and extensive plains and numbering over a million and a half of heads, not less than twenty five thousand head of cattle, and over fifteen thousand horses and mules, without mentioning other animals, affording a large commerce with the United States and the Republic of Mexico.

The undersigned now compare that period with the present, and with unmistakable feelings, feel authorized to call the attention of all true patriots, and that of Y. E. to the lamentable fact.

To prove these facts it is only necessary to refer to the last census, from which may be seen that at the present time New Mexico does not possess one tenth of the property she owned in previous years, it has been swept away as by an impetuous torrent, our prosperity has been converted into misfortune, and the present miserable condition of New Mexico, is the fatal result of the misfortune which has taken place, paralyzing every branch of industry to the greatest degree, and being the cause of continued murders and the taking of a number of captives, the Indians, have with impunity carried off nearly all the property owned in New Mexico.

It is unfortunately true in regard to New Mexico that its abitrary Governors and Dictators paid no attention whatever to the remonstrances of the people, as they were without a legal constitution upon which to base their claims. We are now, to a certain extent, capable of deliberating upon the welfare of our Country. Your Memorialists sincerely hope Your Excellency's favorable attention will be devoted to garrisoning the frontiers of our country, so as to restrain and prevent the incursions of the savages who surround us.

Your Memorialists, taking into consideration the common welfare of the country, beg leave to designate the following as frontier points. Tunicha, in the Navajo mountains, the river San Juan in the vecinity of Abiquin and Taos, the Rito de Los Pinos in the vecinity of Zuni, Cebolleta and Socorro, the Rio Colorado in the vecinity of Moro, Vegas and San Miguel del Bado, the river Pecos at the Bosque Grande, and on the South, a river running at the foot of the White Mountains. These six points are the most important and prominent for the entrance and departure of the Savage Indians, who have committed so many hostilities, and consumed the substance of the Territory. They demand the attention and activity of the Government, and we earnestly pray that it may extend its true and patriotic protection over us, and occupy the above mentioned points with the forces deemed necessary, so that the settlements of New Mexico may be protected, and the people again recover the immense losses they have sustained by reason of the dangers to which they have been exposed, and the great changes and constant dryness of the weather.

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[1] Enclosure of Calhoun to Webster, October 1, 1851.

Having mentioned the principal causes of our misfortunes, the undersigned, desiring to be supplied with the means of obtaining relief from the enemy, respectfully pray Your Excellency to take into consideration the propriety of giving the people of the Territory the authority to raise volunteer companies, against the invaders, distributing among the parties, in proportion to their numbers, an equal share of all the Captives, and other spoils that may be taken from them, under the direction of a leader appointed from among themselves, with the powers that may be deemed most necessary

These being our sincere desires, we respectfully pray Your Excellency to adopt those measures that may be deemed expedient, to remedy the evils with which we are oppressed.

SANTA FE *July 9th 1851.*

Signed

Celedonio Valdes, Juan Crisobal Chaves, Jose′ Andres Sandoval, Antonio Jose′ Ortiz, Francisco Antonio Otero. Diego Salazar, Florentine Castillo, Miguel Sena i Romero, Juan Jose′ Shanchez, Hilario Gonzales, Juan Cruz Baca, Jose′ Pablo Gallegos, Geronimo Jaramillo, Pascual Martinez, Escapula Vigil, George Gold, Juan Torres, Dionisio Gonzalez. Raymundo Cordova, Miguel Mascarena, William Curtis Skinner, S. M. Baird, Francisco Tomas Cabeza de Baca, Antonio Jose′ Martinez, Tomas Ortiz, Vicente Martinez.

TRANSLATORS OFFICE.
July 20th 1851.
Whiting

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

1st of this date

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FE', NEW MEXICO
July 25, 1851

SIR,

There is an error in the addition of my accounts as transmitted to you on the 1st day of the present month. Instead of $1241.56, the amounts add up $1441.56, and is the amount for which I drew. There are, perhaps, one or more errors, such as *using* Territorial instead of United States Vouchers. These errors arose from the immense amount of labor, that I am daily compelled to perform. *I ought to be allowed a Secretary.*

I am,
With great respect,
Your obedient Servant,
JAMES S. CALHOUN

Hon: L. LEA,
Comr. of Ind. Affs.
Washington City,
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[2]]

Second of this date

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FE', NEW MEXICO
July 25th 1851.

SIR,

Agitators are yet attempting to excite the Pueblo Indians by misrepresentations, and outrages upon their rights—The arrival of our Judges, and two of our Indian Agents, Weightman and Greiner, will afford to the public considerable protection against the disorders designed by evil disposed persons. At one time, the peril was great, and to prevent an outbreak, heavy, and perhaps, unauthorized expenditures were incurred, and the Department must pass upon them according to its authority and sense of Justice.

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Sup'., N. 130.

[2] O. I. A., New Mexico Sup'., N 134; Report Commissioner Indian Affairs, 1851, pp. 199–200.

Apaches.

Col. St Vrain came from Taos on yesterday, and says the Jiccarillas are entirely quiet, and he knows of no depredations they have committed since they entered into the Apache treaty.

Comanches,

concerning whom I wrote you on the 1st day of this month, crossed the country from La Cuesta towards the Navajo region, by way of the Pueblo of Santa Domingo—They ultimately bore South, and passed near Cibolletta, and promised a visit to the Commandant of that post, which they omitted to pay but continued their course South and South east, and finally recrossed the Del Norte in the neighborhood of Alburquerque, and returned to their accustomed locality near the Bosque Redondo, without committing outrages of any kind, except the killing of such animals as they desired for food. A Pueblo Indian, in whom I repose the greatest confidence, and who has done me good service for months past, Carlos Vigil, returned from the Comanche country two days ago, reports all quiet, and gives it as his opinion, they are decidedly peacefully purposed—

Navajos

have committed several murders and depredations during the month. They surprised a number of Mexicans about the 1st of this month, who were in search of animals run off by Navajos, killed eight men and wounded eleven others. At the request of Nesbit and Parker I transmit to you, *their* statement of depredations committed by Navajos.

About the 1st of this month, near the Pueblo of Laguna, the Navajos killed three men, and caused every thing to be burnt up to be found in camp—The murdered men were Americans, engaged in complying with a Government Contract for Hay.

The Utahs,

I have reason to beleive are submissive, patiently waiting to see what our Government will do with them, and for them.

I am,
With great respect,
Your obedient Servant
J. S. Calhoun

Hon: L. Lea
Comr. Ind. Affs.
Washington City,
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FE', NEW MEXICO
July 28th, 1851

SIR,

During the month of March last, a feud, arising from antagonistical claims to certain lands, was near resulting in a war between the Pueblos of Acoma and Laguna, and I deemed it necessary to interfere, and as I could not leave the seat of Government at that time, I employed the Hon. John R. Tullis to visit said Pueblos, and adjust their claims, if possible— He done so to my entire satisfaction, although the dispute is again assuming a threatening aspect.

Mr Tullis was engaged about fifteen days in that service, and asks, as pay, *Seventy five dollars*, which I deem reasonable, and recommend you to cause that amount to be paid to him— If I were less embarrassed in my money matters, I should not have hesitated to have paid him the amount in this City.

I am,
With great respect
Your obedient Servant
J. S. CALHOUN

Hon: L. LEA,
Comr. Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[2]]

Second of this date

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FE', NEW MEXICO
July 28th. 1851

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that I have five captives taken by the Comanches from the Republic of Mexico.

1. Andres Martinez, El Gallo, Durango, age, fifteen years—Father's name, Joaquin Martinez—Mother's, Catalina Morales. He supposes he has been with the Comanches about seven years. Received him May 29th. 1851.
2. Teodosio Salazar, Rancho of Juan Perez, Durango—Supposed to be twelve years old. Ciprano and Petra Talazar, parents. Mother dead. Received him June 15th. 1851.

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 160.

[2] Ibid, N 133.

3. Cleto Martinez, near the City of Durango, Mexico. Anselner and Josefa Martinez, parents—both dead—supposes he has been with the Comanches near six years— We suppose him to be twelve years of age—Received him the 1st day of this month.
4. Antonio Monsial Canatana from near the City of Durango, supposed to be fifteen years of age—Francisco Monsial Canatana, father—and Beringua Quintana, mother. He supposes he has been with the Comanches seven years.
5. Feliz—He knows of no other name—Parents, dead. Taken captive at the same time with No. 4, and both were received here on the 1st day of this month

By the first opportunity that presents, these captives will be conveyed to El Paso, and delivered to the Chief Officer of the Government of Mexico at that place, upon his receipting for them.

I am,
With great respect,
Your obedient Servant,
James S. Calhoun
Supt. Ind. Affs

P. S. I have recently liberated two New Mexican Captives, and restored them to their parents.

J. C. S.

Hon: L. Lea,
Comr. Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

Executive Department
Santa Fe, New Mexico
July 29th. 1851.

Sir,

The only object of this communication is, again, to caution you in relation to claims for depredations. Many of them are heavy, and should be paid. But there are others that will be greatly exagerated, and the weakest proof will be couched in terms that will seem to establish losses beyond all doubt. The loose way of preparing affidavits and going through the country in search of *the* witnesses, may not, always, elicit the truth.

Unless a Commission is appointed for that Special purpose, I suggest that all testimony in relation to depredations should be taken before the Superintendent, or Indian Agents of this Territory, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by Congress, or the Department of the Interior

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 132.

I am,
With great respect,
Your obedient Servant
J. S. Calhoun
Supt. Ind. Affs

Hon: L. Lea,
Comr. Ind. Affs
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO BROOKS.[1]]

Copy.

Executive Department
Santa Fe, New Mexico
July 30th 1851

Sir

In order to be prepared for emergencies, I beg to enquire, whether you are clothed with authority to afford the Superintendent and Indian Agents with escorts, and other facilities that may be necessary to enable them to discharge the duties confided to them by the Government of the United States?

I am
With great respect,
Your obedient Servant
Signed J. S. Calhoun

Lt Col Brooks
U. S. A.
Commanding
Santa Fe, N. M.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[2]]

Executive Department
Santa Fe, New Mexico
July 30th 1851

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you, that Col. Woolley and Mr. Wingfield arrived with the mail wagon on the 25th inst. Genl. Weightman is now engaged in attempting to adjust some difficulties between Pueblo Indians and Mexicans. Unless the boundaries of the Pueblos are clearly and distinctly defined, our domestic annoyances will be eternal. Several Pueblos are now moody, and it will be no difficult matter for the evil disposed to induce them to desperation, unless some plan can be adopted to protect them from mal-influences.

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[1] Enclosure No. 1 of Calhoun to Lea, August 31, 1851; Annual Report Commissioner Indian Affairs, 1851, p. 201.

[2] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 131.

The Four Agents.

They are here, have duly reported[1] to me, and I am without the means to enable them to do full service—I received nothing from your Department by the last mail—Col. Woolley will remain near the Head Quarters of the Army, now established beyond our eastern border, about one hundred miles from this place, and six miles east of Barclay's Fort, on the Bent's Fort road. Mr. Griener will be stationed, for the present, near Taos, and whenever Col. Sumner shall establish a Military Post in the Utah Country, he will repair to that point.

Mr Wingfield will, if practicable, accompany Col. Sumner to the Navajo Country, and take position near the post to be established there.

☞In reference to *treaties*, unless I am overruled by the Department, no further treaties will be made with the Apaches residing *east* of the Del Norte—the Navajos, or Utahs. These Indians will be required to conform to the treaties which they entered into with me—But where are they to be located, and what shall be the extent of the limits to which they are to be restricted, and from which they are not to depart except under rules and regulations to be adopted? The Department must answer these questions, or confer upon me, or some other person or persons, authority to adjust them. But, would it be just and right to the Indians, or to our own reputation, to require of them a compliance with their respective treaty Stipulations, without being prepared to manifest our own generous humanity towards them? So far as the Navajos and Utahs are concerned, ample provisions have been made; but the appropriations are not within our reach, nor do we know, when or by whom they are to be expended—The Navajos will yield the moment Col. Sumner establishes a Military post in their country, and they will then need but few presents, except implements of husbandry, and artisan instructors. The Utahs will require more, as subsistence must be furnished to them for a time.

Another question, in reference to the Utahs, must be considered by the Department— The intelligent and dangerous of the tribe are in

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[1] See Greiner to Lea, July 31, 1851, and Woolley to Mix, August 1, 1851.

New Mexico, and the more inoffensive, in the Territory of ~~New~~ Utah. Are these to be brought nearer together, or, are they to be under different Superintendencies?

You are aware, there are no provisions for the Apaches with whom a treaty has been made.

The only Indians (Wild Indians) with whom a treaty should be made, are the Apaches west of the Del Norte. These Indians are within the present limits of this Territory (at least, that portion of them who are not within the limits of the Republic of Mexico;) and these are they who are habitually seizing captives, and committing depredations upon Mexican citizens. If I can find time, and procure a suitable escort, I intend visiting the Boundary Commission before the meeting of our next legislature, (1st monday in December next.) This may, however, depend upon instructions to be received from the Department

The $100,000 Appropriation.

The Comanches and Eastern Apaches ~~are~~, principally, within the limits of New Mexico, as now organized. Many of the Comanches, perhaps the greater number of them, roam within the limits of New Mexico. The homes of the Eastern Apaches are in this Territory, ~~and~~ these Indians have committed more aggressions against the people of the United States than the combined tribes immediately east of them—and they are as often, and in as great numbers, upon the plains as other tribes—Was it not intended that a portion of this appropriation should be expended in holding treaties with these Indians, and sending delegates of them to the Seat of Government?

If I mistake not, the Government of the United States have a treaty with the Comanches, and the only question to be adjusted is that of settling their limits to territory, and granting to them such gratuities as may be deemed advisable.

I am,
With great respect,
Your obedient Servant
J. S. Calhoun

Hon: L. Lea
Comr. Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[BUELL TO CALHOUN.[1]]

COPY.

HEAD QUARTERS 9TH DEPART.
FORT UNION, NEW MEXICO
August 3d 1851

SIR.

Your note of the 30th ultimo, to Bvt. Lieut Col. Brooks, commanding the troops stationed at Santa Fé, inquiring whether he is "Clothed with authority to afford the superintendent and Indian Agents with escorts, and other facilities, that may be necessary to enable them to discharge the duties confided to them by the Government of the United States," has been refered to this office. and I am directed by the commanding officer of the Department to reply to you, that the troops in this Department will be prepared, at all times, for any service which the Government contemplated, or its interest demand.

No general authority, or orders, can, however, I am instructed to say, be given to officers, to detach portions of their commands upon the discretional requisitions of the agents of the Indian Department: first, because such demands might interfere with the specific service to which the troops had been assigned; and second, because the Government does not contemplate any display of Military force in the Indian country, that is not made under the controll of Military authority.

As baring upon this Question, I am directed by the Commander of the Department to refer you, incidentally, to the extract from the instructions of the War Department to him, furnished to you on the 22d ultimo, which direct him to allow the superintendent of Indian Affairs or (Indian Agents,) to accompany him in the expedition which it may be necessary to make into the Indian Territory.

Very respectfully
Your Obt. Sevt.
Signed D. C. BUELL,
Asst. Adjt. Genl.

To His Excellency
J. S. CALHOUN
Gov. of New Mexico and
Supt. of Indian Affairs
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

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[1] Enclosure No. 2 of Calhoun to Lea, August 31, 1851. This same letter is to be found in A. G. O., Old Book, No. 4, pp. 226–227, and in Department of New Mexico, vol. 8, p. 12; but it is signed in both instances by Sumner himself instead of by his assistant adjutant general, D. C. Buell.

[CALHOUN TO SUMNER.[1]]

COPY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
August 4th 1851.

SIR,

I trust the responsible position which I occupy, as the representative of the Government of the United States in its civil Department, and my obligations, not only to said Government, but also to the people of this Territory, to guard as far as I may ~~have~~ rightfully have the power, their persons, property and fire sides, will justify me in your estimation in addressing to you this communication.

It is presumed, our *ignorance* in relation to the disposition of troops, and the location of posts, for the protection of the people of New Mexico during your contemplated Navajo Campaign, has excited the apprehensions of the people. Many enquiries have been addressed to me upon this subject, which I have not been able to answer. The Navajo's are acquainted with every nook and corner in this Territory, and it would be exceedingly indiscreet for any one to act upon the presumption, that pending your march into the heart of the country which they claim, they and other Indians, will not seek to penetrate into our midst, and murder our people, and carry off captives and property. This result is inevitable unless precautionary measures are adopted to prevent it. I am satisfied you comprehend the danger, and *have adopted such measures*, as will afford adequate ~~authority~~ protection, but, I have to regret that I can not, by *authority*, satisfy the uneasy manifestations of the public mind.

There are two other facts which increases the public disquietude—

1st. It is known that many of the Pueblo Indians have been tampered with by reckless individuals in this Territory, and unless means are adopted to prevent an outbreak, internal war must ensue.

2d. In the City of Santa Fe, a vast number of *Quarter Master's* and other men, have been discharged and are now out of employment, and at this season of the year, it is impossible for them to find employment. To one of your experience it would be a waste of time to suggest the dangers to be apprehended from the two facts set forth above.

3d. I must also state, to enable the superintendent and Indian Agents to contribute all in their power to guard against Indian outbreaks, they must necessarily travel in every direction, and this I cannot direct them to do without adequate escorts. Upon this subject, I addressed a note to Col. Brooks, the commandant at this post, which he informs me he has refered to you for instructions.

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[1] Enclosure No. 3 of Calhoun to Lea, August 31, 1851; Annual Report Commissioner Indian Affairs, 1851, pp. 203–204.

I now beg to enquire, if I shall deem it necessary, to send one or more of the Indian Agents, or go in person, with you to the Navajo country, the extent of the *facilities*, in transportation and subsistence, that will be afforded to us? And further, will you allow Agents at outposts to purchase subsistence of commissaries.

I have in conclusion, to say, with perfect respect, that one company of Artillery will be in my opinion, utterly insufficient, if all are mounted, to preserve the internal quiet of this Territory, and afford timely succour to the people of our borders, and such escorts as are absolutely necessary to render this superintendency efficient, and this can be effectively accomplished, only by having a sufficient number of troops at a *central* position.

The foregoing statement is placed before you for your consideration, and such action as you may deem wise.

I am,
With great respect
Your obt Servt
Signed J. S. CALHOUN

Col. E. V. SUMNER
Comd 9th Mil Dept
Fort Union
New Mexico

[SUMNER TO CALHOUN.[1]]

Copy

HD QTS 9TH DEPT
FORT UNION
Augt 8/51

GOVERNOR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst.—the proper measures will, of course, be taken, to prevent the incursions of Indians into this territory, during my absence in the Navajo country. You are aware sir, that it is not usual to publish the plan for Military operations.—

With regard to the reckless individuals mentioned by your Excellency, it is a source of deep regret to me, that the laws of this territory are not strong enough, to repress such people, and keep them in order; this state of things is not understood at Washington, or special instructions, would undoubtedly have been given to me, to support the civil government in the execution of the laws.

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[1] Enclosure, No. 4, of Calhoun to Lea, August 31, 1851; A. G. O., Department of New Mexico, vol. 8, p. 18; Old Book, No. 4, p. 233.

With regard to the transportation and subsistence of Indian Agents, I would remark, that no allowances, whatever, can be made to any person from army supplies, not provided for, by express law.

It is presumed that every department makes what is deemed suitable provisions for its own Agents.

With high respect
Your obt Servt

Signed E. V. SUMNER
Bvt Col U. S. A.
Comdg Dept

His Exy.
J. S. CALHOUN
Govr

[MIX TO CALHOUN.[1]]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
August 8 1851.

CALHOUN, His Excy Jas. S.
Santa Fe,
New Mexico.

SIR:

In fulfilment of the treaties with the Navajoes & Utahs, ratified at the late session of Congress, there was appropriated to carry into effect the 9th & 10th articles of the former the sum of $18000, & a like sum to carry into effect the 7th and 8th articles of the latter, making together $36,000.

If you are of the opinion that this money can now be usefully applied for the purpose set forth in the treaties, you are hereby authorized to draw on this office for it.

Very respectfully, Your Obt. Servt

CHAS E MIX
Actg Comr. ad interim

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[1] O. I. A., L. B., No. 45, p. 50.

[MIX TO CALHOUN.[1]]

Department of the Interior,
Office Indian Affairs,
August 9. 1851.

Calhoun, His Excy. J. S.
Santa Fe.
New Mexico.

Sir:

Your letter of the 1st ulto, transmitting your accounts rendered to the 30th June, & advising of draft for $\$1241^{56}$ the amount of said account, has been received.

The latter will be honored on presentation.

Very respectfully, Your Obt. Servt

Chas E Mix
Actg Comr ad interim

[MIX TO CALHOUN.[2]]

Department of the Interior,
Office Indian Affairs
Augt. 12. 1851

Calhoun, His Excy Governor.
Santa Fe
New Mexico.

Sir:

In reply to your letter of June 30th, 1851, asking permission to visit Washington City & Georgia, I have to state that the Secretary of the Interior is now absent from Washington, & that on his return your request will be submitted to him with the recommendation from this office that it be granted.

Very respectfully, Your Obt. Servt

Chas E Mix
Actg Comr ad interim

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[1] O. I. A., L. B., No. 45, p. 53.

[2] Ibid, p. 60.

[MIX TO CALHOUN.[1]]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
August 15. 1851

CALHOUN, His Excy J. S.
Santa Fe
New Mexico

SIR:

I have to inform you that your accounts as Indian Agent for the 3d & 4th quarter of 1850, and fractional part of the 1st quarter of the current year have been examined in this office, allowed & referred this day to the accounting officers of the Treasury for settlement.

The explanations respecting the vouchers suspended on settlement of your accounts for previous quarters made in your letter of 27th April last to the Second Auditor, and by him referred here, have been considered, are regarded as satisfactory, remove the objections heretofore raised, and the accounting officers so informed.

Very respectfully, Your Obt. Servt

CHAS E MIX
Actg Comr ad interim

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[2]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FÉ NEW MEXICO
August 17, 1851

SIR

I have this day drawn upon you, at one days sight, in favor of Mess J. S Lightner & Co for Two thousand Dollars, which amount is absolutely necessary to pay the salaries of Indian Agents, Col Wooley, Mr Greiner and Mr Wingfield, and their interpreters to the 30th of June last, and other expenditures at this Superintendency

I have been exceedingly reluctant to draw without instructions but our urgent necessities required me to assume a responsibility, which I can not doubt you will approve, and that the draft will be promptly paid as in previous cases

I am
With great respect
Your Obedient Servant
JAMES S. CALHOUN
Supt. Ind. Affs

Hon LUKE LEA
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Washington City
D. C.

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[1] O. I. A., L. B., No. 45, p. 68.

[2] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N. 141.

[CALHOUN TO LEA [1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO
August 22d. 1851.

SIR,

On the 5th of this month, I sent to El Paso five captives to be delivered to the authorities of the Republic of Mexico. Since then I have releived four others; one, an Apache Indian, the three others, will be sent to El Paso so soon as an opportunity offers.

A large number of Captives and animals, taken recently from the Republic of Mexico, are now in the possession of the Gila Apaches, and it is of the utmost importance to have an Agent in that neighborhood.

Col. Sumner, with a command of troops, marched a few days since, in the direction of the Navajo country, and I desired to send out, as suggested by you, an Agent, but Col. Sumner positively declined affording the "facilities" which *his* instructions authorized—and therefore, no Agent accompanies him—The Agent however, will not be idle, and will be stationed at, or near Doña Ana, a very important point at this time—My correspondence with Col. Sumner, will be forwarded by the next mail.

It is now clear, I shall not be able to visit the Gila Apaches, as I intended, and deemed absolutely necessary, because Col. Sumner declines affording this Superintendency escorts for my purpose—If this course is in pursuance of instructions from Washington, our Indian Affairs must be conducted by the officers of the Army, or they must be neglected.

Since the departure of our mail of the first of this month, our Indian friends, and indeed all others, have been unusually quiet—The Indians are now in a manageable condition.

Very respectfully,

J. S. CALHOUN

Hon: L. LEA
Comr. Ind. Affs.
Washington City

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 136.

[CALHOUN TO LEA[1]]

Executive Department
Santa Fé, New Mexico,
August 22, 1851.

Sir,

I am frequently receiving communications similar to the enclosed—The people, notwithstanding the present quiet, are uneasy, and with arms and munitions of war, and the bare authority to call out the militia, confidence would prevail, and the means of properly conducting our Indian relations in this Territory, would secure quietude—It is to be hoped, that the mail we are now looking for will bring me instructions, means, and such authority as will enable me to visit the Gila Apaches, and Moquies.

With great respect,
Your Obt Servt

J. S. Calhoun

Hon: L. Lea
Comr. Ind. Affs

[RODRIGUEZ AND OTHERS TO CALHOUN.[2]]

To the Illustrious Governor
at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Paul Melendres, Judge of Court at Our Lady de la Candelaria of Dona Ana, in the jurisdiction of the district of Socorro, for himself and those who subscribed with him this paper make the following petition and request under the assurance and protestation of respect and loyalty and in form due to the high position of your Excellency. They have heard from good and trustworthy sources from persons in this circuit that there is a rumor that the Cavalry and Infantry, now attached to this colony will be removed in a few months, and, knowing and realizing that the execution of such a movement would bring imminent peril to us, to the extent that our lives our wives and families might be sacrificed and lose the little we have to live upon and will be exposed to the fury of the bloody hands of the Apaches, just as we have been in past years.

Mr. Francisco Velarde, in order to prevent such disaster and free us from anxiety is making this petition to the Government at Washington with the earnest request that a detachment of an armed force may be left here sufficiently strong to insure us protection.

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 138.

[2] Enclosure of Calhoun to Lea, August 22, 1851. Translated from the Spanish by F. J. B., U. S. Pension Office, May 28, 1913.

You well know, as well as ourselves, the country in which live the barbarous tribes and who intend to make their desperate incursions into this district, which lies on their border.

There are many malevolents living among us and the tribes in our vicinity who are at peace with us and true and loyal, and the former can do incalculable harm in inciting others to perfidy.

As the Hon. Government has treated us with paternal consideration, we hope and trust in all confidence that it will further protect us and concede us the military force necessary to our safety or sufficient and capable to aid us to it. We see, and learn from others, that many of our neighbors, on whom we counted for aid in such emergencies, have left their lands for the Mexican border

DONA ANA, *August 8. 1851*

Jose Maria Rodriguez
Aspertacio Varela
Florentino Espalin
Miguel Montoya
Alexandro Maldonado
Ramon Contreras
Julian Viscarra
Jose Ignez Corona
Ph. M. Thompson
Jeremiah Snyder

Pablo Melendres
Ramon Cruz
Man. Lopez
Pedernabe Montoya
Franc^{co} Velarde
Manuel Chabez
Juan Fore
Carrera
Antonio Courtantes
F. Flecher

[CALHOUN TO LEA[1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FE', NEW MEX.
August 22, 1851.

SIR,

I did not know until yesterday, that I owed you an apology. In looking over my correspondence, I noticed, with mortification, that in forwarding a treaty, madé with the Apaches on the 2d of April last, it was addressed to the Hon: A. H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior, but which should have been addressed to you. I hasten, Sir, to assure you, it is an inadvertency which gives me pain, and in no way designed to manifest the slightest disrespect towards you.

On the contrary,
I am,
Sir,
With profound respect,
Your obedient Servant
J. S. CALHOUN

Hon: L. LEA
Comr. Ind. Affs

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 137.

[MIX TO CALHOUN.[1]]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS.
August 23. 1851.

CALHOUN, His Excy J. S.
Santa Fe
New Mexico

SIR:

The limited appropriations made by Congress for Indian service within your Superintendency, necessarily causes the amount allotted to you for contingencies to be small. Under this head, therefore, for the present, & until measures can be taken through Congress to increase the sum, there have been allotted to you $500; and for interpreters $500. also. For these amounts, you are authorized to draw upon this office, as the necessities of the service may require.

You will please inform the four Agents for the Indians in New Mexico, that, to each, the same amounts under the same heads have been allotted, for which, they are authorized to draw in like manner.

Very respectfully, Your Obt. Servt

CHAS E MIX
Actg Comr ad interim

[CITIZENS OF MESILLA TO CALHOUN.]

With Governor Calhoun's letter[2] of the 15th Septr

MESILLA NEW MEXICO
August 25th 1851

To his Exelency the Governor
of New Mexico, J. S. CALHOUN

SIR.

We the undersigned Citizens of Mesilla beg leave to call your attention to the unpleasant condition we are placed in, in consequence of the great oversight of Mr Bartlett the Commissioner on the part of the United States in placing the Initial Point, or Starting place of the Southern Boundary of New Mexico, beyond the limits of the Treaty according to Mr A B. Grays (U. S Surveyors) Arguments, which we have had the good fortune to fall in with in writing, a copy of which; we beg the honor of presenting to you.

We were of the opinion ever since this line was Established that it was wrong, and should have taken this step Sooner but untill the arrival of Mr Gray (the U S. Surveyor) we was as it were in a perfect state of obscurity, and did not know how to proceed.

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[1] O. I. A., L. B., No. 45, p. 100.

[2] See p. 425.

The town of La Mesilla was settled some time in the early part of 1850, by Americans and New Mexican Citizens, under the Conviction that it was N. Mexican Territory and was Subject to its Laws, Consequently, the town has flourished and now contains some 1500 or 2000 inhabitants most of whom are Citizens of the United States and New Mexico and claim the rights and protection as such.

We would also call your attention to what we believe to be illegal on the part of the Mexican Government, establishing a Custom House here for the purpose of collecting Duties for Mexican revenue; they are also taking away lands from Americans and others who are favorable to American rights and priveliges, and giving them to those who profess to be Citizens of Mexico.

We cannot concieve that they have any right as yet, to their laws as the Point agreed upon by (Mr Bartlett and the Mexican Commission,) not only lacks the signature of Mr Gray the Surveyor, but his Concurrence, and on the other hand he is decidedly opposed to it, and says, that the Initial Point or Starting place is but a short distence above El Paso, consiquently it renders this disputed Territory and we believe would warrant us in protesting against paying Duties to Mexico, and having our property confiscated, untill, it is legally settled that this is Mexican Territory which, we believe never can be Justly done.

We would respectfully request that your Exelency would cause a coppy of this our petition to be forwarded to the State department at Washington for their further consideration.

We have the honor to be
Your Most obedient Servts

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

Executive Department
Santa Fé, New Mexico,
August 27, 1851.

Sir,

My agent who had charge of five Captives, concerning whom I wrote you on the 28th of last month, returned from El Paso this afternoon, having delivered the captives, in conformity to my instructions, to the Mexican authorities, as the accompanying receipt will show.

It is exceedingly desirable to me, that the Department should give instructions in reference to captives. One of the three captives mentioned in my letter of the 22d of this month, to your address, was a fine looking youth, and disappeared on the 25th inst, doubtless, doubtless, forcibly carried off by one or more scoundrels, that it will afford me pleasure to have punished, if they should be discovered.

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 140.

The other two are young women, and one of them seems to be anxious to remain in the country. In such cases, what should be done with captives? If they remain in the Territory, the probability is, they will become peons for life.

I am,
With great respect
Your obedient Servant
J. S. Calhoun

Hon: Luke Lea
Comr. Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[Inclosure.]

El Paso, Mexico
August 1851.

Received from His Excellency, James S. Calhoun, Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, and Ex Officio, Spuerintendent of Indian Affairs, the following described captives, all recently in the possession of the Comanche Indians.

1. Andres Martinez, El Gallo, Durango, fifteen years of age--Parents Joaquin and Catalina Morales—
2. Teodosio Salazar, Rancho of Juan Perez, Durango, twelve years of age—Parents, Ciprano and and Petra Talazar.
3. Cleto Martinez, near the City of Durango, twelve years of age—Anselino and Josefa Martinez—
4. Antonio Monsial Canatana, near the City of Durango, fifteen years of age—Parents Francisco Monsial and Beringua Quintana—
5. Feliz, does not remember his surname, twelve years of age—Parents dead.

Three horses, and thirty five Dollars Cash
&c &c &c.

[CALHOUN'S ENDORSEMENT OF SHERMAN TO BAKER.[1]]

Santa Fe, New Mexico *Aug. 30th 1851.*

Hon. Grafton Baker

Dear Sir,

Having noticed an article in this days paper published in this City called the Santa Fe Gazette, under the caption of the "Triangular

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[1] B. I. A., M. L., December, 1851. Enclosure of Baker to Fillmore, December 24, 1851, given on page 412.

fight between the Military, the Judiciary and the Catholic Church"
(mis)
wherein the writer of the article has uttered some gross statements of facts & calculated to convey an erroneous impression upon the minds of persons abroad, I conceive it no more than justice in me, as I was the person through whom the negotiation with Col. Brooks, (the commandant of the Military forces in this City) and the Bishop, was made, to communicate to you in this manner all the conversations and circumstances that transpired under my observation, according to the best of my recollections, (and I believe they are tolerably distinct) and authorize you to make such use of the same as you may think proper, to disabuse the public mind upon the subject. I, as you are aware, came in company with the Hon. Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory, Judges Mower and Watts, from St. Louis to this City, and arrived here on the 26th of June, some three weeks previous to your arrival; and by the courtesy of the Governor, took up our quarters with him, there being no public houses in this City where we could be provided with rooms, and have remained with him since our arrival:—that is Judge Mower and myself. Judge Watts remained with us some two weeks and then procured other rooms. Very soon after our arrival here we were informed that there was a faction here, extremely hostile to his Excellency, Governor Calhoun, and many carried their hostility so far, that they would not call at the Governor's to pay their respect to the Judges; at the same time expressing regrets (that) the relations existing between them and the Governor were such that it precluded them from visiting the Governors House. The leaders of this faction appeared extremely anxious to identify the Judges with them, but were told in the most emphatic manner, that the Judiciary could not participate in any political matters, whatever. They were told by these persons that it would be impossible for them to remain neutral, that they, the Judges, would be drawn to take sides one way or the other. You are aware that on our arrival here the first Legislative Assembly under the Organic Law was in session, composed mostly of Mexicans who hailed with unfeigned delight, the arrival of the Judges as an omen of a better state of things; they having the utmost confidence in the civil Government of the Territory, and of the United States; looking upon the Judges and the Executive with great veneration, being themselves, a law abiding people, and appearing very anxious to conform to the customs and laws of the United States. Hence the extreme anxiety of this faction to secure the influence of the Judges with them, hoping with the aid of the Military, (with whom they were identified) to raise up a party in opposition to the Executive; and thereby render the Governor unpopular, if possible, with the Mexican people, with whom at that time, as at

present, (he) was, and is very popular, and in my opinion, justly entitled to their confidence for the extreme care he has taken of their interests, & his manifest desire to make them feel that they were American citizens, and entitled to all the rights and priviliges of citizens of the United States, and to make them forget that they are a conquered people, by appointing many of the eminent & prominent and influential ones to such offices as he though them capable of fulfilling properly. And that appears to be the head and front of his offending with this faction. The only specific charge that I have heard against the Executive is, that he endeavoured to conciliate the Mexican portion of our people and pays less attention to the Americans than to them. And, Sir, such was the situation of affairs on your arrival here; therefore, you can readily conceive why there was so much anxiety to identify you with them; but finding themselves unable to accomplish that, they thought to destroy your influence, and render the Judiciary unpopular with the Mexican people, through their religious prejudices in regard to the occupation of the old Church building in this City for the purpose of holding the United States District Court in. And now, sir, I will endeavor to state the reason why the church was procured for that purpose; also, how it was obtained. and the manner in which it was turned over to the Governor and abandoned as a Court House. On your arrival here there being great necessity of holding a criminal term of court, you were pleased to appoint me clerk of your court, and immediately set about making the proper arrangements for that purpose. And after giving the proper notice that there would be a Special Term held for the trial of criminals, commencing on the 25th of August, your next care was the procuring of a proper place for holding the court in.

As there are some ten acres of ground in this City, belonging to the Government, covered with buildings which had been occupied by the military, some of which would have made a good court room, the old Quartermaster's ~~office~~ quarters in particular, you requested me to call upon Capt. Reynolds, the Quartermaster, here, and obtain permission to use the building for a court room. He readily consented, saying that the Quartermaster's Department was to be removed from Santa Fe, and he should have no further use for the building,—that on the 22nd day of August he would turn it over to you; but would not under any circumstances turn it over to the Governor. With that understanding the Marshal immediately made contracts with joiners for fitting it up properly for that purpose. About this time I conversed with Major Sibley upon the subject, he said the Department would not want the building much longer, and that any arrangement with Capt. Reynolds would be well. So the matter stood until about the 18th of Aug. when Capt. Reynolds informed me that the order to turn over the building for the purposes of the Judiciary was that morning countermanded by Col. Brooks, the Military Commandant at this Post. I, by your request, immediately called upon Col Brooks to ascertain if there was not some other place which could be obtained for a court room in some of the Government buildings. He informed me there was none, and regretted it was not in his power to accommodate us. I called upon him again by your request, and applied for the old church, he said that he had that day removed out of the church all the Government property, and that they should not in any probability ever want the use of the building, and that if Judge Baker would give him a receipt to return it to him again, in case it should be wanted for military purposes, he, Col. Brooks would give the immediate possession of it to Judge Baker. I, accordingly informed you of the conversation between Col. Brooks and myself, and you were very much disinclined to receive it upon such terms, but after consulting with Mr. Jones, the Marshal, on the subject, sent Col. Brooks a receipt by Mr. Jones without any reservations which Col Brooks would not accept & returned to you by Mr Jones. You then called upon Judge Watts and consulted him upon what course to pursue, and finally sent him (Col B) another receipt by Mr. Jones, agreeing to return it to him when circumstances might deem (render) it necessary, which the Col. accepted, and gave the key to the Marshal, and he immediately commenced fitting it up suitably for a court house. Some day or two after this the Bishop and one of his Priests called upon you in my presence and asked you if you were holding the church under the military authority or the civil. He said there could be no doubt as to the title of the property in the church, the deeds were in the possession of the Vicario, and appeared very anxious that the property should be given up to the church immediately. You replied that you had given Col. Brooks a receipt to return it to him when circumstances might render it necessary. You also said to him, it was your opinion that the Marshal was the proper custodian of all the Government property not actually in the possession of the military and used for military purposes, and as the property had been in the possession of the Government since the conquest, and there had been no claim set up by the church to the property until this time, you did not feel justified in giving it up; the proper course for him to pursue would be to send to Washton his evidences of title, and if they were good you had no doubt but the proper authorities would direct the property to be given up to the church. He then desired you to examine the title, and was willing to submit the whole matter to you. You said to him that you could not do it, for it might come before you to be adjudicated upon, but he had better submit his papers to the United States District Attorney as the proper law officer of the Government, and if he had no doubt as to the title and so represented the matter at Washington, you had no doubt but they would make the thing all right. He said he would call upon Col. Brooks, and also, upon the District Attorney and left for that purpose; and from that time up to the 25th—the first day of court, these same factionists were busy in trying to stir up the Mexican people to sedition, working upon their religious prejudices, calling it *desecration* &c endeavouring thereby, to prejudice the Mexicans against the Judiciary and the Executive, and for the avowed purpose of defeating Major Weightman as Delegate to Congress, and electing Capt. Reynolds. Such was the situation of affairs on Monday morning, the 25th when the excitement became so great among the Mexicans, stimulated by the tools of these factionists, that an outbreak appeared inevitable. The District Attorney and myself called at the office of Major Cunningham and there found you, Col. Brooks, and Mr. Jones the Marshal. You then said to him (Col. B) in the presence of the above named gentlemen, that there were strong indications manifested that you would be resisted in holding your court in the church building, and asked him if, in case there should be any violence and it should be necessary for calling upon him for the military under his command to put down rebellion and assist you in the execution of the laws, if you might depend upon him. His answer was, that he could not act without authority from Washington. You then said to him, Sir, if it does become necessary I shall call upon you through the Marshal, and if you do not obey the mandate, and I can put my legal finger upon you, we will ascertain which is the superiour law, the civil or military. He then replied that, when he was called upon, he should then determine himself of the necessity and be governed entirely by his own judgment how to act. You then made a requisition upon him for arms to arm the Marshal's *posse*, he also, refused, by saying that he had none at his disposal. You then directed the Marshal to station as many men ~~about the building~~ as he could procure, about the building, and at the time appointed, we, that is your Honor, the Marshal, the District Attorney, the Translator and myself went into the house, organized and opened the court, the Grand Jury were called, answered to their names, and were about being sworn, when some of them,—Mexicans,—refused to be sworn, saying that their consciences would not permit them to be sworn in the church. You then said to them that you did not come here to oppress their consciences, and as they had scruples about taking the oath in the church, the court would take a recess for one half hour and the oath would be administered to them at the Grand Jury room, which was accordingly done; while at the same time there was a number of these tools of the faction still strong to keep up the excitement. However the court proceeded without interruption throughout the day and adjourned until the next morning. After the court adjourned, ~~I called~~ by your request, I called upon the District Attorney and said to him, if he approved of your suggestions and the Bishop would agree to refund the expense which had been incurred in the repair of the house, you would evacuate the building and hold the court in the Hall of the House of Representatives; and wished me to say to the Bishop that as your instructions from our Government were, to regard the opinions of this people and not to oppress the, you were inclined to hold the court at some other place. The District Attorney fully approved the course, and we called upon the Bishop & made known to him your views. He very readily accepted the proposition, and at the same time, said the people had been wrought upon, he had no doubt, for political purposes, and many came to him to know what they should do about resisting your holding the court there, and he said to them he would much rather see every church building in New Mexico destroyed than that one finger should be raised against the civil authorities. He told them to go home and be quiet.

The next morning the court convened, and on motion of the District Attorney, the court adjourned to meet at the Hall of the House of Representatives, and you gave up the key to his Excellency, the Governor, and he, under instructions, and by a joint resolution of the Legislative Assembly, gave possession of the building to the Bishop who was present at the time.

I am, sir, very respectfully
Your obt sert
(signed) CALEB SHERMAN.

We, the undersigned do hereby certify that the facts set forth in the foregoing letter, as far as we are personally concerned, are, to the best of our knowledge and belief, just, correct and true

(signed) J. S. CALHOUN
E. P. WEST
JOHN G. JONES

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
Oct. 20th 1851.

[Related Correspondence.]

[BAKER TO FILLMORE[1]]

WASHINGTON, *Dec. 24th. 1851.*

To His Excellency,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

SIR.

By the last Santa Fe mail I received from Mr. Caleb Sherman,—formerly clerk of my District Court,—now, of that of Judge Mower,—a letter containing an account of the transactions in relation to the occupancy of the Old Military Church as a Court room; and, also, of some other matters touching the interest of our Territory. As this letter is from an entirely reliable source, besides being certified by the Governor, the District Attorney, and the Marshal of the Territory, and supposing the facts detailed may be of some moment, I take the liberty of transmitting to your Excellency, a copy thereof. By the same mail I received from Mr. West a copy of a letter from Bishop Lamy to your Excellency, which he was kind enough voluntarily to write on the eve of his departure on a visit to the Bishop of Durange. Being uncertain whether the original had been mailed to your Excellency, or mislaid, I requested Mr. West to forward to me the copy, which I, also, beg leave to transmit with the enclosed.

I have the honor to be, with very great respect,
Your most obt. sert,

GRAFTON BAKER

[Inclosure.]

SANTA FE N. M. *September 27, 1851.*

To His Excellency
MILLARD FILLMORE.

SIR.

Some little disturbance, undesigned by those who have caused them, having lately taken place in this City in reference to the use intended to have been made of the church of "Our Lady of Light" and having seen a publication in the paper, Santa Fe Gazette, which being misunderstood by strangers might prejudice our Chief Justice the Hon. Grafton Baker, I, Vicario Apostolic of New Mexico, John Lamy, do take great pleasure in saying that in all my transactions with the Hon Gentleman, I had every reason to be satisfied that his intentions were, to do strict justice between the United States and myself, and those whom I represent. That he has done so I am surely satisfied

With the highest respect for Your Excellency.
I have the honor to
Subscribe myself

JOHN LAMY,
Vic. Ap. of N. Mexico.

I, E. P. West, District Attorney of the United States, do certify that the above is a true copy, of the duplicate original placed in my possession by Bishop Lamy.

E. P. WEST, *U. S. Dist. Atty.*

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[1] B. I. A., M. L., December, 1851.

[CALHOUN TO CONRAD.[1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO, *Aug. 31. 1851.*

SIR:—

Col. Facundé Pino, the Adjutant-General of this Territory, laid before me yesterday evening, a circular from your Department, signed, June 14, 1851, by R. Jones, Adjutant-General, with established forms for the return of militia, &c., &c., &c.

The object of this communication is to place before you facts not well understood in the States. Of the sixty thousand inhabitants in this Territory, I am satisfied there are not five hundred persons, unconnected with the army, who can read the English language. Hence the necessity, in communicating with the people, of writing, or printing, both in English and Spanish. This necessarily increases the number of public laborers, and the expenses of the territory. At present, we have not one dollar in the treasury, nor is there any probability of there being one in it at an early day, because of a combination of tax payers, who refuse to pay taxes. This combination is, in part, the result of a determination to bring into disrepute the Executive of this territory. As a matter of course, I am greatly embarrassed. The last legislature of the territory authorized the organization of the militia; but the foregoing statement shows you, I have not the means of rendering it effective, and the object of the circular, before mentioned, cannot be accomplished except through the medium of the Spanish language.

At this moment the necessity of an organization of the militia, is oppressively felt. Colonel Sumner is advancing into the Navajo country, and bands of Navajoes are now in his rear. On the 26th inst., they approached our settlements, about thirty miles west of this city, killed a young Mexican girl, and drove off a flock of goats. They have so successfully committed murders and depredations, and carried off captives, they do not fear the possibility of being caught by our troops. I will only add, until we can procure munitions of war, and the Executive is clothed with authority to call out the militia, there will be no quiet in this territory.

Very respectfully,

S[2] S. CALHOUN.

To Hon. C. M. CONRAD,
Secretary of War.

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[1] Annual Report Secretary of War. 1851, House Ex. Doc., 32nd Cong., 1st sess., No. 2, Pt. 1, p. 136.

[2] Misprint.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

Executive Department
Santa Fe', New Mexico
August 31, 1851.

Sir,

The mail from the States arrived on the 29th inst. without bringing me a word of instructions from Washington, and you must feel that I am sorely troubled at the embarrassments which surround me. You are already advised by my letter of the 22d. Inst. which will be confirmed by the accompanying copy of a correspondence between your Indian Superintendent, and the military commander of this Department, that no military "facilities" will be afforded to the Indian Department. This to be regretted, and will limit the usefulness of Agents—and devolve upon the Officers of the Army duties that should be discharged by them. (the agents.)

Col. Sumner is now enroute for the Navajo[2] Country, and Bands of the Navajos are in his rear, and approached our Settlements on the night of the 26th inst, killed a little girl, and drove off a flock of goats. This occurred about thirty miles from this City, on the west bank of the Rio del Norte—It is reported, and I beleive its truth is not doubted, that Indians have got possession of a large number of public animals recently in the possession of the Boundary Commission.[3] The success of the Indians will, doubtless, encourage them to more daring acts of aggression. Without a dollar in our Territorial Treasury, without munitions of war, without authority to call out our Militia, and without the cooperation of the military authorities in this Territory, and with numberless complaints and calls for protection, do you not perceive, I must be sadly embarrassed and disquieted? The difficulties that have occurred in the Boundary Commission, is weakening the confidence, of our Mexican residents, in our government.

A large number of captives, recently taken from the Republic of Mexico, are among the Gila Apaches, and your Department ought to have an Agent with the Boundary Commission—It was my intention to have visited that region during the ensuing month, but that purpose is defeated by not being authorized to secure an escort. These Indians should be made to know their duty, and a Treaty ought to be made with them, requiring them not to go beyond prescribed limits, except under certain restrictions.

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Sup^{r}., N 139; Annual Report Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1851, pp. 200–201.

[2] The document on page 416 covers Sumner's report of his expedition to the Navajo country.

[3] See John Russell Bartlett, Personal Narrative of Explorations and Incidents, Chapter I.

THE SEVEN MOQUI PUEBLOS.

Thirteen Indians, from these Pueblos, visited me on the 28th inst. Their object was to ascertain, whether their Great Father, and they supposed me to be him, would do anything for them. They complained that the Navajos had continued to rob them, until they had left them exceedingly poor, and wretched, indeed, did they look. They had heard of a *priest*, but never had see one; and requested me to see one for them, and to deliver to him some *feathers*, and a powder, they called, as it was interpreted by a Santa Domingo Indian, their "Big Medicine," and to beg the priest to pray to the Great Spirit to send them rain, and to make their corn grow, that they might not perish. These Indians seem to be innocent, and very poor, and should be taken care of. The Navajos having exhausted, or nearly so, the supplies of the Moquies, are now at peace with them, and will remain so, until the Moquies increase their stores to an extent that shall awaken their cupidity. More than twelve months ago, I made an effort to visit the Moquies, but then, as now, an escort was not allowed me—You will remember, their Pueblos are situated west of Santa Fé, and at a distance from it, computed at Three hundred and fifty miles, and beyond the Navajo Country. Not very remote from the Moquies, the Gila Apaches should be made to settle; but this is a question that can not be determined before that country is thoroughly explored.

I know of no outrages committed by Apaches roaming east of the Rio del Norte, or by Utahs, subsequent to the Treaties made with them. The mail conductors say, they were greatly annoyed by Indians between this and the Cimarone, and think there were Utahs among the assailants—They suffered no particular injury—

I beg to call your special attention to the accompanying correspondence, and after reading No. 2, do me the favor to read No. 5. Do instruct me in the way I should go.

With great respect,
Your obedient Servant,

J. S. Calhoun
Supt. Ind. Affs.

Hon: L. Lea
Comr. Ind. Affs.

[Inclosure.]

Copy

War Department,
Washington, April 1st 1851

(Extract)

Sir,

x x x x

x x x x

In all negotiations and pacific arrangements with the Indians, you will act in concert with the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New Mexico, whom you will allow to accompany you in the expeditions into the Indian territory, if he should deem it proper to do so, and to whom you will afford every facility for the discharge of his duties.

Instructions will be given by the Department of the Interior to the Superintendent and Agents, in all their transactions with the Indians, to act in consultation and concert with the Military authorities.

x x x x

x x x x

Very respectfully
Your obt Sevt

Signed. C. M. Conrad
Secretary of War

Colonel E. V. Sumner
1st Dragoons
St. Louis
Missouri

[Related Correspondence.]

[SUMNER TO JONES.[1]]

Head Quarters, 9th Dept:
Fort Union, N. Mexico
October 24th 1851.

General,

I would respectfully submit a report of my operations during the past summer.

I left Fort Leavenworth on the 26th of May with a detachment of dragoon and Infantry recruits. The cholera had appeared in the command some days before I left. and remained in it, till I reached the Arkansas. I lost one surgeon (Dr. Kennedy,) and about 35 men. My other surgeon Dr. Tingley, was of little or no service to the command, he was unwell most of the time, and was left at the new post on the Arkansas, with orders to come on with Major Rucker, who was following me with a supply train. He got well enough to return to the United States, *by what authority I know not.* The distance was as great, and the mode of traveling the same, that it would have been coming in this direction. I feel it to be my duty to ask particular attention to the extraordinary conduct of this officer. On my arrival at the post on the Arkansas, I found a large number of Indians collected there of various tribes. Some uneasiness appeared among the "Cheyennes," and as I was marching past their village, several shots were fired towards the rear of my column, at the same time, I received a note from the Indian Agent, to look out for them, as they were bent on mischief. I immediately countermarched a company of horse, and remained near the village till my train had passed, no further hostility was then shown by the Indians. On the following night I received a letter from Bvt: Lieut: Col: Hoffman, the Commander of the new post, informing me that the Indians were evidently banding together, and it was thought they intended some act of hostility. At the dawn of the day the next morning, I marched back with my whole command. I assembled a number of the chiefs and head men, and said to them I had come back to meet them, as friends or enimies, it was for them to say which, but they must say it immediately. They at once disclaimed all intention of hostility, and I resumed my march.

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[1] A. G. O., Department of New Mexico, vol. 8, pp. 49–55.

I reached Santa Fé, on the 19th of July and assumed command of the Department. My first step was to break up the post at Santa Fé, that sink of vice and of extravagence, and to remove the troops and public property to this place. I left one company of Artillery there, and shall have a cavalry station within striking distance of that place, during the coming winter.

I understand that many applications have been made to the government, by the people of Santa Fé, to have the troops ordered back there. I have no hesitation in saying, that I believe most of these applications proceed directly or indirectly from those who have hitherto managed to live, in some way, from the extravagant expenditures of the Government, I trust their petitions will not be heeded.

I have also withdrawn the troops from the towns of Las Vegas, Rayado, Albuquerque, Ciboleta, Secorro, Doña Ana, San Elizario, and El Paso, and I have established this post, (Fort Union,) near the Moro River, and on the line of communication with the Missouri frontier, This will be the Department Head Quarters, and general depot. I have also established a post on the Rio Grande, near El Paso, (Fort Fillmore,) one at Valverde on the same river (Fort Conrad,) and one at Canon Bonito, (Fort Defiance.) These posts have all been selected, with a view to cultivation as well as the defense of the frontier, and they are now being built by the troops and the expense will be very small.

I designed establishing a post in the Utah country this fall, but it is so late, I am obliged to postpone it till spring.

I consider the withdrawal of the troops from the towns, a matter of vital importance, both as it regards discipline and economy. It is unquestionably true, that most of the troops in this territory have become in a high degree demoralized, and it can only be accounted for, by the vicious associations in those towns. These evils are so great, that I do not expect to eradicate them entirely, until I can bring the troops together, in considerable bodies, for discipline and instruction.

I detached Bvt: Maj: Carleton with his company of Dragoons on the 1st of August, to range on the plains, between this place and the Arkansas river. He is still actively engaged on this duty, and I am happy to report, that no depredations, whatever, have been committed on the road to Missouri, since Major Carleton has been upon it. Captain Pope of the Topographical Engineers, was sent to find a better and more direct route to Missouri, avoiding if possible the large arid plains. He found an excellent route to the Arkansas, intersecting that river at the "Big Timbers." Beyond that on the head waters of the

Kansas, he was not so successful. He is however, to return by another line to the "Big Timbers," and I still hope he will find a good route up the valley of the Kansas river.

I have sent in to Fort Leavenworth, 71 wagons and 473 mules. The expense of wintering these animals, will be much less there, than it would be here, and they will be ready to come out again in the spring. There is so large a supply of subsistence in this Territory, the government train can bring out next year, the few articles that will be required and *no contract train* will be necessary. I have also directed a reduction to be made in the flour contract of 600,000 lbs, as I find there would be this amount surplus next year.

On the 17th August, I marched from San Domingo for the Navajo Country with four companies of horse 1 of Artillery, and two of Infantry. I halted at the Pueblos of Laguna, and Zuñi and confirmed these Indians in their friendly disposition towards us. We saw no Navajos till we passed Cañon Bonito, one of them then came to my camp, and I sent a message by him, to the two chiefs, who were in the vicinity, that if they would come to me, with three of their head men, that I would talk with them, they, however, refused, and in pursuance of the instructions from the War Department, I ordered all Navajoes to be fired upon, whenever they were seen hovering about. We killed and wounded a number of them, but I cannot say how many. They never faced us, or gave us an opportunity to inflict upon them any signal chastisement.

I left Major Backus with the Infantry, a part of the Artillery, and the train at the Cañon Bonito, and proceeded round the Cañon of Chellé with the Cavalry and two mountain howitzers. I afterwards penetrated this Cañon to the distance of eleven miles.

My object was to attack the Indians, if I found them in the Cañon, and to destroy their crops. In this I was disappointed, there being no Indians in the Cañon, and but very little cultivation there. Previous to entering it, I detached Bvt: Maj: Graham, with a detachment of horse, and dismounted dragoons, to march up the right bank to cover our movement.

This Cañon is from 100 to 120 yards wide, with perpendicular sides of rocks, from 200 to 600 feet high, after we had proceeded about four miles, a party of Indians, on the top of the rocks on the left bank, commenced an attack upon the column with a few muskets, and arrows, and by rolling down stones. Attempts were made to scale the rocks to attack them, by Bvt: Maj: Thompson, and Capt: Ewell, but it was found to be utterly impracticable. I continued on till about 3. O'clock (P. M.), and then halted to rest my men and horses. The road was becoming worse, and as there was no adequate object in continuing to explore this Cañon, at the risk of losing men, who were entirely defenseless, as our firearms would not reach the Indians on the top of the precipice, I thought it prudent, and proper, to leave the Cañon, which I did the same evening, and happily without loss. I remained on the river Chellé, near the mouth of the Cañon all the next day, and then marched for the Cañon Bonito.

On the next night a party of Indians stole in between my picket guards and threw a few shots upon the Camp, and immediately fled. One of my Orderlies was wounded by this fire, but not dangerously.

This expedition was not as desisive as I could wish, but I believe it was as much so, as I ought to have expected. It was hardly possible to close an Indian war of many years standing by one expedition. I believe the large post at the Cañon Bonito, will in a short time effectually restrain those Indians.

I instructed Major Backus, to treat them with the utmost rigor, till they showed a desire to be at peace, and would pledge themselves to abstain from all depredations upon the Mexicans. This post consists of five companies, and it is a great undertaking to supply it. I took out with me 50 wagons, and have since my return (on the 8th Inst:,) sent out 36 more.

If this post does not put a stop to the Navajo depredations, nothing will do it but their entire extermination.

I would respectfully ask the attention of the commanding General to the kind of force in this Territory. In all protracted military operations, especially against Indians, the main body must be foot.

It is impossible *to make long marches* with Cavalry, *on, grass alone*, loaded down as they are with arms accoutrements and clothing, and have the horses equal to the Indian horses in speed or bottom, when we reach the scene of action, consequently our Cavalry cannot act offensively in the saddle, and their broken down horses, are a great embarrassment, requiring a large part of the command to protect them, which could otherwise be used offensively on foot. Cavalry, to be effective anywhere, must be in high order, both as it regards the instruction of the men and the condition of the horses. In Indian expeditions I think there should always be a small body of *very select horse*. If the march is long, and without grain, I would have the horses habitually led till required for action. A small body of this kind would be worth ten times their number of ordinary men on broken down horses.

I would respectfully propose that 4 Companies of dragoons (two of each regiment,) now in this Territory may be withdrawn and that the rifle Regiment (dismounted), or a regiment of Infantry, may be sent out in their place. This will not increase the expenses of this Department, and I can assure the commanding General, that it will be a much better force for this service. I shall feel far more confidence in my ability to carry out the orders I have received, if this change is made. Indeed I would prefer that 4 Companies of horse should be withdrawn, even if they cannot be replaced by any other troops. I shall leave for El Paso, and the Gila river on the 5th of the next month.

With high respect
Your ob't: Serv't:

E V Sumner
Brt: Col: U S A.
Comdg. Dept.

Bv't: Maj: Genl: R Jones.
Adj't: Genl:

[OVERMAN TO CALHOUN.[1]]

With Governor Calhoun's letter of the 1st of Octr

Santa Rita de Cobre
August 31 1851

To His Excellency Jas. S Calhoun
Govr of the territory of N. M.

Sir

I take this opportunity of informing you that we have been working the gold mines near here for the last three months, and Colo. Cregg the Commanding officer here has done every thing in his power to protect us from the Indians, no depredations of any consequence has been commited by them until within the last three weeks, and then the Apacha's and Navajos united to geather and run off nearly all the government stock and most of ours

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[1] Enclosure of Calhoun to Webster, October 1, 1851; Calhoun endorsed it as follows: "Recd Sept 22 1851 J. S. C. No. 2 ☞The Col. Cregg is Brt. Lt. Col. Craig of the U. S. A."

Col Cregg now states that he and all his men will leave here in twenty days or so, and then we will be wholly deserted of any assistance, except your Excellency would raise one or two Companys of mounted men, and then I have no doubt, by whipping them well you would being them to a good and lasting peace.

The Country here, from the Rio Grand to the Rio Gila cannot be surpassed by richness by any other part of New Mex. and the mines all about here, are very rich in Gold, Silver, Copper, Led &c. &c.; in gold I do not suppose that California can surpass it

Col. Cregg has written several letters to Col Sumners in regard to sending troops here but has not succeeded as yet. And if your Excellency should not send any troops here, the place will have to be deserted and most likely such an opportunity of subduing the Indians will never occur again

Hoping that your Excellency will send us assistance as soon as possible

I have the honor to remain
Yours Respt.

Chas. Overman

[CONRAD TO CALHOUN.[1]]

War Department
Washington September 4' 1851

Calhoun, Hon. James S.
Governor of New Mexico,
Santa Fe'
New Mexico

Sir,

* * * * * * *[2]

From the character you give Mr. Martinez it cannot be supposed that he would present this claim if it were not entirely just; neverless you must be aware that according to the rules invariably pursued in the settlement of such claims, they must be sustained by some other evidence besides the claimant's own statement. In the expectation that such evidence might be supplied by the reports of Army officers in New Mexico, an examination has been made, but no mention is found of the purchase or use of the press in the reports of the Officers having charge of such matters. Further enquiry will, however, be made, and it is possible some officer may be found who served in New Mexico during the period mentioned by Mr. Martinez, and may have such knowledge of the facts as will enable him to supply the necessary evidence. Until the evidence be thus supplied or furnished by Mr. Martinez, the claim cannot be allowed.

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[1] A. G. O., M. B., No. 31, p. 382.

[2] Omitted at the request of the War Department.

Very respectfully, Your Obt Servt.

C M CONRAD
Secretary of War.

[LEA TO CALHOUN[1]]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS
September 8. 1851

CALHOUN, His Excy JAS. S.
Santa Fe
New Mexico

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 25th, 28th, 29th & 30th of July. Also letters from Agents Greiner[2] & Woolley,[3] stating that they had repaired to Santa Fe, reported to you and were awaiting instructions; and in reply I have to state that the subject matter of your letters will be attended to.

Very respectfully, Your Obt. Servt

L LEA
Comr.

[Related Correspondence.]

[WOOLLEY, WINGFIELD, AND GREINER TO LEA.[4]]

SANTA FE *Aug 29th 1851*

To Hon. LUKE LEA
Commr Ind Affairs U. S.

DEAR SIR

The undersigned Agents of the Govt of the United States for the Indians in New Mexico, feel it due to themselves, and as a matter of justice to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for this District to make the following representation.

In obedience to instructions we received from you as Commr, of Indian Affairs, we lost no time in repairing to this place, and reporting ourselves to Gov Calhoun, and were all here on the 28th of July ult. At an early day after our arrival here, Govr Calhoun called the Agents together, and conferred with us freely in relation to our duties. In this conference he indicated that his line of policy as Superintendent of Indian Affairs would be to establish the agencies, at or near the military posts, about to be established in the country. Col Sumner the officer in command of troops in New Mexico, was at this time in the midst of his preparation for an expedition aganst the Navajo Indans. Gov Calhoun in obedience to his instructions from Washington immediately

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[1] O. I. A., L. B., No. 45, p. 124.

[2] See Greiner to Lea, July 31, 1851, O. I. A., New Mexico Sup^{r}., G 233.

[3] See Woolley to Mix, August 1, 1851, Ibid, W 611, and also the joint letter of Woolley, Wingfield, and Greiner, August 29, 1851.

[4] O. I. A., New Mexico Sup^{r}., W 634.

addressed him on the subject of an Agent's accompanying him on this Expedition, and inquiring of him the facilities he would afford to Agents for their transportation &c. To the inquiry in a communication to Govr Calhoun he positively refused to afford any *facilities* whatever. Govr Calhoun has submitted the whole correspondence between Col Sumner and himself to us, and it is evident there is a want of comity and cooperation between the Indian and Military Departments of the public service in this Territory. In this state of things, we feel that it is impossible for us to render that efficient aid to the public service, that our duties require, Travelling without an armed escort, in this Country is entirely unsafe. It will be necessary for us to carry our bedding subsistence and cooking utensils. At night we must have a watch on duty, or our animals will disappear. If this be true, (and none who are informed will pretend to deny) we respectfully submit the question—how is it possible for us as Indian Agents, to discharge the important duties devolving upon us ~~with~~ when all the facilities of performing the same are withheld by the Military officers in command.

We deeply sympathise with Govr Calhoun, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, on account of the embarrassing attitude in which he is placed by this unpleasant state of affairs, and trust the matter will command your earliest attention

We remain Sir

Very Respectfully Yr's &c

A. R. WOOLLEY
E. H. WINGFIELD
JOHN GREINER

[CALHOUN TO WOOLLEY.[1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO,
Septr. 10, 1851

SIR,

It is reported, upon what authority I know not, that there are a number of Indians, in lodges, between San Miguel and Barclay's Fort. The truth in this matter should be known without a moments

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[1] Enclosure of the following letter from Woolley to Stuart, September 24, 1852, O. I. A., New Mexico Supt., I 117:—

WASHINGTON, *24th Sept 1852*

SIR,

Since my letter of yesterday, in relation to an extra compensation to one of my Interpreters, which was disallowed by the Comr. of Ind. Affrs, in looking over my papers, I have been so fortunate as to find the enclosed letter from Gov. Calhoun—

You will perceive that the Governor was evidently alarmed in this instance; I am charged to investigate the matter of which he treats, "without a moments delay," to ascertain their "purpose" & in conclusion am urged to speedy & prompt action by the following emphatic language. "Despatch in this matter is of the utmost importance"—These instructions are imperative in their tone amounting, in fact, to a positive *order* from a Superior to a Subordinate Officer—The *means* by which such orders were to be carried into effect, was the only discretion left to me—

It was upon instructions equally urgent & imperative that I applied to Col Alexander for a military escort, failing in which, I equipped and sent Ward, upon a valuable mare of my own, into the Jiccarilla country to procure the information required of me by the order of the Ex-Officio Supt.—

Very respectfully,
Yr Obt Svt

A R WOOLLEY
late Ind. Agt. New Mex^{o}.

HON. A. H. H. STUART
Secy. Interior

delay, and you are charged with its investigation. If the report be true, ascertain the purposes of the Indians in coming in to our settlements. Dispatch in this matter is of the utmost importance.[1]

With great respect
Your obedient Servant
J. S. CALHOUN
Supt. Ind. Affs

Col. A. R. WOOLLEY
Ind. Agt.

[DERRICK TO CALHOUN.[2]]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, September 13th 1851.

Honorable JAMES S CALHOUN,
Governor of the Territory of
New Mexico.
Santa Fe.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 30th of June, setting forth the condition of the Territory of New Mexico, and also your letter of the same date requesting leave of absence from the Territory for about one month. The Department, not being aware of any authority conferred upon it to grant requests of such a nature, felt constrained to defer a reply to your letter untill the views of the President—then absent from the City—should be known. Occasion was taken this morning, to present your application to the President, and I have now to acquaint you that he does not feel authorized to assume the responsibility of acceding to your wishes. The President does not *deny* to you the liberty to act, in the case, as your judgement may dictate. On the contrary, he desired you to be informed, that, should the State of Affairs in the Territory justify your absence, and a suitable person be left in charge of the business, no obstacle could be interposed to such a procedure as you might adopt, bearing in mind, however, the responsibility that will devolve upon you, for the satisfactory administration of public affairs during your absence.

I regret exceedingly that the absence of the President has so long delayed a reply to your letter.

I am Sir very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
W. S. DERRICK
Act Secretary

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[1] In his attempt to carry out Calhoun's orders, Woolley applied to Colonel Alexander for a military escort and was refused. See Alexander to Woolley, September 20, 1851, O. I. A., Santa Fé Agency, W 142.

[2] B. I. A., D. L., vol. 39, p. 243.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FE', NEW MEXICO,
Septr. 14th, 1851.

SIR,

The accompanying obligation, or rather, the copy of an obligation given by the Alcalde, and Governor of the Pueblo of Laguna is forwarded that you may advise as to the proper remedy in such cases. So soon as an opportunity shall present, I will cause a demand to be made for the amount; and, if its payment is declined, I shall take no further steps in the matter until I hear from you.

I repeat former suggestions, that unless Agents are near each Pueblo, the Indians can not be protected—The Agents now in this Territory must suffer in public estimation, because of their inefficiency, rendered so for the want of proper military protection.

With great respect,
Your obedient Servant,

J. S. CALHOUN.

Hon: L. LEA
Comr. of Ind. Affs

[Inclosure.]

SAN JOSE' DE LA LAGUNA
January 24th 1851.

We, Juan Pedro Garvino, Alcalde, and Lorenzo Silva Governor of the above Pueblo, promise to pay Mr Ramon Sanchez, on the 24th day of March of the present year 1851, the full sum of Two hundred and ninety six (296) Dollars, for a quantity of coral stolen from said Sanchez in our Pueblo.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands, and bind our real and moveable property, acquired and to be acquired. Signed by two witnesses, present at the celebration of this obligation, drawn in order to avoid a suit at law.

JUAN PEDRO GARVº
LORENZO SILVA

Witnesses present.
MATEO CONCHA
PIOMENO BACA.

TRANSLATORS OFFICE,
August 20 1851.

The above is a correct translation of the Original

WHITING

What ought to be done with such obligations?

J. S. C.

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 143.

[LEA TO CALHOUN.[1]]

Department of the Interior,
Office of Indian Affairs,
Sept. 15 1851

Calhoun, His Excy J. S.
Santa Fe
New Mexico

Sir:

In your letter of the 1st July last, transmitting your accounts for the 2d quarter of the present year, (which was acknowledged in one from this office of the 9th ultimo,) you advise of having drawn for the sum of $1241 56/100, in favor of W S McKnight, the amount of said account.

To day there has been presented[2] your draft, in favor of the same individual, but dated on the 10th July, and for $1441 56/100, which, notwithstanding the discrepancy, both in the amount, and date, I have concluded to pay.

You will please inform me whether the latter draft was substituted for the one alluded to in your letter.

Very respectfully, Your Obt. Servt.

L Lea,
Comr.

[CALHOUN TO WEBSTER.[3]]

Executive Department,
Santa Fe, New Mexico,
September 15, 1851.

Sir,

The accompanying petition will show that I am requested to forward it to you. The subject will commend itself to your consideration because of its intrinsic merit, and one that is calculated to inflame the public mind, especially in New Mexico where agitators are hourly exciting the passions of the ignorant, and those whom they control. The people are persuaded they are not properly cared for—they know that the wild Indians roam in every direction in this Territory, and commit depredations without being chastised—that the Territorial Treasury is a mere void, that we are without munitions of war, or authority to call out the Militia; and now, the conduct of the authorities of the Republic of Mexico is added to their list of greivances.

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[1] O. I. A., L. B., No. 45, p. 137.

[2] See O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., S 722.

[3] R. I. A., M. L., September, 1851.

My constant efforts have been, and will be continued, to prevent exciting topics from maddening our people. I am aware that wrongs may not be redressed in a day, but many of those we complain of, can and ought to be remedied at an early day.

I am,
With great respect,
Your obedient Servant,
J. S. Calhoun

Hon. Daniel Webster
Secretary of State
Washington City,
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO WINGFIELD[1]]

Executive Department
Santa Fe, New Mexico
Septr. 17. 1851.

Sir,

I am aware, as you have frequently suggested to me, it is impossible for Indian Agents, at this time, to render that full and efficient service which the Government of the United States has a right to demand of its servants; they must, therefore, suffer in public esteem, unless the causes, which are well known to you, are properly explained. In addition to this consideration, unless the Government fully comprehends the character of the embarrassments to be encountered in this Territory, the Government must fail to discharge the Parental duties with which it is charged. The Navajo Indians are travelling in every direction through this Territory, committing murders and depredations. It is utterly unsafe to penetrate, in any direction, towards the localities of the wild Indians, without an escort, or such other protection, and facilities as will secure safety and subsistence in travelling through wastes and uninhabited regions. Bedding and cooking utensils must be carried with you, and indeed, every thing also that is necessary to preserve a man from freezing and starving. The supposed want of authority, by the Military commandant of this Department, to afford "facilities" has prevented your accompanying the Navajo expedition. On the 8th of this month Indians committed depredations within seven miles and a half of this City—A few days before, they committed a murder and depredations near the Pueblo of Cochiti—They are daily to be seen, on both sides of the Rio del Norte, between Valverde and Masilla. I have no authority to call out the militia, and the Territory is without munitions of War. Under such circumstances, I do not feel at liberty to direct you to incur such hazards as would be inevitable in travelling to and through the Indian country assigned to you, and where the more serious dangers are to be apprehended. With these facts before me, I can not do less than *approve* your determination to proceed to Washington City, for the purpose of explaining the embarrassments under which we labor in this Territory, and why it is your usefulness is limited to a circle so narrow, as not only to be disagreeable, but to endanger your reputation as a useful citizen and officer. I, in the midst, and understanding the cause and character of the embarrassments around us, appreciate your feelings and approve the spirit that induces you to risk the forfeiture of your official position rather than your reputation for usefulness, or that the Government should not be more fully advised as to the true state of public affairs in this Territory.

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., W 21.

Your friend

J. S. Calhoun

Maj. E. H. Wingfield
Ind. Agt.

[WHEATON TO CALHOUN.[1]]

With Governor Calhoun's letter of the 1st of October.

Don Fernando De Taos *Sept 20th 1851*

Dr Sir

I write this at the request of some five hundred of the citizens of the counties of Taos and Rio Ariba, who are anxious to make a campeign against the Navajo Indians who have done, as you are well aware, infinite injury to the property and persons of the inhabitants of this Territory—

The citizens to whom I refer labour under much difficulty for the want of arms as most of them have but their bows and quivers of of arrows and in this respect possess no advantage over the Indians; but unarmed as they are they are only waiting authority from your excelency to organize and do all in their power to repel these ruthless invaders from their land and to save their property and lives and prevent slavery and outrage from their wives and children

I am well satisfied that could arsenals and arms be distributed through this country, so that these people could be furnished with arms and ammunition whenever they wish to carry on an expedition of this kind or could they be organized into voluntier companies to be equiped and paid by the genl Government. they could do more in one year to protect not only this but the Mexican frontier from the ravages of the different nations of Indians which surround us, than the regular army could do in three

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[1] Enclosure of Calhoun to Webster, October 1, 1851, B. I. A., M. L., October, 1851.

My reason for believing this is derived from the fact that these people are well aware of the mountain fastnesses ~~of the~~ to which the Indians retreat and which perfectly secure them from the approach of the regular troops—and being mostly mountaineers and beaver and buffaloe hunters, they have become accustomed to the mode of life necessary and best adapted to hunting out the Indians and bringing them to ~~an effective~~ permanent peace

In fact this is the only mode by which this state of things can be brought about and the quicker it is done the less expense it will be to the Genl. Government & until it is done, this country as well as Chihuahua and the Northern part of ~~new~~ Mexico will be a perpetual scene of robbery & bloodshed: for it would take years for regular troops or even voluntiers from Missouri or Illinois to accustom themselves to the kind of warfare that would be successful against these Indians or to become acquainted with the vast tracts of mountain and forrest by which we are surrounded

With the hope that these views will meet with your approbation and that the required authority will be granted to those in behalf of whom I write, I remain—respectfully

Your friend & servant

THEODORE D WHEATON

His Excelency
JAMES S. CALHOUN
&c

[CALHOUN TO WEBSTER.[1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO,
September 23rd 1851.

SIR,

The Books mentioned in the accompanying Catalogue have been received by me, at this office; and for the freight of which, I have paid out of my private funds—or credit—the sum of ninety nine 50/100 dollars, the Hon. Sec. of Territory not deeming himself authorized to pay the amount out of any appropriations granted to this Territory by the Congress of the United States, although the Legislature of the Territory authorized its payment. The Territorial Treasury is empty, and no probability of collecting taxes for months to come, as there is a combination formed to resist such payments. This is an American combination.

☞I do not know the extent of the supervision, if any, which the Legislature and the Governor may exercise over appropriations for the Territory made by Congress. If they are left solely with the discretion of the Secretary, under instructions from the Hon. Secretary of the United States Treasury, ought we not to be so informed that we may avoid trenching, or attempting to trench, upon the jurisdiction of the Honorable Secretary? Nearly every appropriation made by the Legislature, payable out of the appropriations of Congress for Territorial purposes, are suspended—This is exceedingly disagreeable to me, as you will readily beleive when I tell you, I am compelled to listen, almost daily, to the complainings of those who have just claims, as I conceive, upon said appropriations. I pray that this matter may be remedied by the proper authority.

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[1] B. I. A., M. L., September, 1851.

If the books, herein mentioned, were forwarded by order of the Government, will you not cause the "omitted" volumes to be forwarded?

With great respect,
Your obedient servant

J. S. CALHOUN.

Hon. D. WEBSTER,
Sec. of State,
Washington City,
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FE' N. M. *Sept 30 1851*

SIR

I have this day drawn on you in favor of E. H. Wingfield, Indian Agent for 742 $^{38}/_{100}$ Dollars at one day after sight, draft dated Sept 30th 1851. The account current which I will send to you by the mail of the 1st of October next will show how this amount obtains, and which is chargeable to the aforesaid Agent

Very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant

JAMES S. CALHOUN
Suptdt of Indian Affairs

Hon LUKE LEA
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Washington City
D. C.

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 149.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

Executive Department
Santa Fé New Mexico
September 30th 1851.

Sir

The accompanying draft, drawn by John Greiner, Indian Agent, at present resident at Taos, for $798 $^{29}/_{100}$ Dollars, in favor of William S. McKnight, approved by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of New Mexico, and which closes his returns to this date. The Vouchers, Abstract and Account Current upon which this draft is founded, will be forwarded with my returns from this Superintendency

I am
With great respect
Your Obedient Servant
J. S. Calhoun

Hon Luke Lea
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO WEBSTER.[2]]

Executive Department
Santa Fe, New Mexico,
October 1st 1851.

Sir,

I deem my duty, *at this time*, to transmit to you a copy of a statement in reference to the past and present condition of this Territory, signed by twenty six members of the last Legislature, who request that certain points be occupied by Troops. The statement would have been forwarded at an earlier day, but for *the hope* that Col. Sumner's Navajo expedition would prevent the murders and depredations that have been committed by Indians during the past month.

No. 2. is a communication from Charles Overman Esqr. which is entitled to consideration.

No. 3. a letter from the Hon. Theodore Wheaton, Speaker of the H of R. of the Territorial Legislature.

Desperation is abroad in every direction in this Territory, and there are no effective means to check it—Rely upon it, there is no time for discussion.

Action, action is demanded, and I doubt whether it can come soon enough to prevent foul deeds.

For the last two years I have, faithfully, warned the proper officials of dangers to be apprehended—and now, they are immediately in front, and who can foretell the result.

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., D 748.
[2] B. I. A., M. L., October, 1851.

☞It is folly to suppose, that *less than two mounted regiments*, (new) can preserve the quiet of this Territory, and enforce treaty stipulations with our Indians.

☞The Governor should have, at his command, munitions of war, and authority to call out the Militia.

☞The military and civil authorities of the Territory, with but few exceptions, are in hostile array and *one*, or *both* should be releived from duty in this Territory.

I am,
With great respect,
Your obedient Servant
J. S. Calhoun

Hon. Danl. Webster
Sec. of State,
Washington City,
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO BAKER.[1]]

Executive Office Santa Fe
October 1st 1851.

Hon. Grafton Baker
Chief Justice &c

Dear Sir.

It is with pleasure that I have heard of your intention to visit the Federal Capitol with a view to an improvement of the Organic Law of this Territory, which is now so defective.

From my knowledge of the importance of this mission, I am satisfied that you can promote the interests of the Territory vastly at Washington, while none of your judicial duties will be omitted here.

While I shall regret your absence, yet I am confident the good of the Territory requires it, and I therefore cordially approve of the measure.

I am, sir,
Respectfully &c
James S. Calhoun

[Related Correspondence.]

[MOWER AND WATTS TO BAKER [2]]

Santa Fe *Sept 18th 1851*

Hon. Grafton Baker
Chief Justice &c

Dear sir,

We have heard with unfeigned pleasure that you intend to visit Washington during the coming session, if compatible with your duties here. We certainly trust you will carry into effect this project, inasmuch as we believe you can

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[1] B. I. A., M. L., October, 1851.

[2] Ibid.

render more service to the judiciary and the country there than to spend the vacation at Santa Fe. The defective condition of the present organic law, its inapplicability to the wants of the Territory, and the need of some person at the Federal Capitol intimately acquainted with these defects, and the remedies to be applied, all suggest forcibly to our minds, the need of your presence at Washington. The present unhappy condition and poverty of the Territory, the necessity
the
of strong interposition of Congressional aid, also, requires your presence to strengthen the Delegate in the discharge of his arduous duties.

In view of these and other facts we cannot too highly commend your purpose, knowing it will result in so much benefit to the Government and the people, while your absence will not interfere in the least with the full discharge of all of your Judicial duties.

We remain, Dear Sir,
Yours very truly

H. Mower
J. S. Watts

[WEIGHTMAN TO BAKER.[1]]

Santa Fe, New Mexico, *Sept 18th 1851.*

Judge Grafton Baker,
Sir,

In view of the disorganized state of affairs in this Territory for want of sufficient Congressional legislation, and the great necessity for early action by Congress in reference to the courts here, I desire to impress upon you the importance of yourself visiting Washington this Winter, and to urge upon you to do so, in order that your efforts may be joined to mine in urging immediate and sufficient action in relation to the Courts and Judiciary.

Your services in Washington will, in my opinion, be more valuable than if you were to remain here. Between your fall & spring terms there is, I believe, ample time to go and return, and without missing any of your terms of court. By taking the step I now urge upon you, you will, I believe, be able to render to the people of this country the most important services.

Yours Truly

R. H. Weightman

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[2]]

Executive Department
Santa Fe', New Mexico,
Octr. 1, 1851.

Sir,

number of
There have been murders, and the depredations committed during the past month have not been exceeded in any previous month since I have been a resident of this Territory—Three murders have come to my knowledge—but the depredations have not been heavy, owing, in part, to the want of the desired materials, heretofore *consumed*, (carried off) by *our* lords of the mountains and valleys—

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[1] B. I. A., M. L., October, 1851.

[2] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 150; Annual Report Commissioner Indian Affairs, 1851, pp. 204–205.

We can not do with less than two (new) Mounted regiments—and the Governor must have authority to call out the militia, and the control of war munitions, and the means to subsist and pay the Militia.

I have, now, access to the appropriations for the Navajos[1] and Utahs. But what can I do with them? I can not get to the Indian country, in safety, for the want of military cooperation. There is another question you must consider. By authority of the Department, during the past year, I made treaties with certain Pueblos—During the present year, without special authority, I made a treaty with the Apaches east of the Rio del Norte. To use the appropriations mentioned, must be well considered, or the Pueblos, and Apaches may manifest their discontent—The Pueblos are daily tampered with, and my utmost exertions are required to prevent outbreaks—The want of harmony between the military and civil authorities, is well understood by them, and their management will become more difficult, if it is not already so. Their discontent must not be increased. These Christian Indians are a dangerous people, but none can be made more useful if proper care is taken with them—There should be no delay in this matter—

In conclusion—I must say—the Military officers and the executive can not harmonize, and I am not certain that the public interests would not be promoted by releiving us all from duty in this Territory.

With great respect, &c &c &c.

J. S. CALHOUN

Hon L. LEA,
Comr. Ind. Affs.

[**Related Correspondence.**]

[SUMNER TO JONES.[2]]

HEAD QURS. 9TH DEPT:
FORT UNION, N M
January 1st 1852

GENERAL,

I have the honor to report, that I returned last night from El Paso. I found the posts of Fort Fillmore, and Fort Conrad, well advanced, and the troops are now in quarters built by themselves, at all the new posts. This labor has improved the health and efficiency of my command. I broke up entirely the establishment at El Passo, which was very expensive and useless. I left an officers guard in that vicinity for the winter. I have established a new post at the "Copper Mines," in the Apache Country, which I think will effectually curb that tribe. I have a squadron of horse stationed temporarily at Galisteo, and a company of Infantry at Taos, these commands will form the garrison for the new post in the Utah Country, and will move there as soon as the spring opens. On my return to Santa Fé, I found the Navajos had sent in now that they wished to make peace, and the Governor and I went to "Jamez" to meet them in Council. We met about 200 and I talked to them very plainly.

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[1] Sumner did eventually co-operate with Calhoun in the matter of dealing with the Navajos. See his letter to the Adjutant-General, January 1st, 1852, also McFerran's orders to Brooks.

[2] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 1, also Department of New Mexico, vol. 8, pp. 96-98.

I told them, (and they knew it to be true,) that the troops at Fort Defiance could and would prevent them from raising a single field of grain, unless they remained at peace.

They promised to keep quiet, and to restore all their Mexican prisoners, and as a pledge that they would keep faith they gave up three hostages. I was opposed entirely to any presents being given to this people, until they had been put on probation for at least six months. They have violated every treaty that has ever been made with them and it would have been much better to have held them for a time, with a rod of iron over their heads. The Governor gave them presents to the amount of 2, or 3, thousand dollars, and these Indians will undoubtedly feel that their submission has been purchased.

I am by no means certain, that this mistake will not jeopardize all the good results to be expected from placing a post in the Navajo Country & I consider the mistake so important that I wish to make known to the Department, my decided dissent, and disapprobation of this measure

I find it indispensably necessary to remove my head quarters from this post, to Albuquerque, on the Rio Grande, in order to be nearer to the new posts in the indian country. Circumstances might arise that would make it very important, that I should be within striking distance of these posts. I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 15, 1851. The map will be commenced immediately by Capt. Pope of the Engineers.

With high respect

Your obt. Servt,

[E. V. SUMNER.]

Bvt Maj Genl R JONES

Adjt: Genl:

Copy sent to Div Hd Qurs

Note Jany 3/52 From information I received last night, I am disappointed to find, that all the troops at Fort Fillmore are not yet in Quarters. They will be however very soon

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[McFERRAN TO BROOKS.[1]]

HEAD QUARTERS, 9TH MIL: DEPT:

FORT UNION, N. M.

October 24th 1851.

COLONEL,

The Colonel Commanding the Department directs me to say, that he desires you to furnish his excellency, Governor J. S. Calhoun, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in this Territory, with a suitable escort to accompany him to the Utah Country, for the purpose of carrying into effect a Treaty stipulation with that tribe of Indians

I am Col: Very respectfully

Your obt: Serv't:

J. C McFERRAN

2 Lt 3d Inf

A. A. A. G

Col: H. BROOKS,

Comdg: U. S. Troops,

Santa Fe,

N. M.

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[1] A. G. O., Department of New Mexico, vol. 8, pp. 57-58.

[CALHOUN TO WEBSTER.[1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.
October 1 1851.

SIR,

The accompanying copy of an Act, " Establishing the Seat of Government of the Territory of New Mexico ", is so plain as to do away with the propriety of any effort, upon my part, to submit explanatory remarks. I will, however, say, that the place, called the *Palace,*[2] with the grounds apportaining, *does*, or *should belong* to this Territory.

In reference to all public property, some one should have authority to take possession of it, without detriment to the claim of the United States, or to this Territory.

The Legislature, if there should not be an extra session, will meet on the first monday in December, next, and it may be desirable to lay before them your reply.

I am,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
J. S. CALHOUN

Hon. DANL. WEBSTER,
Sec. of State,
Washington City,
D. C.

[Related Correspondence.]

[SUMNER TO CONRAD.[3]]

HEAD QUARTERS, 9TH DEPT:
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.
December 22nd 1852.

The Honble: C. M. Conrad
Sec: of War:
Washington, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 11th last, relating to an application of Judge Baker to the Secretary of the Interior for rooms for the Court at Santa Fe'. There has been some strange misapprehension in this affair. I never assigned any rooms in the palace for the Court. When I took charge of the civil government last spring, I found the Courts were using the legislative hall in the palace, and I made no change whatever, except to give them a part of *another building* for a jury room. I have now relinquished to the civil authorities, all the buildings that are habitable, belonging to the War Department at Santa Fe', except those in the actual occupation of the company stationed there.

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[1] B. I. A., M. L., October, 1851.

[2] There seems to have been quite a little trouble about the occupancy of rooms in the " Palace." Note the letter from Sumner to Conrad.

[3] A. G. O., Department of New Mexico, vol. 8, p. 414.

I am, Sir, with high respect,
Your Obt: Servant.

E V SUMNER
Bvt: Col: U. S. A. Lt: Col: 1st Drags
Comdg: dept:

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FÉ N. M.
October 1st 1851.

SIR

I have this day drawn on you for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, at One days sight payable to the Hon Grafton Baker, or order, which amount you will please place to my account, in the quarter ending September 30th 1851. my abstract and account current will show for what purpose it was used. By honoring said draft you will much oblige

Your Obedient Servant

J. S. CALHOUN

Hon LUKE LEA
Commissioner of Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[2]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO
October 2, 1851.

SIR,

I enquire, respectfully, whether I have the right to fill vacancies, temporarily, in Indian Agencies, within this Superintendency?

If a change should come over the spirit of our military friends, so far as to afford escorts &c. I may assume the responsibility of employing an Agent—

Instruct me in the way I should go—

With great respect,
Your obedient Servant,

J. S. CALHOUN

Hon. L. LEA
Comr. Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 148.
[2] Ibid., N 151.

[CALHOUN TO WEBSTER.[1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,[1]
Santa Fe, New Mexico, October 19, 1851.

SIR:

I have the honor to lay before you a "statement of salaries due the officers of the civil government of New Mexico, under the Kearny code, from the treasury of the United States."

I can not say that the statement is perfectly accurate, but I have no reason to doubt the fact. I have not had time to examine it. Governor Munroe, my immediate predecessor, approved and caused to be transmitted to Washington a copy of this statement, except the appended report signed by the auditor and treasurer.

I cannot too strongly urge the government of the United States to provide for the immediate payment of these claims, not only because justice to the claimants named demand it, but for the reason that $12,098 64 is due to the territorial treasury, to which may be added $1,384.36 due members of the legislature of 1847; and there is not one dollar in the territorial treasury, and the collection of taxes is resisted, with no prospect of an early adjustment of the question involved. May I not, then, be pardoned for earnestly pressing upon your consideration the importance of an early settlement of these claims.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. S. CALHOUN.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State, Washington City, D. C.

[HILL TO CALHOUN.[2]]

MEMPHIS *October 20th 1851*

J. S. CALHOUN Esq

Yours of the 28th August last is received, saying that "your Territory had not yet passed a law authorising the appointment of Commissioners in other States." When such a law is in force please, to remember my Application

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Sert

HUME F HILL

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[1] Accompanying Report of Secretary of War, May 3, 1852, Senate Ex. Doc., 32nd Congress, 1st session, No. 71, p. 3.

[2] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., Miscellaneous Files, no file-mark.

[GREINER TO CALHOUN.[1]]

DON FERNANDEZ DE TAOS *Oct 20 1851*

His Excellency Gov CALHOUN
Superintendent of Indian Affairs N. M.

SIR

On the 4th instant a large party of Kiowa's & Arrapahoes attacked a Eutaw Village on the Lattira near Red River, about 30 miles from Taos, and drove off about 50 head of horses & mules and captured two women and four children.

On the 15th inst they made another attack upon the same Band within 18 miles of Taos on the opposite bank of the Rio Grande and drove off nearly all their remaining stock.

The Eutaws were forced to retreat to the Ojo Caliente, where they now are uniting their forces in order to make a Campaign against these marauding Indians.

I know of no remedy to check these outrages The Military force stationed here can afford no assistance. The *post* intended to be established in the Eutaw Country has—I learn—been abandoned until next Spring. The Eutaws are peaceable and kindly disposed towards our Citizens, and have behaved well

Travellers alone and unprotected have been received at their lodges and treated with the greatest hospitality.

Will your Excellency be pleased to inform me if any means can be devised by which the Eutaws can be protected in their lives and property from the depredations of the Prarie tribes.

Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant

JOHN GREINER

[GREINER TO CALHOUN]

INDIAN AGENT
New Mexico

His Excellency Gov CALHOUN
Santa Fe N. M.

P. S. I trust your Excellency will not overlook the fact, that preparations are being made by the Citizens of this Valley & others, to settle the lands claimed by the Eutaws in the Valley of the Los Conejos.

The Indians have repeatedly driven the Mexicans from this land—they say it is their Winter hunting ground that it contains the bones of their Fathers, and they cannot & will not give it up quietly.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servant

JOHN GREINER

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[1] Enclosure of Calhoun to Webster, Oct. 29, 1851; B. I. A., M. L., October, 1851.

[SUMNER TO CALHOUN.[1]]

HEAD QUARTERS, 9TH MIL: DEPT:
FORT UNION, N. M.
October 24th 1851.

GOVERNOR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst:

You are right in supposing that the article referred to in the newspaper is a mistake, I never intended to be so understood.

I believe I said somewhere in conversation that the troops could never be used to enforce the laws of the territory, until the civil authorities required their aid, by the usual legal forms, or something to that effect, meaning in tumults and the like.

Very respectfully
Your obt: Servt:

E V SUMNER
Bvt: Col: U. S. A.
Comdg: Dept:

His Excy. J. S. CALHOUN

[SUMNER TO CALHOUN.[2]]

HEAD QUARTERS, 9TH DEPT:
FORT UNION, N. M.
October 24th 1851.

GOVERNOR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst:

I am clearly of the opinion, that the treaty stipulation with the Utahs should be carried into effect immediately, and I will with pleasure furnish the necessary escort. I wish to apprise that people, that it is my intention to place a post in their country next spring, and that I expect we shall continue to be on the most friendly terms.

With regard to the Navajos, they have broken, and set at naught so many treaties, that it seems useless to treat with them. I think it will be better to let them feel, for a time that we have a grasp upon them that they cannot shake off and then when we do treat with them they will keep faith. If the large post established at the Cañon Bonito, in the heart of the Navajo Country, does not effectually restrain those Indians, and put a stop to further depredations, nothing will do it but their entire extermination.

I have directed Colonel Brooks, to furnish you with an escort to the Utah Country.

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[1] A. G. O., Department of New Mexico, vol. 8, p. 55.

[2] Ibid., p. 56.

I should like to confer with you in relation to the Navajoes, before any action is taken with regard to them.* I will be in Santa Fe on the 8th of Next Month, on my way to El Paso.

With high respect
Your ob't: Servt:

E V SUMNER
Bvt: Col: U. S. A.
Comdg: Dept:

His Excely: J. S. CALHOUN.

[CALHOUN TO WEBSTER.[1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
October 28th 1851.

SIR

The accompanying "Statement" shows, if the claims should be allowed, that $12,098.64 is due to the Territorial Treasury, and $1384.36 to members of the Legislature of 1847. In the event that Congress shall provide for the payment of these claims, it is desired, that the amounts named above should be placed to the credit of the Territory, subject to be drawn for as its Legislature may direct.

I am,
With great respect,
Your obedient Servant,

J. S. CALHOUN

Hon. DANL. WEBSTER
Secretary of State,
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO WEBSTER.[2]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
October 29th 1851.

SIR,

The receipt of your communication of the 13th of September last, is, hereby, acknowledged. Anxious as I am to visit the States at an early day, I am constrained to say, the Governor of this Territory could not, with propriety, leave the Territory at this time. On the first monday in December next, the Legislature commences its second session: and, I fear, under circumstances that will, *justly*, in my opinion, create dissatisfaction among the members. I apprehend, ample arrangements to defray the legitimate expenses of the Session, will not be provided in time—I have also to say, sound policy requires that the legislature should be authorized, if it is not already so, to pass upon all expenditures, by appropriations, at least to the same extent that the Oregon Legislature is authorized by the concluding sentence of Sec: 11. Do you not think so? Col. Sumner's expedition to the Navajo country has been productive of no good, as yet, and if an effort I am now making fails, the people of the Territory, to some extent, will be forced to take care of themselves, or consent to lie down quietly, and be plundered and butchered. A similar disagreeable statement I have made to you before, and have begged for *authority* and *means* to protect the people of this Territory, and I have been honored with no reply to my entreaties.

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[1] B. I. A., M. L., October, 1851.
[2] Ibid.

We have a treaty with the Utahs, and the Kioways, and perhaps other Indians, are now at war with the Utahs upon the immediate borders of our settlements, and as our troops seem to be in winter quarters, our frontier disorders must increase—I have reliable authority for saying, that arrangements are now being made, by a large number of Mexicans to seize one or more points claimed by the Utahs, which the Utahs declare they will resist to the death. Such outrages should be prevented, and a military arm is absolutely necessary to secure that result.

I am,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
J. S. Calhoun

Hon: Daniel Webster
Secretary of State
Washington City
D. C.

P. S. See accompanying letter from Jno. Griener Esq. Ind. Agt. &c. Oct. 20. 51.

J. S. C.

[LEA TO CALHOUN.[1]]

Department of the Interior,
Office Indian Affairs,
Oct 29. 1851

Calhoun, His Excy J. S.
Santa Fe,
New Mexico

Sir:

Your letter of the 17th Augt. last advising of having drawn upon this office for $2000, on account of salaries of Agents &c was received on the 22d instant.

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[1] O. I. A., L. B., No. 45, p. 200.

The draft, subsequently presented, has been paid. To prevent double or conflicting payments of the salaries of the Agents within your Superintendency, it is proper you should be informed of the payments that have been made here on powers of Attorney. They are as follows:

On	a/c	of	Agent	Wooley, one qr.	salary	ending	12	June	1851	$387.50
"	"	"	"	Greiner 1/3 of 2 qrs.	"	"	5	Oct	"	258.32
"	"	"	"	Weightman 2 qrs	"	"	12	Sept	"	775.00
										$1420.82

Very respectfully Your Obt. Servt

L Lea
Comr.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

Executive Department
Santa Fé, New Mexico
October 29th. 1851.

Sir,

Your letters of the 23d of August, and September 8th, last, were received last night.

In reference to contingencies, I must beg the Department to extend its figures in reference to this Superintendency, at least, for the present— The Pueblo boundaries must be established, and rules and regulations for their government, and for intercourse with them, must be adopted, before you can, *with safety to the public*, economize in this branch of the public service. You must not forget, the Indians are not the worst people in this Territory, and increasing efforts are daily made to drive them to desperation against the existing administration of its civil affairs, which must be counteracted; and this can not be done without money—

In the absence of the *two* agents—Weightman and Wingfield, if it becomes necessary, I shall assume the responsibility of drawing the $500. allowed to each of them.

If you should acknowledge the receipt of this letter, I beg you to remember the foregoing statement, and if necessary, correct my errors.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient Servant,

J. S. Calhoun
Supt. Ind. Affs.

Hon: L. Lea
Comr. Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 154.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
Santa Fé N M. Octr 31, 1851.

SIR

The foregoing schedule of two drafts approved and three drawn by myself, is sufficiently explanatory of the appropriations to be charged, whether I shall have use for the amounts drawn on the Navajo and Utah Treaty appropriations is doubtful. As Col Sumner declines furnishing me with the facilities necessary to get amongst the Navajoes, I can do nothing with them, unless they come to me. Col Sumner has ordered an escort, to accompany me to the Utah Country, but to what extent I know not; see my letter of tomorrow's date.

Unless Col Sumner and myself can adopt a plan, by which we can harmonize, but a very inconsiderable amount of the treaty drafts will be used. As we have monthly mails only, it was deemed advisable to draw these drafts at this time, in order to be prepared for contingencies that may arise.

Very Respectfully
Your Obed Servt

J. S. CALHOUN
Supt. Ind. Affs

Hon L LEA
Commissioner &c
Washington City
D C.

[Inclosure.]

SCHEDULE A.

Drafts approved and drawn this day by James S. Calhoun Gov & Sup of Ind Affs. to be paid from salaries of Agents, and appropriations made at the last session of the 31st Congress to fulfil Treaty stipulations with the Navajoe and Utah Indians—as follows—viz.

Draft drawn by John Greiner Indian Agent at sight, in favor of Saml Galloway Esq, approved Oct 31st for	$500.00
" " " A R Woolley " " " Sixty days, in favor of J. Lucas Esq, approved Oct 31st "	$387.50
" " " J. S. Calhoun Gov & Sup. in favor of Gans Leberman & Co, dated Oct 31, at sight, payable from appropriation for Utah Indians	$8,000.00
" " " " " " " " " " " " D. Waldo & Co. " " " " " payable from appropriation for Navajo Indians	$1,500.00
" " " " " " " " " " " " Alexander Majors " " " " " " " "	$1,000.00

SANTA FÉ N. M., *Oct 31st 1851.*

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 157.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FÉ, NEW MEX.
Novr. 1, 1851

SIR,

At the request of Col. Woolley, Ind. Agt. I have the honor to transmit to you, his Abstract and Vouchers, and Account Current, made up to the 1st day of October, last.

If I should exercise any supervision over Such returns, be pleased so to advise me, and remember, I have not had forwarded to me the *rules* and *regulations* of the Department, and daily am I groping my way in the dark.

I am,
With great respect,
Your obedient Servant,
J. S. CALHOUN
Supt. Ind. Affs

Hon. L. LEA,
Comr. Ind. Affs.
Washington City,
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO SUMNER.[2]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO
November 9th 1851.

SIR:

A moment since, the accompanying application was handed to me, and, in accordance with the wishes of the applicants, I make the application to you, as they request, as the Territory, in its capacity as such, is entirely destitute of the munitions of War—They desire arms and acoutrements for seventy five and if you can with propriety grant them, I, as the Governor of Territory, will have pleasure in receipting for them.

With great respect,
Your Obt Servt
(Signed) J. S. CALHOUN

Col: E. V. SUMNER,
Comdg. 9th Mil. Dept.
Santa Fé,
New Mex:

A true Copy.

J C McFERRAN
1st Lt 3d Inf
A. A. A. G

---

[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 158.

[2] A. G. O., Files, S 576 of 1851, No. 8. This is the first of a series comprehended in the communication from Sumner to Jones on p. 445.

[Related Correspondence.]

[SUMNER TO JONES[1]]

HEAD QUARTERS, 9TH. DEPT
FORT CONRAD, N. MEXICO,
November 20, 1851.

GENERAL.

I regret to trouble the Genl. in-chief with a voluminous correspondence with Governor Calhoun. I have endeavoured to avoid these differences as much as possible, but in this case it was so important to prevent any Mexican marauding parties from traversing the indian country, that I was obliged to enter into this discussion.

This predatory war has been carried on for two hundred years, between the Mexicans & Indians, quite time enough to prove, that unless some change is made the war will be interminable. They steal women and children, and Cattle, from each other, and in fact carry on the war, in all respects, like two indian nations.

This system of warfare will interfere very much with my measures, and indeed do away with all the advantages, that I confidently expect to reap from the establishment of Fort Defiance. This large post is in the very midst of the Indians and cannot fail to cramp them in all their movements, and it will harrass them so much, that they will gladly make peace, and keep quiet, provided, they find that the post can protect, as well as punish. They have already shown a disposition to enter into a treaty, and have sent a message to the Governor, that they would come to Santa Fe' for that purpose.

I would respectfully request that explicit orders may be sent, by the proper authorities, to Gov. Calhoun, to abstain from sending any war parties of Mexicans into the indian Country, and that he should confine himself strictly to defensive measures, within the Country occupied by the Mexicans.

With high Respect
Your Obt. Servant

[E. V. SUMNER]

Bvt. Maj. Genl. R. JONES
Adjt. Genl.

[BECK AND OTHERS TO CALHOUN.[2]]

SANTA FE, *November 9th, 1851.*

SIR

A volunteer company, composed of the American citizens of this place have organized, for the purpose of protecting, or aiding to protect the inhabitants from the frequent incursions and depredations of the Wild Indians who surround us, and as you are aware, are continually coming into our settlements. The difficulty we labor under, for our complete and effectual organization is the want of suitable arms and acoutrements. And we respectfully pray Your Excellency to furnish us with them, and in case you may not have them at your command to request Col: Sumner the Mil commander of this Dept. to supply us with the necessary arms, from the surplus arms in his possession.

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[1] A. G. O., Files S 576 of 1851; C 17 of 1815; Department of New Mexico, Old Book, No. 1.

[2] Enclosure of Calhoun to Sumner, November 9, 1851.

Very Respy,
Your Obt Servants
(Signed) PRESTON BECK, Jr. *Capt.*
J. E. SABINE *1st Lt.*
ELIAS BREVOURT *2nd do*
D. V. WHITING *3rd Lt. & Adjt*

H. E.
J. S. CALHOUN,
Govr. of the Territory
New Mexico

A true Copy.
J C McFERRAN
1st Lt 3d Inf
A. A. A. G

[Related Correspondence.]

[McFERRAN TO SHOEMAKER.[1]]

HEAD QUARTERS 9TH MIL DEPT
SANTA FÉ, N. MEX:
November 10, 1851.

SIR:

The Colonel commanding the Dept: directs that you turn over to His Excellency Govr. J. S. Calhoun of this territory, seventy five *flint* lock muskets, with the same number of cartridge boxes, bayonet scabbards, belts and plates and a few screw drivers and wipers, for which he will furnish you with receipts.

This Ordnance is turned over at the solicitation of the Governor to aid him in organising some companies of the Territorial mulitia, and will be turned over to the General Government.

The Arms &c are to be used by a Company organised in this place, and of which Mr Prestin Beck is captain.

I am, Sir, respectfully
Your obt. Svt.

J. C. McFERRAN
1st Lt 3d Inf
A. A. A. G.

To Capt. W R SHOEMAKER
Mil. *U. S. A.*
Fort Union,
N M

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[1] A. G. O., Department of New Mexico, Old Book, No. 1.

[CALHOUN TO SUMNER.[1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FE', NEW MEXICO
November 9, 1851.

SIR,

It escaped my recollection to enquire concerning the San Felipe claim for injuries inflicted by the animals belonging to Maj Ruckers train, and you will pardon me for calling your attention to the subject—

I also, omitted to enquire whether you consider us at War or peace with the Cayatores Apaches.

With great respect
Your Obt Servant
(Signed) J. S. CALHOUN

Col: E. V. SUMNER,
Comdg 9th Mil: Dept.
Santa Fe',
N. Mexico.

A true copy.
J. C. MCFERRAN
1st Lt 3d Inf
A. A. A. G

[CALHOUN TO SUMNER.[2]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FE', NEW MEXICO,
November 10th 1851.

SIR:

The numerous murders and depredations recently committed by Navajo, and perhaps other Indians, in this Territory, call for an effectual interposition. The winter is at hand, and ruthless invaders are in our midst, and, unless adequate protection is afforded, our firesides must be rendered desolate before the spring season of the ensüing year is reached. For more than twelve months past the people have continued to ask for permission to protect themselves, and have not obtained it. Justice and humanity forbid that I should interfere further in their wishes to protect themselves— On the contrary, as the Governor of the Territory, the solemn duty is imposed upon me, to assist them in every proper measure of defense—and that duty I am called upon to discharge, and that duty I shall proceed, to enter upon, unless I perceive the distribution of your troops have secured the end desired to be attained. The small number of troops at your disposal, and the condition of your horses I apprehend, renders such a result impracticable. Hence it may be absolutely necessary to allow the people to defend themselves against the Navajo assaults. I have anxiously considered this subject, and weighed, to the best of my ability, the observations which you submited to me in conversations on yesterday, and the preceding day, and it is my well considered opinion that your positions are utterly untenable— You seem to overlook the fact, that the Navajo Country *is in New Mexico*, and a part of its Territory, and that the supposed line between New Mexico and the Navajo Country is purely an imaginary one, and must so remain until the Government of the United States shall otherwise order. The right which you claim of interposing United States troops, to prevent the ingress, and to punish such troops as I may order, or authorize to go into that part of New Mexico, over which the Navajos now roam, is not, in my opinion more tenable than would be your claim to interpose between the suffering people of this Territory, and the Navajoes who are in our settlements committing murders, seizing and carrying off captives, and committing every species of depredations.

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[1] A. G. O., Files, S 576 of 1851, No. 7.

[2] Ibid., No. 9.

Is it possible, that the murderers of our people are to go unpunished our women and children to be carried off, and our property taken away, and the people are not to be permitted to go in pursuit of those demons who have possession of their wives and children and property beyond a purely imaginary line, without incurring the risk of having pointed at them, by the troops of the U. S. the very arms placed in their hands for our defense and protection—What! that arm of the public service sent to New Mexico to chastise the blood thirsty Indians because of their depredations upon our people, to become the defenders of the Indians and chastise new Mexican troops because they are authorized to seek and attempt redress and secure that protection due to the people, but which has not as yet been afforded to them by that power from whence it should come.

I hold, that it is right and lawful to allow the people of this territory, throughout its broad limits to protect themselves against Indian incursions, when the law of the land, and the military arm of the government, are inadequate to prevent and punish the Navajo fiends who have fattened and luxuriated upon the miseries, which the have inflicted upon the people of this Territory.

I pray you reflect upon this subject again, and if you can with propriety, withdraw the intimation that the United States troops will be used against troops that I may authorize, by authority of the Legislature of this Territory, to avenge their own wrongs we have not, as yet, subdued our enemies, that will give us labor enough, and if we cannot agree in all things, let us not, unnecesarily, fall out by the wayside—I am determined to harmonize if possible, but never can consent to fold my arms, and quietly look on such scenes of desolation as we have recently witnessed in this Territory, without making an effort to remedy it.

I have frankly stated my views, that I may not be misunderstood, and shall be happy to hear from you.

I am with great respect
Your obt Servt

(Signed) J. S. Calhoun

Col: E. V. Sumner
Comdg 9th Mil Dept.
Santa Fe', N. M.

A true Copy.
J C McFerran
1st Lt 3d Inf.
A. A. A. G

[SUMNER TO CALHOUN.[1]]

Head Qrs 9th Mily Dept
Santa Fe N M
Novr 10th 1851

Governor

I have received your two letters dated yesterday. With regard to the San Felipe claim I think that matter had better be deferred a short time. I shall see Maj Rucker at Fort Conrad and can then learn something more about it It is at ~~best surprising~~ least suspicious that those people did not apply to the officer in command of the train

I do not know which band of Apachies you refer to, if you mean that with which you have treated, I consider it at peace, as I know of no depredations that have been committed by that band since I have been in the Territory

I accede cheerfully to your request for the loan of arms for a Volunteer Company in this town and orders have been given accordingly I must affix two conditions to this loan viz. that these arms will be immediately returned whenever demanded by the Commanding officer of the 9th Dept.—and secondly that they are never to be used in making hostile incursions into the Indian Country unless this volunteer company is acting in conjunction with the regular troops Will you do me the favor to inform me at your earliest convenience what decision you have come to in relation to the marauding parties that desire to go into the Navajo Country.

---

[1] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 1, also Department of New Mexico, vol. 8, pp. 70-71, also Files, S 576 of 1851, No. 1.

With high Respect
Your obt svt

(Signed) E. V Sumner
Bvt Col. Lt Col 1st Dgs
Comdg Dept

His Excellency
J. S. Calhoun
Santa Fe
N. M.

[SUMNER TO CALHOUN.[1]]

Head Qrs 9th Mily Dept
Santa Fe N M
Novr 10th 1851.

Governor.

Will you please state to me the scenes of desolation that have been recently witnessed in this territory before I reply to your letter of this date.

With high respect
Your ob't servt

sgd E. V. Sumner
Bvt Col Lt Col 1st Dgs
Cmdg Dept

His Excellency
J. S. Calhoun
Santa Fé
N M

[CALHOUN TO SUMNER.[2]]

Executive Department
Santa Fe', New Mexico
November 10, 1851.

Sir,

Your very brief note of enquiry, of this date, is before me, and, I think, I have not failed to appreciate its spirit. But, Sir, I hasten to reply to the enquiry, "Please state to me," "the scenes of desolation that have been recently witnessed in this Territory". I really supposed, the letters which I submitted to you on the evening of the 8th would have satisfied you upon this subject—But as I am disappointed in this supposition, I answer, the Greenhorn letter, which you have seen, shows that a murder and depredations have been committed in that neighbourhood. You are aware that depredations have been committed, near Taos, and two women and four children, (Utahs) were captured and carried off. Those people we are bound by treaty to take care of. Two Indians have been recently killed in the immediate neighbourhood of Taos—one a Pueblo, and the other an Apache—About the same time, a Mexican was killed near Anton Chico, by an Indian so I am informed and believe. These murders, I mentioned to you on yesterday; and, I fear they may be attributed to our difference of opinions as to the proper policy to be pursued. My policy is to keep them, for the present, beyond the line of our settlements; and yours, if I understand it correctly, is, to invite them to come into our settlements— In the above connexion, I omitted to mention the murder at the Moro, which you will remember. Recently, on the Jornado, two men were killed, one a Mexican, and the other an American. About the last of September, at San Antonio, in the Rio ~~Abass~~ Abajo, If I mistake not, three Indians were killed by a Mexican, and we may expect a continuation of these scenes, so long as we are wanting in a fixed policy for the conduct of our Indian affairs in this Territory.

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[1] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 1, also Department of New Mexico, vol. 8, p. 72, also in Files S 576 of 1851, No. 2.

[2] A. G. O., Files, S 576 of 1851, No. 10

While you were in the Navajo Country, the Navajos visited a Caballado near Pena Blanca, drove off animals, and killed a little girl—more recently, the have been on this side of the Rio del Norte, within Eighteen miles of this place, and drove off a large number of animals. You are aware, I suppose, for, I regard Capt Dodge as reliable authority, that many animals have been driven from the neighbourhood of Cibolletta during the last two months—I suppose you remember the murders committed at Owensby Camp of Hay Cutters, near Laguna—There, three or four men are said to have been killed, animals driven off, and property destroyed—About the same time, Nesbits Caballada, in the Valle grande, were carried, or driven off, and one or more of his men wounded.

Here, I rest, and respectfully enquire, if the foregoing communication is not sufficient to justify the declaration that "scenes of desolation have been recently witnessed in this Territory".

During the same period, many other depredations have been committed; and immediately in your rear, on your return from your Navajo Expedition, Captain Walkers California party was attacked by the Navajos, in which, the party lost several animals, had two men wounded, and finally, retired upon Albuquerque to recuperate.

I have the honor to be,
Your Obedient Servant,
(Signed) J. S. Calhoun

Col. E. V. Sumner
Comdg 9. Mil Dept.
Santa Fe'
N. Mex:

(A true Copy)

J. C. McFerran
1st Lt 3d Inf
A. A. A. G

[SUMNER TO CALHOUN.[1]]

Head Qrs. 9th Mily Dept
Santa Fe N M
Novr. 10th 1851.

Governor.

I have received your letter of this date. You misunderstand me entirely if you suppose that I wish to place any obstacle in the way of the people of this territory in *defending* themselves against the Indians. So far from this I highly approve of their doing so, and think the militia should be organised and armed with a view to this *defence.* This policy would not only make them more secure, but would make them more respectable citizens. This however is a very different matter from organising marauding parties to traverse the Indian Country. This is not the kind of warfare that our government has hitherto condecended to engage in—In conclusion I will remark that it will give me the highest satisfaction, to cooperate with you in all measures for the protection of the people of this territory that are not in direct violation of law and the express orders of the War Department.

I enclose an extract from my orders from the Secretary of War and I would particularly call your attention to the first two lines.

With high respect,
Your obt svt

sgd E. V. Sumner
Bvt Col Lt Col 1st Dgs
Cmdg Dept

His Excely.
J. S. Calhoun
Santa Fé
N.M.

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[1] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 1, also Department of New Mexico, vol. 8, pp. 71–72, also in Files, S 576 of 1851, No. 4.

[CALHOUN TO SUMNER.[1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO,
November 10, 1851.
7 O Clk. P. M.

SIR:

I have now to acknowledge the receipt of your letter in reply to mine of this morning, and the points to which I desired to call your attention, you have not noticed—As to the matter to which our government has not "condescended to engage in" I leave for others to determine—

I pray to be pardoned for placing before you, the following enquiry which I copy from your second note of this date.

"Will you please state to me "the scenes of desolation that has been recently witnessed in this Territory" *before* I reply to your letter of this date." I answered your enquiry, and you have not "condescended" to notice it, in your "reply"—

With Great respect
Your Obt Servant
(Signed) J. S. CALHOUN

Col. E. V. SUMNER
Comdg 9 Mil Dept.
Santa Fe N M.

A true Copy.
J C McFERRAN
1st Lt 3d Inf
A. A. A. G

[BECK AND OTHERS TO CALHOUN.[2]]

SANTA FE, N. M. *Novr 11 1851*

SIR,

Your communication of yesterday in reply to a requisition made by us a day previous on Your Excellency for arms for an Independent Military Company, lately organized in this city, together with an extract from Col. Sumner letter to you on the subject, wherein he states that arms may be obtained on "Two conditions alone" has been received and is now before us.

In reply to which we have to state, that we very respectfully decline accepting arms upon the conditions imposed by Col. Sumner.

First, Because we would not be an Independent Company, but liable to have our arms taken away from us at a moments notice, and,

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[1] A. G. O., Files, S 576 of 1851, No. 11.

[2] Enclosure of Calhoun to Sumner, November 11, 1851. A. G. O., Files, S 576 of 1851, No. 12. Transcribed from copy; original not in file.

2nd Because, we do not wish to be restricted in our incursions by the Commander of the 9th Department, but held subject only to Your Excellency's orders as commander in chief of the Militia of this Territory.

And to obtain arms with such privileges, we ask Your Excellency to make the proper application for them, of the Secretary of War.

With high consideration
of respect We are
Your Obedient Servants
(Signed) Preston Beck Jr.
Jas. E. Sabine
Elias Brevourt
D. V. Whiting

To

His Excellency
J. S. Calhoun
Govr. of the Territory
of New Mexico.

A true Copy.

[CALHOUN TO SUMNER.[1]]

Executive Department
Santa Fe', New Mexico
November 11, 1851.

Sir,

If I am wrong in the use of the words "scenes of desolation," the fault is properly chargeable to the learned Noah Webster, L. L. D.

Will you oblige me so far as to inform me, *whether it is your fixed purpose*, as you have, heretofore, distinctly intimated, to cause the United States troops to be employed in expelling and punishing such troops as may be ordered, *according to the laws of this Territory*, into that portion of the Territory of New Mexico over which the Navajos roam?

Unless Majr. Rucker can be conferred with at a very early day, public considerations will compel me to assume the responsibility of paying the San Felipe claims. The six steers, supposed to have been left by Majr. Ruckers Teamsters, are yet in the possession of the San Felipe Indians at a daily expense to them—Various individuals have claimed the steers, and they Indians appealed to me for advice as to what they should in the matter—I directed them the animals to *my order only*—will you advise me in relation to your wishes in the premises?

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[1] A. G. O., Files, S 576 of 1851, No. 12.

In reference to the arms applied for, the accompanying copy of a letter[1] from Capt Beck and others, will answer your enquiry.

I am,
With great respect
Your Obedient Servant
(Signed) J. S. CALHOUN.

Col E. V. SUMNER,
Comdg. 9th Mil Dept.
Santa Fe',
New Mexico.

A true Copy.
J C McFERRAN
1st Lt 3d Inf
A. A. A. G

[SUMNER TO CALHOUN.[2]]

HEAD QRS 9TH MILY DEPT
SANTA FE N M
Novr 11th 1851

GOVERNOR

I have received your letter of this date. After mature reflections, I have determined that I shall not use the regular troops, to expel from the Indian Country the marauding parties, that your Excellency may think proper to commission, as it will not be their fault. I hereby protest against any such action on your part, as an interferance with my duties, and contrary to the express orders of the War Department.

With high respect
Your obt svt
[E. V. SUMNER]

His Excely
J S CALHOUN

[SUMNER TO CALHOUN.[3]]

HEAD QUARTERS, 9TH DEPT.
Santa Fe, November 11th 1851

GOVERNOR:

I have received your letter of last evening. I have also to acknowledge the receipt of your letter detailing the depredations that have been committed in this territory for some time past. As we have conversed freely on this subject, I have nothing to say in reply to this letter, but this, that we differ widely as to the signification of the term, "scenes of desolation."

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[1] See p. 453.

[2] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 1, also Department of New Mexico, vol. 8, pp. 74-75; also in Files, S 576 of 1851, No. 5.

[3] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 1, also Department of New Mexico, vol. 8, p. 73; also in Files, S 576 of 1851, No. 3.

Will you please inform me whether you have decided to receive the arms for the volunteer company in this town, on the terms that I proposed to loan them. Will you also please inform me, if, you will consent to delay action in the San Felipe claim, till I can confer with Major Rucker, the officer who commanded the party, that caused this damage.

With high respect
Your Obt. Servt.

His Excely
J. S. Calhoun

[E. V. Sumner]

[CALHOUN TO SUMNER.[1]]

Executive Department
Santa Fe', New Mexico.
November 11, 1851.

Sir,

I have this moment received your letter in reply to my enquiry as to your final purpose in reference to employing the troops, under your command to expel the troops that the law of the Territory has, or may authorize me to send to chastise the Navajos. I think you are discreet in your determination; but not wise in your application of the term "marauding parties"—which you point to me, as an epithet of approbrium—Be it so, such measures will not deter me from the discharge of my duties, and I thank you for withdrawing the epithet from the citizens of the territory, and applying it to me, their Governor.

Allow me to remind you, you have not advised me in relation to the six steers at San Felipe.

With high respect
Your Obedient Servant
(Signed) J. S. Calhoun

Col. E. V. Sumner,
Comdg 9 Mil. Dept.
Santa Fe', N Mex.

A true Copy,
J C McFerran
1st Lt 3d Inf
A. A. A. G

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[1] A. G. O., Files, S 576 of 1851, No. 13.

[SUMNER TO CALHOUN.[1]]

HEAD QRS 9TH MIL DEPT
ALGADONIS N M
Novr. 13th 1851.

GOVERNOR.

I ~~have~~ received your *official communication* of the 11th Inst, after I left Santa Fe', and I have given it all the consideration, that I think it is entitled to.

With great Respect
Your Obt. Servt.

[E. V. SUMNER]

His Excelly.
J· S. CALHOUN.

[LEA TO CALHOUN.[2]]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS
Nov. 19. 1851

CALHOUN, His Excy J S.
Santa Fe
New Mexico

SIR:

Your letter of the 1st ultimo, has been received. and the draft for $150 in favor of G. Baker, of which it gives notice, has been presented and paid.

Very respectfully, Your Obt. Servt

L LEA
Comr.

[LEA TO CALHOUN.[3]]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS
Nov. 20. 1851,

CALHOUN, His Excy J. S.
Santa Fe
New Mexico

SIR:

Your draft for $742 38/100, in favor of E H Wingfield, Indian Agent, alluded to in your letter of the 30th September last, has been presented and paid.

Very respectfully, Your Obt. Sert

L LEA
Comr

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[1] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 1, also Department of New Mexico, vol. 8, pp. 75–76; also in Files, S 576 of 1851, No. 6.

[2] O. I. A., L. B., No. 45, p. 229.

[3] Ibid., p. 232.

[WEBSTER TO CALHOUN.[1]]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington Nov. 25th 1851.

To His Excellency
JAMES S. CALHOUN,
Governor of the Territory of New Mexico.
Santa Fe.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellencys letter of the 23d September, relating to the arrival of four boxes of books transmitted from this Department, and the charge of ninety-nine dollars and fifty cents, $99, 50/100 paid by you for transportation of the same. For the reimbursement of this amount or of any other expenses that have been, or may be hereafter incurred, for the transportation of any packages of Public Documents, transmitted from this Department, you are authorized to draw upon this office, enclosing with your draft a voucher for the same, and the amount will be immediately paid. Accompanying your letter and its enclosed catalogue of books received, was a memorandum noticing the omission of the 7 and 10 volumes of United States Laws,—the Acts of 1828—and certain copies of the American State Papers. As you acknowledge the receipt of but *four* boxes of books, instead of *five* as forwarded by the Department, it is probable that the missing volumes are with others, contained in the box which at the time of your writing, had not been received. It is to be hoped that this box is not lost: but if after proper enquiry, it cannot be found, the Department will endeavor, as far as is in its power, to replace the volumes necessary to complete the different sets of documents transmitted.

I have the honor to be.

D. W.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[2]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FE', NEW MEXICO
Novr. 28, 1851.

SIR:

Your letter of September 15th, received during the night of 27th inst, in reference to the substitution of the draft for $\$1441.^{56}/_{100}$ for the draft for $1241.56 is before me, and I have the honor to inform you, that the interrogatory contained in the conclusion of your letter, suggests the truth in relation to the $1441.56. The substitution was caused by an error in the addition of my accounts, amounting to the sum of $200, which was explained to you on the 25th of July last.

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[1] B. I. A., D. L., vol. 39, pp. 371–372.

[2] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 3.

I am,
With great respect,
Your Obt. Servt.

J. S. Calhoun
Supt. Ind. Affs

Hon: L. Lea
Comr. Ind. Affs.
Washington City,
D. C.

[LEA TO CALHOUN.[1]]

Department of the Interior,
Office Indian Affairs
Dec. 4 1851

Calhoun, His Excy Govr.
Santa Fe
New Mexico

Sir:

Your letter of Oct 2, 1851, enquiring whether you have "the right to fill vacancies, temporarily, in Indian Agencies within your Superintendency," has been received.

The 3d Section of the "Act for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs" provides "that Superintendents of Indian Affairs shall within their several superintendencies, exercise a general supervision and control over the official conduct and accounts of all officers and persons employed by the Government in the Indian Department under such regulations as shall be established by the President of the United States; and may suspend such officers and persons from their office and employments"—the reasons for suspension to be forthwith communicated to this office"—from which you will perceive that while you possess the right to *suspend*, you have no legal authority to *appoint;* an exigency may, however, exist in which a proper regard for the public interests may require such procedure on your part; and in an emergency of this character, should you appoint a *special Agent* temporarily, with the understanding that his relation will terminate so soon as the object of his appointment shall have been attained, this Department will interpose no objection.

Very respectfully, Your Obt. Servt

L Lea
Comr.

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[1] O. I. A., L. B., No. 45, p. 250.

[LEA TO CALHOUN.[1]]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Dec. 10. 1851

CALHOUN, His Excy J. S.
Santa Fe
New Mexico.

SIR

An application [2] has been made to this office to examine into the claim of the late Genl Cyrus Choice for services rendered the Indian Department in New Mexico.

The Hon J. L. Orr, has been this day addressed upon the subject and informed that you would be written to, to ascertain what you consider to be a liberal compensation for the services rendered by Genl. Choice from the 9th of December 1849, to the 14th of September 1850, the date of his death, as well as the application of the amounts received from you at various times amounting to $388.78 (all of which has been allowed to you on settlement) only $50. of which is specified as being on account of pay—in order that an application for a special appropriation may be made to Congress to liquidate the same.

You will report in reference to this subject at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully. Your Obt. Servt

L. LEA
Comr

[LEA TO CALHOUN.[3]]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS
Dec. 17 1851

CALHOUN, His Excy Jas. S.
Santa Fe
New Mexico

SIR:

Your draft in favor of Messrs Gans, Leberman & Co. for $8000, of which you advised this office in your letter of the 31. Oct: last, has been presented and paid.

Very respectfully. Your Obt. Servt

L LEA
Comr.

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[1] O. I. A., L. B., No. 45, p. 267.
[2] See Stuart to Lea, December 4, 1851, O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., I 796.
[3] O. I. A., L. B., No. 45, p. 288.

[LEA TO CALHOUN.[1]]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Dec. 17 1851

CALHOUN, His Excy J. S.
Santa Fe
New Mexico.

SIR:

Agent Greiner's draft on this office, of 31. Oct. last, in favor of Samuel Galloway, for $500, referred to in your letter of the same date, has been presented and paid.

Very respectfully, Your Obt. Servt

L. LEA
Comr.

[LEA TO CALHOUN.[2]]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Dec. 18. 1851

CALHOUN, His Excy Jas. S.
Santa Fe
New Mexico

SIR:

Your draft in favor of D Waldo & Co, for $1500, of which you advised this office, in your letter of the 31st October last, has this day been presented and paid.

Very respectfully, Your Obt. Servt

L LEA
Comr.

[LEA TO CALHOUN.[3]]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS.
Dec. 18. 1851

CALHOUN, His Excy Jas S.
Santa Fe
New Mexico.

SIR:

Your draft in favor of William S McKnight, for $2562 35/100, of which you advised this office in your letter of the 30th September last, has been presented and paid

Very respectfully, Your Obt. Servt

L LEA
Comr

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[1] O. I. A., L. B., No. 43, p. 289.

[2] Ibid., p. 290.

[3] Ibid., p. 291.

[LEA TO CALHOUN.[1]]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Dec 20. 1851

CALHOUN, *His Excy Gov.*
Santa Fe
New Mexico

SIR:

Your letter of 1st ultimo transmitting Report of Agent Greiner in relation to the condition of the Indian tribes included in his Agency, has been received; and the Department is highly gratified with the information it communicates.

Very respectfully, Your Obt Servt

L. LEA
Comr.

[LEA TO CALHOUN.[2]]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Dec. 29. 1851.

CALHOUN, His Excy. Jas. S.
Santa Fe
New Mexico

SIR:

Your letter of the 28th July last, in which you recommend the payment of $75. to the Hon. J. R. Tullis, for services rendered by your direction in settling difficulties between the pueblos of Acoma and Laguna in reference to their lands, has been received, and the amount recommended by you has this day been paid to Mr. Tullis

Very respectfully, Your Obt Servt

L. LEA
Comr.

[LEA TO CALHOUN.[3]]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Dec. 29. 1851.

CALHOUN, His Excy Jas S.
Santa Fe
New Mexico

SIR:

Your drafts in favor of Alex Majors for $1000, of which you advised this office on the 31st October last, & one drawn by Agent

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[1] O. I. A., L. B., No. 45, p. 297.
[2] Ibid., p. 315.
[3] Ibid., p. 317.

Greiner, in favor of W. S. McKnight, for $798 27/100 referred to in your letter of the 30 Sept. last, has been presented & paid.

Very respectfully, Your obt Servt

L LEA
Comr.

[GREINER TO CALHOUN.[1]]

SANTA FE N. M. *Jany 5 1852*

To his Excellency Gov CALHOUN
Superintendent of Indian Affairs New Mexico

SIR

The Pueblo Indians of Santo Domingo, San Felipe Santa Anna, Nambe, Cochiti, & Silla, numbering over 500 wishing to express their approbation of the course adopted by your Excellency towards the Navajoes, assembled together at this place on New Years day and gave an exhibition of a Grand Peace Dance.

As no notice had been received of their visit until their arrival, it was found to be very difficult to procure suitable quarters for their
od
accomm ation.

The Pueblos have never received any thing from our Government in the shape of presents—and as it is of the utmost importance to secure their good will, it was deemed advisable to make their stay as pleasant as possible—to this end an abundant supply of provisions was purchased for them—the most rigid economy governing the expenditures.

Representations of Indian fights—Corn dances—Deer dances & Moqui dances were given with much pleasure to themselves—and the delight of crowds of Spectators, who witnessed their performances. Nothing occurred to mar the festivities of the day and the Indians left for their homes the next day—grateful for the kindness by which they had been received, and flattered at the success of their exhibitions.

With the concurrence of your Excellency I shall discourage the embodying of so large a number of Indians in future to say nothing of the trouble and expense attending such meetings—the danger of dissensions springing up between them and our Citizen population would alone forbid such gatherings.

Very Respectfully
Your Ob't Sevt

JOHN GREINER
Indian Agent
New Mexico

His Excellency Gov CALHOUN

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[1] Enclosure of Calhoun to Lea, January 30, 1852. O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 17.

[LEA TO CALHOUN.[1]]

Department of the Interior,
Office Indian Affairs,
Jany: 7. 1852.

Calhoun, His Ex: Jas: S.
Govenor &c
Santa Fe
New Mexico,

Sir,

Your letter of the 29: October last in which you call my attention to the inadequacy of the amount allowed your Superintendency, on account of "contingencies", and ask for an increased sum; and also in which you state that "in the absence of Agents Weightman and Wingfield, it it become necessary," you will assume the responsibility of drawing the $500—allowed to each of them", on the same account—has been received and duly considered.

From the *limited* appropriations upon which this Office could draw for the purposes to which you refer, is allotted to your Superintendency as large an amount for "contingencies", as was in its power under the circumstances, but not as large, it felt at the time, as would be required, necessarily by you. Neither then had the Office, nor has it the power now, to increase the sum. Congress, however, will, at its present session, be urged to make increased and liberal appropriations, particularly with reference to your Superintendency, and it is hoped by doing so, the embarrassments of the past, under which you have labored, will, for the future, be avoided.

With regard to that part of your letter, in which you apprize me of your intention, in the absence of Agents Weightman and Wingfield, to draw for the $500—allowed to each of them for "contingencies" I have to state, that, should you do so, it will meet the approbation of this office.

Very respectfully, Your Obt. Servant,

L. Lea
Comr:

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[1] O. I. A., L. B., No. 45, pp. 339–340.

[LEA TO CALHOUN.[1]]

Department of the Interior,
Office Indian Affairs
Jany: 12. 1852.

Calhoun, His Excy: J. S.
Governor &c
Santa Fe
New Mexico,

Sir,

Your own, and the accounts of Agent Woolley, for the quarter ending 30th September last, have been received, with your letters of the 16th Octo: and 1st November transmitting them.

Two copies of the regulations of the Department, have already been sent to you.

Very respectfully, Your Obt Servant

L. Lea
Commr:

[LEA TO CALHOUN.[2]]

Department of the Interior,
Office Indian Affairs
Jany: 16. 1852

Calhoun, His Excy: Gov:
Santa Fe
New Mexico,

Sir,

Your letter of 1st ultimo, transmitting Report of Agent Greiner in relation to grievances complained of by Pueblo Indians has been received.

Very respectfully, Your Obt Servant.

L. Lea
Commr

[LEA TO CALHOUN. ETC.[3]]

(Circular.)

Department of the Interior,
Office Indian Affairs
Jany: 28. 1852.

Sir,

To enable this Office to comply fully with the provisions of the laws of Congress, which require a statement of all persons in whatever grade of employment under the Government to be furnished to the proper authorities—You are hereby directed to prepare a complete list, in abstract form of the employees other than Agents in your superintendency on the 1st day of Jany: 1852: Specifying the Offices they respectively hold, or the employments in which they are engaged—the dates of their appointments—where employed—the Tribe or Tribes for which they were appointed—their compensation,—and also as far as practicable, the places of their births, and their residences at the time they received their appointments, and forward it to this Office without avoidable delay.

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[1] O. I. A., L. B., No. 45, p. 353.

[2] Ibid., p. 368.

[3] Ibid., p. 401.

You will observe the directions in regard to places of birth and residence, in making future nominations.

Very respectfully, Your Obt Servant.

L. Lea
Commr:

[CALHOUN TO LEA [1]]

Executive Department
Santa Fé New Mexico
January 28th 1852

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that on the 31st of December last, I approved two drafts drawn by Col A. R. Woolley, in favor of W. S McKnight, the one for $546.54. to close up his accounts up to the 31st December, and the other $500. authorized to be drawn, for contingencies, by the Indian Department. I have also approved a draft drawn by John Greiner, for $658.09 in favor of the same person, dated 31st Dec. to close his accounts up to that date. The Abstracts and Accounts current of those gentlemen will show more fully the objects for which they were drawn.

Your Obedient Servant

J. S. Calhoun
Supt. Ind. Affs

Hon Luke Lea
Commr Ind Affs
Washington City
D. C.

[GREINER TO CALHOUN.[2]]

Santa Fe New Mexico *Jany 31—1852*

To his Excellency Gov. J. S. Calhoun
Superintendant of Indian Affairs
Santa Fe New Mexico January 29th/52

Dear Sir

According to the agreement made with your Excellency at Jemes a number of Navajoes came in on the 27th inst. bringing with them

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 21.

[2] Enclosure of Calhoun to Lea, January 31, 1852, O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 25.

Mexican
three Captive boys two of them having been taken prisoners while herding cattle on the west side of the Rio Grande opposite the Ranches of Albuquerque last July and one of them ~~was taken~~ from the Cañon near Jemes five years ago.

The names of the Chiefs present were Armijo—Raffaille Charvis—Luke Lea—Black Eagle Barbon and Hosea Miguel.

One of the young Chiefs had not yet received a name—and as he was over Six feet high and of a fine commanding figure he was
he
christened Wingfield Scott with which name appeared to be delighted.

Armijo was the principal Speaker, and is the big Chief of the Navajoes. After all were seated in Council he said "I have been a Captain ever since I was a young man. I have come to tell my Great Father that my people wish to live in peace & quiet. We wish to cultivate the soil, as our Fathers did before us—to have the water run through our Acequias so that we may irrigate our lands—We do not wish to be molested—We have to depend upon our finger nails and our toe nails for support. By the labour of our own hands we wish to raise our own crops—and like the Sun we wish to follow the course of nature. The bows & arrows we carry are to shoot game with, the deer the antelope & the Rabbit. But little rain fell from the clouds last year our crops failed—and our young men have to support our families by hunting

I have lost my Grandfather and two other members of my family who were all killed by Mexicans

I have never sought revenge—My hair is beginning to get gray—I wish to live in peace with every one—I want to see my cattle & horses to be well grazed and my sheep to be safely herded—and to get fat—which can never be done while my people are at war

We like the Americans—We have eaten their bread & meat—smoked their tobacco—the clothing they have given us has kept us warm in the cold winter and the snow—With the *hoes* they have given us we will cultivate our land

We are struck dead with gratitude

I am now before you—you can all see me My name is well known every where—My people are better dressed than I am myself—and although I am ashamed to appear before you so poorly clad—I wished you to see me just as I am—to tell you I can plant corn & wheat—and raise food for my people to eat.

If the Lord will supply us with plenty of clouds—we shall walk about our lands—and feel satisfied

Agent. My Brothers Let us talk plain so that we may understand each other—

The people living in the Rio Abajo complain that the Navajos have captured their children—stolen their stock—that their fields have to be idle for they cannot work them for fear of your people—Is this not so?

Armijo—*My people are all crying in the same way* three of our Chiefs now sitting before you ~~have lost~~ mourn for their children—who have been taken from their homes by the Mexicans—More than 200 of our children have been carried off and we know not where they are—The Mexicans have lost but few children in comparison with what they have stolen from us. Three years ago they took from my people nearly all their Cavalladas—Two years ago my Brother lost 700 animals How shall we get them again—We leave our Great Father to decide—From the time of Col. Newby we have been trying to get our children back again—Eleven times have we given up our Captives—only once have they given us ours—My people are yet crying for the children they have lost.

Is it American justice that we must give up every thing and receive nothing?

Agent. You have never told us this before—the Great Father at Washington shall hear of it—and you shall hear what he says

Hereafter no more Captives must be taken on either side depredations must no longer be committed by either party—Should our people injure you—instead of injuring them you must send one of your young men and let the Govenor or Agent know—justice will be done—and the offenders shall be punished—If any property is stolen on either side it must be restored to the proper owners. The Chiefs will be held responsible for the conduct of the young men—

Armijo is considered as speaking for all his people

Armijo.—We are satisfied with any arrangement our Father may make—We will do as he says—Armijo speaks for all his people. In the time of the Mexican Government our Captains received Staffs of Office—and Commissions—and they were murdered the first opportunity. We do not know how it will be now—if what is past is settled our people will be satisfied—we shall abide by what we say without turning one side or the other.

When we get home we will recollect our Great Father—We will come & see him & smoke with him—We will come not only on business—but to inquire after his health—

Agent. I am happy to hear your talk—You and your people will find that the Americans never promise nor threaten as much as they mean to do.

The Council broke up with the greatest good feeling and after receiving a number of Blankets flannel shirts hoes and a few other presents they mounted their horses and started for home.

There is too much truth in what these Indians complain of—It
was the custom of the Mexicans to fit out expeditions against them
every one claiming what he stole as his plunder.
every year They
own large flocks of sheep, & goats, horses, mules, & cattle. They are a very industrious, hard working people, they not only till their lands themselves, but they manufacture their own clothing—and a Navajo Blanket will at any time command the price of a Mule. It
have
is not to be wondered at if they should retaliate—when they
so repeatedly suffered by these marauding expeditions

These Indians are now what the U. S. Govement is striving to make of all the Wild Indian tribes—A farming community—I was so well convinced with the truth of the remarks of Armijo—that I confess I had but little to say—If the Indians must return all the Captives & property taken from the Mexicans—is it any thing but
have
just that they should ~~claim~~ what has been stolen from them? I think not.

Very respectfully
Your Obt Sv't

J Greiner
Indian Agent
New Mexico

His Excellency
Gov. J. S. Calhoun
Supe't Ind Affs

[Related Correspondence.]

[WINGFIELD TO LEA [1]]

Washington D. C. *February 6th 1852*

Hon Luke Lea
Commissioner of Indian Affairs

Sir

Gov. Calhoun has been so full in his recent communications to your Department and has presented the exigencies of the Indian service in New Mexico, so much in detail, that any communication from me on the same subject may be deemed almost superfluous. With a view however to aid the Department in suggesting such legislation, as the circumstances and condition of that territory may require, allow me respectfully to offer the following statement of my own views in relation to it.

As explanatory of my presence at this time in this City, and the reasons inducing the step, please allow me to refer you, to the letter of Governor Calhoun addressed to myself, but which I recently had the honor to submit to your

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., W 64.

Department, and which is there on file—which will obviate the necessity of a detailed repetition of them in this communication.

I would observe in the outset that on account of the remoteness of New Mexico, and the want of frequent communications with your Department—to make that branch of the public service efficient—much will have to be confided to the sound discretion intelligence and integrity of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory.

The Act of Congress passed June 30th 1834 entitled "An Act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian Tribes and to preserve peace on the frontiers" contemplates the harmonious co-operation of the Military and Indian Agents, to carry out the legislation of the Government in relation thereto. It has been found by experience that this harmony does not exist and I would consequently suggest—that proper orders should be issued to these functionaries from the Departments or if need be, obtain further legislation to accomplish the desired objects.

Permit me to call the special attention of the Department to the 17th section of the above recited act, and the 11th article of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo between Mexico and the United States which, I desire may be considered in connexion. It appears from both of the sections above referred to that the Government is ultimately liable for all spoliations committed upon property, by the Indians within the Territory of the United States not only to our citizens, but to those also of the adjoining States of Mexico, wherein spoliations have been committed. The Proviso to the Act above referred to, excludes from the benefits of the Act all those who take the redress of their injuries into their own hands For over two hundred years in fact ever since the settlement of the country there has been a war of depredation—between the two races—the Mexican and the Indian, and all of the difficulties and embarrassments in that country may with truth be traced to that source, and until these depredations cease—nothing like quiet can be expected in that country. The claims for spoliations—arising under the Act and Treaty above referred to—are numerous and of great magnitude and I would therefore submit to the Department the importance of recommending to Congress the immediate appointment of a Commission to investigate on the spot—the claims arising under this Act, & the Treaty referred to. Such a commission, would in my humble judgment anticipate much future legislation and the numerous difficulties proceeding from the presentation of claims hereafter. Wisdom indeed sanctions this recommendation on the score of economy alone.

I desire to submit to the consideration of the Department, some remarks about the condition of the Pueblo Indians—a very interesting tribe, possessing many of the amiable elements of character, without the savage features of other races—and well worthy the consideration of the Government of the United States. Their history is invested with peculiar interest—being as they are—the last relics on this continent of the famous Aztecs and the descendants of the Montezumas—and now displaying in their present appearance not a few traces of the same elevation of character for which their ancestors are renowned. The traveller will still find the vestiges of splendid architecture in the ruined temples, palaces and monuments scattered over their country. They approach nearer to civilization, than any of the Indian Races. They hold the lands on which they live by virtue of Spanish grants. Industrious in their habits intelligent in their communications and honest in their transactions, this people, have forsaken the common occupations of the Indian in order to cultivate assiduously the soil which they possess. The Pueblo Indians occupy a truly anomalous position in the country. They are regarded as *quasi* corporations liable to sue & be sued in all our courts. From these circumstances, it will be evident to you that this race should be regarded by us either as Indians, or like ourselves as citizens of the United States—& entitled to all the privileges springing from that relation. But as the latter position would be obnoxious to their own wishes—the Government should view them as Indians in all future legislation. As they are often involved in serious difficulties arising from constant trespasses on their domain, by citizens of the United States—it is but due to them that an appropriation should be made by our Government to compensate in some measure, for the frequent depredations and injuries which they have sustained.

To carry out such remedial measures as may be deemed necessary, I would suggest, that, should the *Commission* already referred to be appointed—it should be vested with power to settle the boundaries of the country belonging to the Pueblos—to examine the titles to their lands, translate them from the Spanish into English, and make a permanent record of them—for future reference. It occurs to me that if our Government will encourage the advancement & improvement of this race—it will present to the wilder tribes around them a worthy example, and these may in time be induced to settle in villages and cultivate the lands, as the Pueblos now do.

At the last session of Congress appropriations amounting in all to thirty six thousand dollars ($36,000) were made to carry out the Treaties between the United States and the Navajos and Utahs. The question arises—how can this fund be best disbursed for the benefit of these tribes. As the duty of prescribing the mode is vested in the President of the United States and your Department—permit me to request for the Superintendent of Indian Affairs—definite instructions on this point and also respectfully to suggest whether it would not be better to take mechanics artisans and agriculturists—together with implements of husbandry—tools—seeds &c from the United States, rather than rely on obtaining them in New Mexico.

All of which is very respectfully submitted by
Your obedient servt

E. H. WINGFIELD
Indian Agent New Mexico.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO
Jany. 30, 1852.

SIR,

The accompanying report[2] to me, made by Jno. Greiner Esqr. Ind. Agt. &c. dated Jany. 5th. 1852, is a very brief, (but sufficient) statement of the occurrences of the Navajo event which it was designed to celebrate.

The continuous and severe services to which I had been subjected for months anterior to this Pueblo demonstration, and the overwhelming and mournful intelligence which I received from Georgia, announcing the death of my younger daughter,[3] rendered it necessary that the duties of the occasion should be confided to another, and it was my good fortune to have near me, John Greiner Esqr. Ind. Agt. and I am persuaded no one could have discharged the duties with more fidelity and satisfaction than Mr. Greiner did on that occasion.

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 17.
[2] See p. 463.
[3] Martha Ann [Mrs. Jno. H. Davis].

I am,
With great respect,
Your obedient Servant,
J. S. Calhoun
Supt. Ind. Affs

Hon: L. Lea,
Comr. Ind. Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

Executive Department
Santa Fe, New Mexico.
January 30th 1852.

Sir,

In the late papers received from the States, I notice a report, to the effect, that Treaties had been made with certain Indians, and among them New Mexico is put down, with a statement that the Treaties had not been received at the Department. Although I beleive this to be a mistake, in reference to this Territory, yet I deem it advisable to forward to you the *triplicate* of a Treaty made with the Apache Indians east of the Rio del Norte, in the City of Santa Fé, New Mexico, on the 2d day of April 1851 and on the same day was sent off to Washington, to the address, improperly I acknowledge, ~~to the~~ of the Hon: A. H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior. Unless, my letter of that date failed to reach you, you will perceive by a refference to it, that I deemed it important to receive *early* advice in relation to the Treaty. I beg you to examine said letter. The receipt at Washington, of the Treaty, has not been acknowledged.

I must now remark, that since the making of that treaty, no Indians could have behaved better than the Apaches *east* of the Rio del Norte. There are eight who came to this Superintendency this morning, and all who come uniformly enquire what the President intends to do with them, and that they supposed they were to be placed upon terms of equality with other Indians, and receive presents. The importance of having this matter attended to can not be felt at Washington.

Again; you will, perhaps, remember, that in July 1850, I negotiated treaties with the Indians of certain Pueblos, by authority of your

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 22; see File-box, "Treaties, Copies."

Department, which authority bears date 24th April 1850. The Department has given me no information concerning the Pueblo treaty or treaties, and I am sorely annoyed when they call upon me for information in relation to them.

These matters should not be overlooked, or postponed.

With great respect,
Your obedient Servant,
J. S. Calhoun
Supt. Ind. Aff.

Hon: L. Lea,
Comr. Ind. Affs.
Washington City,
D. C.

[LEA TO CALHOUN.[1]]

Department of the Interior,
Office Indian Affairs
Jany: 31. 1852.

Calhoun, His Excy: Jas: S.
Gov: and Ex officio
Supt Ind: Affairs
Santa Fe. N. Mexico.

Sir,

I have this day transmitted to Spence M. Baird, his Commission as agent for the Indians in New Mexico: Should he accept the appointment he has been directed to report to you for the instructions necessary for his government and to file his bond with you, which you will forward to this Office.

Very respectfully, Your Obt Servant,
L. Lea
Commr:

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[2]]

Executive Department
Santa Fé, New Mexico,
January 31st 1852

Sir,

During this entire month I have been laboring under the united attacks of Catarrh and Jaundice, and you may well suppose I have not been well qualified for duty during the period alluded to. I am happy to state, however, that I have been able to attend to the daily routine of business, with the aid and assistance of that worthy and most useful public officer, John Greiner, Esqr, Ind. Agt.

With the exception of the Gila Apaches, perfect tranquility prevails among our Indians—

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[1] O. I. A., L. B., No. 45, p. 412.

[2] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 25.

The Apaches.

Since the 2d day of April 1851, not a depredation committed by them have come to our *knowledge*, although there have been instances in which they ~~have been~~ were suspected. You will remember, I made a treaty with them on the day and year above named, which certainly should receive the early consideration of the Government.

The Apaches of the West Side of the Rio del Norte continue to commit numerous murders and depredations.[1] On the 25th of the present month, I am informed, and do not doubt the accuracy of my information, that a non-commissioned officer, and twelve privates, all mounted, and a teamster, who was also a soldier, in marching north across the Jornado, was attacked by a large band of Apaches, six miles north of the Laguna, at the very place where the Hon. R. T. Brent was killed. The Indians, it is said, killed four soldiers, wounded three, killed one mule, and carried off five and one horse, and every thing else in or outside of the wagon, which they desired—The soldiers *think* they killed nine Indians—Several other murders have been committed on that line of military operations during the month, and a large number of animals, (public and private property,) have been run off. How long are these things to continue, and to what degree of contempt shall we descend, in the estimation of our will Indians before we illustrate the fact, that the vigor and determination of our fathers have been transmitted to their sons? In vain have I applied for munitions of war, and for leave to call out the Militia of the Territory, and the means to subsist them. But this has not been accorded to me. And what have been the consequences? Murders after murders, depredations upon depredations, and innumerable other evils to the people of this Territory. I make bold to declare, if I had the authority as indicated above, I could and would *quiet* the western Apaches within ninety days—I would go in person, and direct the operations against them, and know for myself they were properly subdued, and correct other disorders in that region. I am not ignorant of the impressions which the tone of this letter may make. I regard them not. Nor do I intend to cast the slightest reproach upon the troops in this Territory. But Sir, it is notorious, if you were to select the best horses from each company, you could not from them, make up one efficient company. The horses are poor, weak, and starved. What kind of efficiency is this? and who so unreasonable as to expect protection to come from troops so inefficiently mounted? None but well mounted troops, for general service, against the Indians, are worth one cent in this Territory. A contrary opinion, I am aware, is now being disseminated, not only here, but perhaps in the States—Upon this subject it is not necessary to say more—

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[1] See documents on pp. 475–477.

The Utahs manifest every proper feeling of submission, and many who claim to be their superiors, are wanting in their Virtues, and nothing is to be apprehended from them which does not immediately proceed from the malign influences, or conduct, of the evil disposed in this Territory. I fear, in spite of all of my efforts to the contrary, that a number of persons will attempt a forcible seizure of lands in the Utah Country during the spring and this will necessarily bring about other outrages and murders; and which can not be prevented unless you place at the disposal of the Superintendent a proper Military force—

The Navajos, say, "*they are struck dead with gratitude.*" I beg to refer you to, and request you to adopt as a part of this letter, the report of a conversation held with the Navajos on yesterday, by John Greiner Esqr. Ind. Agt. The truth, you will perceive, is boldly stated, and must make the just man pause. Every suggestion made by them is true, and is worthy of consideration.

I beg to impress upon you, in conclusion, all that is absolutely necessary, at *this* moment, in addition to troops &c. are Blacksmiths, Blacksmiths implements and Iron, and these can not be procured here—I have referrence to the Navajos and Utahs; and also, the Apaches east of the Rio del Norte, and the Pueblos, if it is the intention of the Government to do any thing for the two latter.

I am,
With great respect,
Your obedient Servant,
J. S. Calhoun
Supt. Ind. Affs

Hon: L. Lea,
Comr. Ind. Affs
Washington City,
D. C.

[Related Correspondence.]

[HOWE TO McFERRAN.[1]]

Fort Conrad, N. M.
January 25: 1852
10: P. M.

Lieut:

On Friday morning last I ordered an escort of one *non. com* officer and ten privates, to escort the members of the Court on to the "Journada" until it met the mail party bound up: this evening the Corporal Commanding the party returned and reported to me that yesterday they met an escort from Fort Fillmore, at Laguna, where they transferred the baggage &c to the wagon from below and then by order of Col: Miles, encamped at Laguna, that owing to the barking of the dogs during the night he supposed that Indians were near, and this morning started at sun rise with musketoons loaded and shinz and prepared for the Indians, that at the spot where Mr Brent, was shot they received a volley from both sides of the road without seeing any one, the saddle mule to the wagon and three men killed and during the affray which lasted some twenty minutes one other was killed and one wounded, the latter they brought into this Post this evening. the teamster caught a horse of one of the men killed and escaped. The Corporal reports that the indians at the first fire were laying concealed in soap weeds, but soon some forty appeared mounted, and followed the six men some three miles. The Corporal reports two indians killed and one wounded most men says some nine were killed. The Corporal is sure that there were white men among the number as they had large whiskers and curly hair that he *was* so well satisfied, that he cursed them in english. I immediately ordered all the available men of 'D,' 'E,' and 'K' companies under the command of Lieut. Evans, in pursuit 113 of the command mounted on mules.

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[1] A. G. O., Files, S 92 of 1852.

I would respectfully suggest that the mounted men belonging to this Post now absent at Galisteo and *Peña Blanca*, be ordered to return as soon as they can be spared they having taken with them all the serviceable horses of 'E,' and 'D,' companies, and if the companies at Galisteo have no duty to perform, a company having good horses could be employed on good service, by sending them to this Post. I learn unofficially that at a distance of some 80. to 100. miles west of this is a large camp of Indians which if troops could be spared for the purpose might be well to make them a visit, having sent all the serviceable horses of Co 'K,' on scout this evening. I shall not be able to send the company as ordered on the first of the month to Abiquin. I have not a horse at the Post to send out if any call should be made from another quarter, and I think this is the Post for calls 3 horses & team captured by Indians.

I am Sir
Very respectfully
Your obt: Servt:

(Sgd) M. S. Howe
Maj: 2d Drags;
Commanding

Lt: J. C. McFerran
3d Infy: A. A. A. Genl:
Albiquerque.

Head Quarters 9th Mily Dept.
Fort Union N. M. *Feby 3d 1852*
official
J. C. McFerran
1st Lt 3d Inf
A. A. A. G

[SUMNER TO CARLETON.[1]]

HEAD QUARTERS, 9TH DEPT:
FORT UNION, N. M.
January 28'', 1852.

Bv't: Major J. H. CARLETON,
1st Dragoons.

MAJOR,

You will move with your Company towards Anton Chico, on the 2d proximo, and after remaining at that place a day or two, you will proceed in the direction of "Bosque Redondo" for the purpose of making a reconnoissance in that section of country, and opening a communication with the Muscalaro Apaches. In the latter duty you will act in concert with Col: Wooley, Indian Agent, if he thinks proper to accompany you. If you should meet these Indians, it is important that you should impress upon them the necessity of their abstaining from all depredations upon the Whites. Say to them plainly, that we wish to be at peace, but that we are always prepared for war and that the President of the United States has said that whenever an Indian tribe commits any depredations, that a military post shall be established immediately in the heart of their country, to compel them to remain at peace. You will find government corn at Anton Chico, and while there feed your horses full rations, and take as much as you can when you go beyond. If you can buy fodder or hay at reasonable prices you will do so, if not you will have to trust to grazing. This tour of duty will continue for twenty days or longer if necessary.

Very respectfully
Your ob't: Serv't:

E V SUMNER
Bvt: Col: U. S. A.
Comdg: Dept:

[SUMNER TO CARLETON.[2]]

HD QURS: 9TH DEPT
NEAR ALBUQUERQUE N. M.
March 4 1852

MAJOR,

I have received your report and letter. I have ordered a Court of Inquiry on your application I hardly think it was necessary in this case, but perhaps it is as well, to have such cases investigated, and thus shut the mouths of ill-disposed persons. I regret that you did not see any Indians but I am glad that you made the excursion.

I had no idea it was so fine a country down there. If I had troops to spare, I should establish a post there immediately. I have no objection to your asking Maj Ogden, to send you a little corn, to be used on the Arkansas, but Major, you cannot expect to haul corn to use on the march, after the grass is up.

Every thing is very uncertain at the south, I may have to make a campaign against the Apaches. We are very much pressed for transportation this spring, and therefore it will not be in Maj. Sibleys power to give you another team.

Very resply Yours

Sgd. E V SUMNER
Bvt: Col:

Maj CARLETON

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[1] A. G. O., Department of New Mexico, vol. 8, p. 125.
[2] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 5A.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FE' NEW MEXICO
Feby 1, 1852

SIR

I have this day approved a draft in favor of Preston Beck Jr at Sixty days after date for Three hundred and Eighty Seven $^{50}/_{100}$ Dollars, being one quarter salary due Col A R Woolley Ind Agent, on the 31st March next.

Your Obedient Servant

J. S. CALHOUN
Supt. Ind. Affs.

Hon LUKE LEA
Commr Ind Affs
Washington
D. C

[SUMNER TO CALHOUN.[2]]

HEAD QUARTERS 9TH MILY DEPT
NEAR ALBURQUERQUE N. M.
Feby 11th 1852.

GOVERNOR.

I have just Received your letter dated this day—On the 3d inst Major Howe with a Command of three Companies of horse, and one of foot, was Ordered to March into the Apache Country,[3] to Chastise those Indians for their recent depredations, and this Command will move in a few days from Fort Conrad. There will be two Companies of horse left at Conrad, and one at Las Lunas, to protect this frontier—Under these Circumstances I do not feel at liberty to issue arms to the Militia.

With high Respect
Your Obt Svt

E. V. SUMNER
Brvt Col Lt Col 1 Dgs
Comg Dept

His Excellency
J. S. CALHOUN
Alburquerque
N. M.

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 32.

[2] R. I. A., M. L., March, 1852, enclosure of Sumner to Jones, February 3, 1852; O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 34; A. G. O., Old Book, No. 1; also in Department of New Mexico, vol. 8, pp. 134–135.

[3] See Sumner to Jones, p. 479.

[Related Correspondence.]

[SUMNER TO JONES.[1]]

Hd Qrs 9th Dept
Fort Union N M.
Feby 3, 1852.

General

I regret extremely to be obliged to communicate the intelligence, contained in the inclosed letter.

I have hoped that Fort Webster would check the hostility of those Gila Apaches at once, and I still think it will do it in a short time.

I have ordered a concentration of troops at Fort Conrad, and have directed Maj. Howe to move immediately into the Apaches country, with three companies of horse, and one of foot, and, if possible, to inflict upon those Indians a signal chastisement. He is ordered to continue the scout for one month.

The hostility of these Indians arises from the remissness of the civil authority in this Territory. Some time last fall, a Mexican at the little town of San Antonio, assailed and killed two Apaches and dangerously wounded a third, while they were gambling together.

The Indians came in the next day and demanded that the man should be confined for trial—this was done, and the Indians left satisfied, but as soon as they were gone, the murderer was permitted to go at large again, and when the Indians heard of it, they became furious.

I brought this affair, particularly to the notice of the Governor of this Territory in December last, and expressed the opinion that that villain should be arrested & tried, I have heard of no action of the Governor in this matter.

I am Sir
Very respectfully
Yr. Obt. Srvt

E. V. Sumner
Bt Col. Lt. Col. 1st Drags
Comg Dept

Maj Genl R. Jones
Adjt Genl.

[CALHOUN TO SUMNER.[2]]

Abburquerque N Mexico
Feby 11 1852

Sir

On Yesterday, a paper Signed by the inhabitants of two towns of the County of Socorro, Was handed to Me, Setting forth the Condition of the people of that portion of the Territory, and asking Me as their Own, and the Nations representative for relief.

This paper Set forth Well Authenticated facts, Which Call for my Warmest Comisaration and Most Active intervention

To Say that Communications between the different Towns in this Country is in a great Measure Cut off Unless, to Strong And Well Armed parties, Would be Merely Stating a fact Which We presume is already Well Known To Your Excellency, And the Territory at large: but to Say that Our Very towns are frequently insulted by the presence of the Savages—that lives Are Sacrificed and property dispoiled in their inmost Square and in the light of day, Would probably present To You Excellency Our truly helpless Condition in a New and pitiable light. In no part of all the Vast Territory our Government holds; is her great Name insulted So Constantly, And With Such perfect impunity as here in this, Our County of Socorro and our feelings as Citizens As Well as our Mere Selfish interests as holders of property Are Alike insulted, Unredressed and unrevanged." Such Sir is the language of this paper endorsed by One hundred and forty three residents of Socorro County, Among Which I recognize the Names of Some of its Most inteligent and estimable Citizens. The fact Which it Sets forth, painful and Startling as they Are, Are but To Well Corroborated from other Sources of a reliable character; And Occupying As I do the parental relations to this people, I Cannot listen to the representations of their helpless and unarmed Condition unmoved, Nor disregard their petition for relief

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[1] B. I. A., M. L., March, 1852; A. G. O., Old Book, No. 1.

[2] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 34; B. I. A., M. L., February, 1852.

I theirfore renew my application to You for Arms And Equipments; And have to request that You Will furnish Me with Five hundred Stand of Arms, for the purpose of holding in Check and Chastising the Apache Indians, by an immediate expedition to their Country With the Militia of the Territory

In making this application to You, I do So With the Most perfect respect for, Your professional Capacity and untiring exertions as an Officer.

I Am Aware that We have entertained different Views as to the Sufficiency of the number of Your Troops to restrain and Chastise the Indians And I am still reluctantly Compelled to adhere To My Original Convictions on this Subject, the disabled Condition of Your Animals—the Slaughter of Our Citizens and the Spoliation of their property, Not only Confirm my first impressions in the efficiency of Your Command, but irresistibly Appears to my most humane impulses, As a Man, And patriotic exertions As an officer of the Government, under those feelings I must earnestly and respectfully renew My application for Arms and equipments

Will You oblige me So far as to favor Me With a reply this evening

I have the honor to be
Your Obedient Servant

J S Calhoun

Col E V Sumner
Commanding 9" mily Dept
Alburquerque N M

[CITIZENS OF SOCORRO TO CALHOUN.[1]]

Petition
of the Citizens of Socorro County to
His Excellency the Governor of N. M.
Santa Fe'

Humbly sheweth,

That a deep sence of the injuries that we the undersigned Citizens of Socorro County have for some time past sustained at the hands of the Indians, induce us to make to your Ex^{y}. a representation of our greivances and to look to your Exc^{y}. for that redress and assistance which has become so essencial to the preservation of our most ordinary interests. To say that communication between the different Towns in this County is in a great measure cut off unless to strong and well armed parties, would be merely stating a fact which we presume is already well known to your Excell^{y}. and the Territory at large, but to say that our very Towns are frequently insulted by the presence of the savages that lives are sacrificed and property despoiled in their inmost squares and in the light of day, would probably present to your Excell^{y}. our truly helpless condition in a new and pitiable light. Our claims upon your Excell^{y}. and the Territory at large are many and strong more so than those of any other people over whom the United States Government holds sway. In no part of all the vast Territory; our Government holds is her great name insulted so constantly and with such perfect impunity as *here*, in this our County of Socorro, and our feelings as Citizens, as well as our more selfish interests as holders of property are alike insulted, wronged and *unrevenged*.

The shallow hope with which we have been so often deceived, that of efficient protection on the part of the U. S. Troops has also deserted us, for recent circumstances have proved them both at Fort Conrad and Fort Fillmore to be incapable of affording the necessary protection to their *own* lives and property. The partial destruction and complete rout of the Dragoon Escort on the Jornada, the driving off of Dr. M Stake's mules within one mile of Conrad and a similar occurrance at Fort Fillmore together with many other instances of murder and rapine that have made the last few weeks a time of Terror, have utterly destroyed the little hope we ever derived from the presence of Troops in this Country, the more so as none of these indignities have been followed by a single instance of chastizment.

If such is the state of things with regard to the well armed and well fed Troops upon whom we have hitherto relied as upon a broken reed, your Excl^y. can imagine the condition of an unarmed and defenceless population situated many miles away from the far scattered Forts. There is not a Town or Villiage in this County that has not lately suffered to a greater or less extent losses of Animals, principally Beasts of Burthen and animals used in Agriculture, and to such an alarming height has this state of things arisen, that it has become the universal cry of a dispairing people, that unless a sudden and stringent remedy be found, the Demon of Famine will follow in the hideous footsteps of the savage and fill the bitter measure of our greifs to overflowing . . . To your Excel^y. as our only remaining hope and stay, as the only Beacon to which we look from amids't our many calamities we now direct our earnest prayer that your Excel^y's. earnest attention may be directed to our immediate and effectual releif and that the Knowledge of our deplorable condition may be the cause of measures that may bring about the chastisement of a barbarous enimy, pampered by long impunity and restore to a people from whom all sence of security has fled a firm and lasting peace.

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[1] Enclosure of Calhoun to Sumner, February 11, 1852.

The binding Laws, consequent upon impressions officially conveyed, that we were at peace with all the Indian Tribes by whom our Territory is surrounded, and the unarmed state of a great portion of our people, render us by ourselves entirely helpless and incapable of action, but these difficulties once removed we could quickly prove our Title as Citizens of the Great Nation to which we belong and by prompt action against the Indians at once redress our Injuries and once more call our Homes our *own*. In the sincere hope and trust that through your Ecel^{y}s. instrumentality a remidy for our many misfortunes may at length be found and what be otherwise a flourishing Country saved from utter ruin.

Your Petitioners will ever pray &c.

By a referrance to the Original Petition your Excel^y, will find but a small number of signatures in comparison with the inhabitants of the County, this is explained by the fact that but 2 Towns have signed, it being considered unnecessary to obtain a greater number. Among them, your Excel^y. will recognize the names of almost all the leading people of the County. Since the Petition has been signed it has come to our Knowledge that the ravages of the Indians are being carried on to as daring an extent as ever. In Valencia County three extensive herds of Animals have been carried off, and in this County a Team belonging to Mr. A Constante recently returning from the Copper Mines has been completely destroyed.—

Signed by 143 residents of Socorro County.

[CALHOUN TO OVERMAN.[1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FÉ NEW MEXICO
Feb 25th 1852

SIR

Reposing special trust and confidence in you as a worthy and inteligent Citizen you are hereby appointed Special Indian Agent and you will for the present establish yourself at Socorro, or other more convenient point where you will be able to watch the movements of the Apache Indians and ascertain if possible their purposes towards the people of this Territory and keep me frequently advised in relation to all matters that may come to your Knowledge of importance. There are no traders allowed to go into the Apache Country, west of the Rio del Norte, and as such you will use evry effort in your power to inforce the laws of the United States, regulating trade and intercourse with the Indians under the jurisdiction of said States. A copy in English and Spanish of the laws alluded to above are herewith enclosed.

You will also report to me at evry convenient opportunity, the movements of the United States troops, and their successes against the aforesaid Apache Indians and the probability of their chastising and subduing them. As an officer of the Government, it becomes your duty, to notify the Executive of all infractions of the law and of all evidences you may obtain in refference to combinations that you may suppose ar designed to disturb the public tranquility.

You will be allowed one hundred and twenty nine dollars and sixteen and two third cents per month as compensation for your services. You will also be allowed Forage for one animal, and you will be careful to take Duplicate Vouchers for all purchases of forage. Should you deem it adviseable to send an Express to me, make a contract with the Expressman stating the precise amount to be paid, and if he arrives in the time contracted for he shall be paid here.

If it should be discovered that the aforesaid Indians have been severely and sufficiently chastised to authorise the superintendent of Indian affairs in this Territory to open negociations with said Indians you will without a moments delay advise me of the fact.

I have the honor to be
Your Obedient Servant

J. S. CALHOUN
Supt. Ind. Affrs.

MR. CHAS. OVERMAN
Socorro,
New Mexico

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 34.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

Executive Department
Santa Fe' New Mexico
February 28, 1852.

Sir

Your letter of the 10th of December in reference to Genl Choice has been received.

At the time of Genl Choice's death I had advanced to him the sum of $388.78. which were allowed to me by the Department on the settlement of my accounts. all of this money I am satisfied that the amount above mentioned was laid out by Genl Choice in travelling and other necessary expenses connected with the Agency, and in my opinion should not be included as a portion of his compensation. The following account will show the state of his affairs after his death.

Sale of the effects of Genl Choice, amounting to		$235. 50
Amt paid E. M. Kern, of Abiquin	$25. 00	
" " Dr Wirtz " "	30. 00	
" " Beck & Brent, Santa Fe'	13. 13	68. 13
Amount due estate of Genl Choice		$167. 37
One Gold watch on hand valued at		60. 00
		$227. 37

In my opinion General Choice should be compensated for his services at the highest rates that are paid to Indian Agents in this Territory. From the 9th of Decbr 1849 to the 14th Septr 1850, the date of his death he performed the duties of his office in a manner which was satisfactory to all, and deserves an adequate compensation for his labors.

The within account shows the balance due the estate of Genl Choice. after deducting the amount of $388 78 allowed me by the Department

Very Respectfully
Your Obedt Servant
J. S. Calhoun

Hon Luke Lea
Commr Ind Affs
Washington City
D C.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[2]]

Executive Department
Santa Fe' New Mexico
February 28, 1852

Sir

Your four letters of the 17th & 18th and one of the 29th of December 1851, acknowledging the receipt and payment of certain drafts drawn on you in favor of various persons, have been received.

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 26.

[2] Ibid., N 30.

With many thanks for your kindness and promptitude in honoring them, I beg leave
to remain
Your Obedt Servant J. S. CALHOUN

Hon L. LEA
Commr of Ind Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO WEBSTER.[1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FE NEW MEXICO
February 29, 1852.

SIR

I deem it my duty to enclose to you the accompanying petition from the Citizens of Socorro, and a correspondence in reference to its contents, with Col. Sumner. It gives me pain to have to forward you the above mentioned documents, but the condition of the inhabitants of this Territory absolutely demands that the Government of the United States should be made aware of the evil and the constant dangers which surround us. The troops of the United States are at present totaly useless, on account of the inability of the of the mounted men to perform their duty, the feeble and half starved condition of their horses will not allow them to travel, and Infantry is of no use whatever in checking Indians who are well mounted and whose animals are in the best order. Since the date of the above correspondence the Indians have become bolder and bolder, and not content with the murders and robberies they have already committed, we receive daily information of new outrages and murders committed by them. Such is the daring of the Apache Indians that they openly attack our troops and force them to retreat, or become victims to the scalping knife of the savages. Parties are being entirely cut off on the Jornada, between Fort Conrad and Fort Fillmore; between these points an Escort affords no longer any protection. The mail from San Elizario, which reached here last evening, was attacked on the Jornada, by the Apaches, an Escort of ten men was furnished them from Fort Conrad, of which one man was killed and two wounded in the encounter. The San Antonio mail is entirely cut off, to a man, the only remains found of the bloody struggle, were the irons of the carriage and the bones of the men in charge. Such Sir, are the reports which reach us from day to day, and it is a lamentable fact that they are increasing rapidly, to such an extent, that if such outrages continue much longer, our Territory, instead of becoming settled with an industrious and thriving population, will be left a howling wilderness, with no other inhabitants than the wolf, and the birds of prey hovering over the mangled remains of our murdered countrymen. It would not be improper to inform you that a train of wagons loaded with government freight from Fort Fillmore to the Copper Mines, has also been cut off, the teamsters alone escaping; it is also rumored that an exploring expedition which started from this place on the 25th of January, to the Gila river, has also been cut off, of this rumor we have as yet no confirmation, and we all sincerely hope that it may prove nothing more than a rumor. What is most to be regretted is, that not one single act of the Indians has been chastised, while all these sad occurrences are being committed in the immediate vecinity of where the U. S. troops are stationed. You are aware, Sir that our Territory is surrounded by Indians, on all sides, and that with the exception of the Gila Apaches, they are in a perfect state of quietude, and bid fair to become useful and valuable neighbors, but if these Gila Indians are not chastised, for their depredations and murders, and that at a very early day, the consequence will be, that all our neighboring Indians will follow in their footsteps, and you will easily imagine the results.

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[1] B. I. A., M. L., February, 1852. The signature only of this letter is in the handwriting of Calhoun.

In conclusion, Sir, your better judgement will suggest the means by which the heart rending calamity, which hangs over us, may be averted, and we feel confident that the Administration will promptly use all the means at its command, to afford us all the protection we require, and secure for us a lasting peace with our Indian neighbors.

With the highest consideration
I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant,

J. S. Calhoun

Hon Daniel Webster
Secretary of State
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

Executive Department
Santa Fe' New Mexico
February 29 1852

Sir

It is with sincere regret that I have to continue enumerating deeds of murder and rapine committed by the Apache Indians on the western borders of the Rio del Norte During the early part of this month a train of Wagons belonging to Mr Constante, loaded with stores for Fort Webster, at the Copper Mines was attacked by the Indians, the mules all Killed or driven off, the wagons plundered of their contents, and destroyed, the teamsters alone escaping after making all the resistance in their power. A few days after, a party of men, it is said under the command of Maj Richardson started in pursuit of the Indians, who had murdered a Mexican in the neighborhood of El Paso, two sergeants and a Corporal were in advance of the company when the Indians sprung from an ambush, butchered them before the eyes of the men, and forced the Company to retreat. The Rev Juan F. Ortiz, Vicar of the Territory, while on his way to this place from the State of Durango had all his animals stolen from him, at the Pass. The mail from El Paso was attacked on the Jornada, while in company with an Escort from Fort Fillmore, two of the soldiers were Killed and one wounded, a mexican who was in the party started back to convey information to the post, but he was overtaken by the Indians, Killed and scalped. The Pass mail also reports that the San Antonio mail is entirely cut off and not one man remaining to tell the sad tale. Several animals have been driven off from Mr. Whites plantation at Frontera. It is also rumored that an exploring expedition which started from this place on the 25th of Jany for the Gila has also been completely destroyed, a mexican alone escaping, this rumor however is not confirmed and may turn out to be false. These wholesale robberies and murders are of such uninterrupted continuance, that the inhabitants of this Territory are in a state bordering on despair, and Know not where to ask for aid. They have no arms or other means to defend themselves, their only remedy is in flight, or submit patiently to see their firesides reduced to ashes, their wives and children borne away into captivity and themselves submitted to the horrid death of the Scalping Knife.

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 84.

I was informed by the Hon Secretary of State that until I should receive further instructions, my correspondence as Governor of the Territory should be addressed to that Department. I have forwarded to him this day a petition addressed to me by the Citizens of Socorro, and my correspondence with Col. Sumner on the subject, and as I desire you to be fully informed of the condition of our Indian relations, I beg leave to accompany a copy of the above mentioned documents.

If Col. Sumner had furnished me with the arms and necessary accoutrements requested in my letter to him, it was my intention to have armed the Militia, take the feild in person and see for myself that the hostile Indians were chastised into obedience or have them entirely exterminated.

The Apaches east of the Rio del Norte have committed no depredations that we can complain of since May 1851, at which time I celebrated a treaty with them. I am however advised that these Indians are being tampered with, and are becoming restless. They have been taught to beleive that the Government of the United States and especially their Superintendent who should take care of and provide for them, consider them a poor, worthless and degraded race of beings, unworthy of presents or notice, that the Utah Indians are a great people and that the Navajoes are a great people, and that on that account large presents are being made to them. I have, therefore, determined, rather than to have the road to the United States closed against ingress or egress, to call these Indians together on or about the 15th of March and assume the responsibility of giving them provisions and presents to as limited an extent as possible without endangering the end to be attained.

No Indians could have behaved better for the last two years, than the Utahs, they are desirous and are constantly inviting, all Americans, except those who are endeavouring to take forcible possession of their lands to come out and trade with them.

The Navajos seem to be perfectly tranquil and contented, they have not committed a depredation, that I know of since the 18th of October last. Traders are now travelling alone, or in parties of two and three in every direction of their Territory, and report that the Indians are Kind, generous and hospitable, and manifest every feeling of friendship.

On the 1st inst, in consequence of the efforts of mischevious and evil intentioned persons at Jemez and its vicinity, to interfere with the Navajo Indians, I deemed it advisable to appoint Major General S. M. Baird Special Agent for the Navajo Indians, to be located at Jemez, he is allowed an Interpreter, and forage for two animals and the pay authorized by law to Agents and Interpreters in this Territory. The vigorous measures adopted by him have already produced their fruit, these mischevious persons are now doubtless afloat in some other quarters.

In consequence of my inability to receive any Official information, and deeming it of the utmost importance to be well advised of the circumstances transpiring in the lower portion of this Territory, I have appointed Mr Charles Overman, Special Agent for that region, he is to receive the same pay as other Agents, he is not allowed an Interpreter, as he stands in no need of any, but I have allowed him forage for one animal. I herewith accompany a copy of his commission and the instructions given him.

The Pueblo Indians continue in their usual state of quietude, and none are disturbed but those complaining of wrongs committed by

Mexicans and Americans, differences between the Pueblos and the Mexicans will continue until the end of time unless the Government of the United States shall provide for their adjustment. I allude in part to questions of land: I am compelled almost daily to hear complaints of Mexicans against the Indians, in regard to property, and deem it of the utmost importance that the Government of the United States should take the proper steps to bring about a speedy adjustment of these vexed questions.

In conclusion allow me to inform you, that for the last two months, I have been scarcely able, and at times utterly unable to discharge my duties, and even now I am compelled to employ a friend to assist me as an amanuensis. My physician has informed me, that in my feeble and exhausted condition I must leave the annoyances, vexations and duties of my post for the present, and consequently, unless the next mail should bring peremptory orders or instructions requiring my immediate presence I shall leave this place on or about the 1st of April next for the United States.

Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant.
J. S. Calhoun

Hon L. Lea.
Commr Ind Affs.
Washington City
D C.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

Executive Department
Santa Fé New Mexico
February 29, 1852

Sir

On yesterday I received a note from John Greiner Esq Indian Agent, notifying me that he had been advised, by you that his returns for the quarter ending September 30 1851, had not been received by you, within the time prescribed by law, and that in consequence of which he had been reported to the President &c

A few words of explanation, will be sufficient to exhonerate Mr. Greiner from any blame that may be attached to him in reference to the matter. In consequence of not receiving any funds from the Department for Contingencies, he was supplied by me, from the funds in my hands applicable to that purpose, at the end of the quarter his returns were handed to me. By referring to my abstract for the quarter ending Septbr 30th you will perceive that his, as well as Agent Wingfields returns are included as vouchers in my Abstract, and accounts for money drawn on the Department for contingencies. In the absence of instructions from the Department I deemed this the most advisable course to pursue. If there was any error in the affair it was mine, not Mr. Greiners, and pray you that the information conveyed to the President may be immediately recalled. Mr. Greiners services as Indian Agent, have been of the greatest service in this Territory, indeed, without him, I could not have discharged with satisfaction, my duties as Indian Superintdt.

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 28.

I trust therefore that the matter will be adjusted as soon as possible, and Mr Greiner be informed that the complaint has been withdrawn, and that his returns have given entire satisfaction.

Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant

J. S. Calhoun

Hon. L. Lea
Commr. Ind Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

Executive Department
Santa Fé New Mexico
February 29, 1852.

Sir

Your letter of the 20th Decbr 1851, acknowledging the receipt of Agent Greiners report, that of the 29th advising me that the Hon. J. R Tullis account has been settled, and that of the 7th of January 1852 acknowledging the receipt of my letter of the 29th October 1851, and authorizing me to draw on you for the $500 allowed to Agents Weightman and Wingfeild, have been received, and shall avail myself of the authority theirin contained.

Very Respectfully
Your Obedt Servant

J. S. Calhoun

Hon L. Lea
Commr Ind Affs
Washington City

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[2]]

Executive Department
Santa Fé New Mexico
February 29, 1852.

Sir

I have this day drawn on you, in favor of Wm S McKnight Esq. for Six hundred and Sixty three 08/100 Dollars, payable at sight.

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 29.

[2] Ibid., N 31.

The amount of this draft is the balance due this Superintendency on the quarter ending December 31, 1851, and of which I advised you in my letter of the 2d inst.

Hoping it may be duly honored and paid, I beg leave to remain

Very Respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

J. S. Calhoun

Supt. Ind. Affs

Hon L. Lea

Commr Ind Affs

Washington City

D. C

[LEA TO CALHOUN.[1]]

Department of the Interior,

Office Indian Affairs

March 11: 1852.

Calhoun, His Excy: J. S.

Gov. &c

Santa Fe N. Mexico

Sir,

The accounts, for the 4th quarter of the past year, of Agents Greiner & Woolley, transmitted with your letters of the 28th January, have been received, together with your communication of the 31st. respecting the double payment of salary to the latter.

Very respectfully, Your Obt Svt

L. Lea

Commr:

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[2]]

Executive Department

Santa Fé New Mexico

March 17, 1852.

Sir

I have this day drawn on you in favor of M^{r} John R Wells, or order, for Five hundred Dollars payable at sight, being amount for contingencies allowed to E. H. Wingfield Esq, and authorized to be drawn by me, in your letter of the 7th January 1852

Very Respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

J. S. Calhoun

Hon. L. Lea

Comm^{r} of Ind Affs

Washington City

D. C.

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[1] O. I. A., L. B., No. 45, p. 489.

[2] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., C 109.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FÉ NEW MEXICO
March 17, 1852.

SIR

I have this day drawn on you in favor of M^r^ John R. Wells, or order, for Five hundred Dollars payable at sight, being amount of contingencies allowed to Major R. H. Weightman, and authorized to be drawn by me, in your letter of the 7th of January 1852.

Very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant

J. S. CALHOUN

Hon. L. LEA
Comm^r^ of Ind Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[LEA TO CALHOUN.[2]]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTR
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS
March 18th 1852.

CALHOUN, His Excy, J. S.
Governor &c.
Santa Fe,
New Mexico.

SIR,

The accounts transmitted with your two letters of the 31st January, and one of the 2d. February, have been received.

Very respectfully,
Your Obt Svt

L. LEA
Commr:

[SUMNER TO CALHOUN.[3]]

Copy

HD QRS 9TH DEPARTMENT
NEAR ALBUQUERQUE NEW MEXICO
March 21st 1852.

GOVERNOR

I regret to learn from Mr. Merritt[4] that the Gila Apaches have been committing depredations at San Antonio, the place where this war originated, and thereabout. I have ordered a movement of troops in that direction, and I will issue to you 100 stands of arms, with ammunition, for the use of the people in that vicinity, if you think proper to receive them. As I can have no control over these arms after they are put into the hands of citizens, I shall, of course, be obliged to turn them over to you. Colonel Brooks has been ordered[1] to make the issue, on your application

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., C 90.

[2] O. I. A., L. B., No. 45, p. 494.

[3] A. G. O., Department of New Mexico, vol. 8, p. 180.

[4] Probably C. H. Merritt, the same who, on September 9, 1851, applied to Secretary Stuart for the position of Indian Agent in the place of R. H. Weightman. See O. I. A., New Mexico Sup^r^., M 1542.

With high respect
Your obt Servt

E. V. Sumner
Bvt Col U. S. A.
Comg Dept.

His Excy
J. S. Calhoun

[Related Correspondence.]

[SUMNER TO BROOKS.[2]]

Head Qrs 9th Dept
Near Albuquerque N. M
Mar 21/52

Col

If the Governor should apply to you for arms, I wish you to issue to him 100 flint lock muskets, in good firing order, 100 cartridge boxes & belts (old pattern) and 5000 buk and ball cartridges My express will go up on the 24th.

The Govr will, of course, receipt to you for these things, as I can have no control over them after they are put into the hands of citizens.

Very Respectfully
Yours

[E. V. Sumner]

Lt Col H Brooks
Comdg at
Santa Fe

(Give them 300 flints)

[SUMNER TO BROOKS.[3]]

Head Quarters, 9th Dept:
Near Albuquerque N. M.
April 3d 1852.

Lieut. Col. H. Brooks

Colonel,

Please say to the Governor that I will have the 100 old pattern muskets brought from Fort Union as soon as possible if he wants them. I presume these muskets will be much better for the Mexicans than the others, as they are unaccustomed to the percussion lock.

If the Governor wants these arms, please write immediately to Cap't: Shoemaker and say to him, from me, that I wish him to send them to you.

Very respectfully

E V Sumner
Bvt: Col: U S A
Comdg. Dept:

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[1] See Sumner to Brooks, March 21, 1852, and also April 3, 1852.

[2] A. G. A., Old Book, No. 5A.

[3] A. G. O., Department of New Mexico, pp. 202–203.

[GREINER TO CALHOUN.[1]]

Santa Fe New Mexico *March 25* *1852*

Hon. J. S. Calhoun
Governor & *Superintendent* of *Indian Affairs New Mexico*
Sir

Since my last Report on the condition of the Pueblo [2] Indians located in the Rio Abajo [3]—I have visited the Pueblos on the Rio Arriba.[4]

The Taos,—Picuris,—San Juan,—Santa Clara—San Ildefonso—Pojoaque,—Nambe, & Tesuque, Pueblos have all been erected within. or near the Valley of the Rio Del Norte North of Santa Fe.

It will be unnecessary to enter into the particulars of the many complaints made in the different *Councils* held with these people—as they are of the same character made in my former Report.

They respectfully ask that the Documents relating to the ownership of their lands may be translated, and investigated—their boundaries fixed—and that they may be protected from the depredations of their Mexican Neighbors.

The Pueblo of Taos lies in the Taos Valley 80 miles north of Santa Fe and is one of the best in the Territory. The population is about five or Six hundred and although they have been much annoyed by the Mexicans taking water from their Acequias—and grazing their Stock upon the Pueblo pasture lands, they have but few complaints to make, and appear prosperous contented and happy.

Col. Sumner kindly furnished me with an order for "a Sack of winter wheat—some barley—and a few garden seeds" for planting—which order I have transferred to the principal Men of this Pueblo, as being the most competent to make the experiment.

A Spanish school for children is now in successful operation—about twenty five children being in daily attendance nearly all of whom know their letters—and several of them can read.

I have furnished Books for the use of this school—(as well as for several others)—and have promised to pay for the schooling of such Indian children, whose parents are too poor to bear the expense.

I trust your Excellency will consider this *item* of my contingent fund well expended.

If a Smith Shop could be established here for the use of this and the Picuris Pueblos, it would be of much service to the Indians.

The Eutaws regard the people of the Taos Pueblo as their especial friends—and place the most implicit confidence in them.

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 36.

[2] Note also Greiner's report to Lea.

[3] Rio Abajo, the country below Santa Fe.

[4] Rio Arriba, the country above Santa Fe.

The Pueblo of Picuris lies at the South East side of the Taos Mountain in a snug little Valley on the L. Embuda Creek, about 15 miles East of the Rio Del Norte and is a favorite resort of the Jicarillas Apaches.

This Pueblo is in a ruinous condition, many of the Buildings are falling down, and it will be but a few years untill they cease to exist as a people.

The population at present is about 100 and decreasing rapidly.

The Pueblo of San Juan is built on the road leading from Santa Fe to Taos—about half way from either place—and about one mile from the Rio Del Norte.

The~~ir~~ Acequias are in good order —the~~ir~~ lands under fine cultivation—and the~~y~~ ~~have~~ people have but few grievances to complain of. The population is about 400, and is one of the few Pueblos that ~~are~~ is increasing in numbers.

During the summer season the children are engaged in herding the stock, in which capacity their services cannot be dispensed with—But next winter it is the intention of the Principal Men in the Pueblo to establish a school. This is an excellent Pueblo, and every thing in connection with it is well conducted

Santa Clara lies on the West Bank of the Rio Del Norte 30 miles north of Santa Fe, is well built and has a population of about 350

The lands are too high to be irrigated from the Del Norte and they have to depend upon a small creek that flows from the Mountains west of the Pueblo for sufficient water to fill their Acequias

A Settlement near the head of this Stream, was about being made, which would have rendered all the Pueblo lands worthless by cutting off the water—but as those who wished to occupy the land had no right or title whatever orders were given that no settlement should be made, by which the Indian lands would be injured.

San Ildefonso is located on the East Bank of the Rio Del Norte three miles below Santa Clara at the base of a high Mesa. This Pueblo has a fine large Plaza—the buildings are in good order—but nearly half the houses are occupied by Mexicans. Vexatious questions are continually rising between the two parties, and the Indians are kept continually in trouble.

The population is about 250, and decreasing.

Pojoaque is built on the road from Santa Fe to Taos, about three miles East from San Ildefonso on the Pojoaque Creek, and although once the owners of much fine land—the people have been so crowded out by the Mexicans—that their number has been reduced to 48 and in a few years their rights as a Pueblo will be no longer recognized. It is now the smallest in the Territory.

Nambe lies 3 miles East of Pojoaque on the same Creek which runs into the Del Norte 6 miles below has a population of about 200 and is in pretty good condition

Tesuque is 9 miles north of Santa Fe is well built its lands are well watered from the Tesuque Creek and the people are very industrious population about 250—

Much has been said about the ruins of the Pueblo of *Pecos*, and "speculation has been rife" as to the "Old Aztec ruins" "the sacred fire" "Montezuma—worshipping the rising sun &c &c The Pueblo
South
of Pecos is about 25 miles East of Santa Fe and was the only one of all the Pueblos that kept what was called the "Sacred fire of Montezuma" continually burning. Like Taos it was one of the oldest Pueblos and the one can make as much pretensions to being
an
Aztec Buildings as the other.

The smouldering fire that was kept alive in the ~~Estuffa~~ Estufa, was not worshipped by the Pecos Indians—nor any of the Indians—as has been generally supposed. Neither did they or any other of the Pueblo Indians worship the rising sun. They are devoted adherents to the Catholic Faith and no other.

The Indians of Pecos give as their only reason for keeping up a continual fire—that it was their custom—and commanded by Montezuma to be observed.

This Pueblo has gone to *ruins* for the same reasons so many of the others are so rapidly declining.

The lands on the Pecos river all belonged to these people—but annoyed beyond endurance by the Mexicans living in their houses and seizing their property by piecemeal,—they continued to decrease in numbers until Seven years ago—when reduced to only four fami-
re
lies—they moved to the Pueblo of Jemes Sixty miles due west, whose people speak the same language.

There are four different languages spoken by the Pueblos in the Territory in which the San Juan, Santa Clara—Nambe, Pojoaque & Tesuque Pueblos speak what is called the Teguas language—The Cochiti, Santo Domingo, San Felipe, Silla Santa Anna, Acoma & Laguna, the Quiguas language—Taos, Picuris, Sandia & Isletta, the Moqui language—& Jemes & Pecos the Pecos language.

It will be observed that Taos & Picuris the two Northern Pueblos speak the same language as the Isletta & Sandia Pueblo the two Southern—and *Pecos* the Eastern Pueblo the same as Jemes the Western.

Each language is entirely different from the other the people not understanding any other Pueblo language than their own—Nearly all the Indians speak, and understand Mexican, being taught it in their childhood soon after they lisp their own tongue.

None of the Mexicans can understand the Pueblo language All of the Pueblos have great reverence for the name of Montezuma—who probably acted in the double capacity of *Priest* & Agent, appointed by the Spanish government to look after the interests of the Pueblos to give them good counsel, and through whose instrumentality they gave up the chase—to support themselves by cultivating the earth.

Supposing every thing relating to the "History and Reduction of the Indians to Pueblos," would be of interest to the Department, I have through the kindness of Dr. Thomas E Massey of this place—been able to obtain a translation of some of the *Edicts* & *Laws* of the Kings of Spain in relation to this people which may probably throw some light upon their interesting ~~subject~~ history.

Very respectfully
Your Obt Servant

JOHN GREINER
Indian Agent
New Mexico

[INCLOSURE]

Land and water statutes.

By MARIANA GALVAN RIVERA.

~~Chapter XII~~

On the founding of Indian Pueblos—Requisites they must have—Limits prescribed to them—How they are to be measured—Their Privileges &c.

The first disposition of these matters found in our code of Laws, is that of the Emperor Charles V, made at Cigales on the 21st. March 1551, and afterwards readopted by King Phillip II (vid "La Ley I, Tit III Lib 6. de la Recopilacion de Indias") which literally reads as follows: "The effort has ever been made, with much care and particular attention, to make use of such means as are most suitable for the instruction of the Indians in the Holy Catholic Faith, and Scriptural Law, to the end that, forgetting their ancient rites and ceremonies, they might live in fellowship under established rule; and in order that this object might be attained with the greater certainty, the members of our Council of the Indias and other religious persons, on different occasions, met together, and in the year 1546, by order of the Emperor Charles V. of glorious memory, there convened the Prelates of New Spain; who desiring to render service to God and ourself, resolved that the Indians should be brought to settle (reduced to Pueblos) and that they should not live divided and separated by mountains and hills, depriving themselves of all benefit spiritual and temporal, without aid from our agents and that assistance which human wants require men mutually to render one another; and in order that the propriety of this resolution might be recognized, the Hon. Judges, Presidents and Governors, were charged and commanded by different orders of the Kings, our predecessors, that, with much mildness and moderation they should carry into effect the reduction, settlement, and instruction of the Indians—acting with so much justice and delicacy, that, without causing any difficulties, ~~that~~ a motive might be presented to those that could not be brought to settle, in the hope that as soon as they witnessed the good treatment and protection of such as had been reduced to pueblos, they might consent to offer themselves of their own accord; and order was given that they should not pay higher duties than what was established by law; and whereas the above was executed in the larger part of our Indians: Therefore we Ordain and Command, That in all the other portions care be taken that it be carried into effect, and the agents shall urge it according to, and in the form declared by the laws of this Title.

Phillip II, in consequence of the intentions of the Emperor Charles, published a statute on the founding of settlements, and in Articles 34, 35, and 36 (which are found inserted in "Ley 1. tit V, lib 4 de la Recopilacion de Indias") he says expressly "We ordain that, when it is determined to settle any province or territory, of those which are now under our authority or may hereafter be discovered, the settlers shall take care and observe that the country is healthy—ascertaining whether theyre may live in it men of great age, and youths of a good complexion, disposition, and color—whether the animals and flocks are healthy and of ample size, the fruits and articles of food good, the lands suitable for sowing and harvesting abundant—whether there grow things poisonous and hurtful—whether the skies have a good and happy constillation, clear and benignant; the air pure and soft without objection or alteration; the temperature free from excess in heat or cold (and having an inclination to the one or the other state, selecting the cold);—whether there is pasturage for the growth of flocks, mountains and trees for wood, materials for houses and other buildings, and water abundant and suitable for drinking, and irrigation. Indians and natives to whom the Gospel may be preached, as the Chief motive of our intention: Finding a concurrence of these qualities, or the principal of them, they may proceed to a settlement, observing the laws of this book."

It was likewise found ordered by the Emperor Charles in the decree of the 26 June 1523 ("Ley 1. tit XII lib 12) "That the Viceroys and Governors who *might possess the authority*, should mark out to each town and place which might be founded and settled for the first time, the lands and building lots that might be requisite; and they shall donate them for possessions, without injury to a third person, and let them send us an account of what may have been assigned and given to each one, so that we may command the confirmation of it." And in the same manner other rules had been established touching the administration and preservation of the common property and common revenues (arbitrios) of the Pueblos, or settlements themselves, as may be seen in the same Code of Laws. But King Phillip II, in order to supply the deficiency, which was observed in the laws of the Emperor Charles, ordered, by another decree which was published in Pardo on 1st. Decr: 1573, ("Ley 8. tit III, lib 6) that the sites on which Pueblos and settlements were to be formed, should have water privileges, lands and mountains, entrances and exits, farming lands, and a common (egido) of a league in extent, where the Indians might keep their herds without mixing with those of the Spaniards.

Another decree of Charles V, of the year 1533 ("Ley 7, tit IV, lib 17 de la Recopilacion de Indias") likewise ordered that the mountains, pastures, and waters of the places and mountains contained in the grants of lands which had been or should be made in the Indias, had to be common to the Spaniards and Indios. "And so we order the Viceroys and Courts to take care and see that it is done." And in the subsequent year, 1541, the same Emperor commanded ("Ley 5. tit 7 lib. citado): "That the pastures, mountains and waters should be common in the Indias." And inasmuch as some persons, without a title from His Majesty had occupied a very great portion of limits and lands, it should not be permitted to any one to make an inclosure or cabin, nor to carry their herds there, except they should be common *to all the neighbors,* notwithstanding whatever statutes may have been made to the contrary.

And lastly, by the Royal decree of 20th. Oct. 1538, ("Ley 14. tit III lib. 6 De la Recopilacion de Indias) King Phillip II ordered: That if, in carrying into effect the fulfilment and execution of the reduction (of the Indians to Pueblos), which was commanded to be done according to the design of the Emperor, the Viceroys, Presidents and Governors, should provide and determine and any persons should be aggrieved and should appeal, it should be adjusted before the Council of the Indias, and no other tribunal, nevertheless the sentence had to be so executed as that the reductions should take effect. And inasmuch as the Indians had to have lands waters and mountains assigned and given them, should they be taken away from the Spaniards, a just return should be made them in another place, and in such an event a commission of three of the ministers of the Court shall be held, in order that if ~~some~~ any should suffer damage, they might hear their appeal and cause redress to be made, on the subject inhibited in the Courts.

In virtue then of the above mentioned laws, and for their more thorough and exact fulfillment, the statutes which still bear his name, were published and ordered to be put into practice by His Excellency, the Marquis de Falces, Viceroy of New Spain, and they were corrected and confirmed by the Royal Edict of 4th June 1687. And, as, in this arrangement, there has been readopted, in the clearest manner, what was charged in them regarding the founding and measures of Indian pueblos, we may be excused the literal copying of them. This Royal order, and that which follows has been recently published in the Hispano-Mexican Pandects Vol. 2. Nos. 2478 and 2479, and the tenor is as follows:

THE KING.—Whereas in my Royal Council of the Indias, they are advised that the Marquis of Falces, Count of Saint Stephen, Viceroy of the Provinces of New Spain, issued an ordenance on the 26th. May 1567 by which he ordered that such of the Indian pueblos as might need lands upon which to live and sow should have given to them five hundred varas and more should it be necessary, and that from that time forward there should not be granted to any one any lands or grounds, unless they should be located a thousand varas, cloth or silk measure, away from and seperated from the pueblos and houses of the Indians, And the lands five hundred varas removed from said settlement, as is obvious from the evidence of said ordenance, which has reached the Council, have been contrary to custom, order, and practice, have been encroached upon by the owners of estates and lands, thereby depriving the Indians of them and seizing upon them, sometimes violently sometimes fraudulently, for which cause the miserable Indians leave their houses and town, which is what the Spaniards seek for and desire, and obtaining these thousand or five hundred varas, which have to be apart from the towns, they measure from the Church, or public house (ermita) which the people generally have in the center of the place, and which happens to comprehend in them the whole plot of the town, whereby they lose what had been given them, it being necessary to understand the last five hundred varas, by the four winds, which is arranged and commanded in the Laws 12 and 18 tit. XII lib. 4. de la "Nueva Recopilacion de Indias," and on account of the many difficulties, losses, and injuries, which thus befall these poor natives, it has been thought proper to command, that such Indian pueblos as might need lands to live upon and cultivate should have given to them not only five hundred varas, as the said ordenance provides, but whatever might be necessary, measuring them from the farthest limits and houses of the place outward by the four winds—these five hundred varas East, as many more West, North, and South, leaving always the plot of the pueblos unincluded, or a vacant space, giving these five hundred varas of lands not only to the chief or capital pueblo, but all the rest that may ask for and need them, as well in the pueblos already inhabited as in those which might hereafter be founded and peopled, since thus all will have lands to cultivate, and upon which their flocks may graze and feed, it being just and of my Royal Charity to have a regard for the Indians, who, I am informed suffer so much injustice and trouble, in view of their being those who pay more, render services and enrich my royal crown and all my vassals. With which design, and seeing what in view of them, and the said testimony and Laws 12 & 18 of the "Nueva Recopilacion de Indias," the Attorney General of my said Council of Indias has said and alleged, I have thought it best to order and command, as by these presents I do, that in conformity with the ordenance which the Viceroy, Count Saint Stephen formed and decreed on the 26th May 1567, and the compiled laws referred to, that there shall be given and assigned, generally to all the Indian pueblos of New Spain for their farming grounds not only the five hundred varas around the place of settlement, and these measured from the church, but from the farthest house of the place, as well, Eastward and Westward, as North and South; and not only the said five hundred varas, but a hundred varas more up to full Six hundred varas; and should the place of settlement be more than ordinarily contracted, and should not seem sufficient for all, my Viceroy of New Spain and my Royal Court of Mexico shall take care, as I now charge and command them to do, to set them apart a much larger quantity, and that they shall mark off and assign to the said places and settlements as many more varas of land as shall appear to them necessary. without limitation.—And in regard to the pasture lands, it is my will and order, that there shall not only be separated from the settlements and Indian places the thousand varas mentioned in the said ordenance of 26th May 1567, but even a hundred varas more, and that these one thousand one hundred varas shall be measured from the last house of the settlement or place, and not from the Church; and if it should seem to my Viceroys of New Spain that the pasture grounds are at greater distances than within the said one thousand one hundred varas, it shall be declared as soon as this dispatch is received or is made known, that in relation to all the above, I give to my Royal Court of Mexico power and authority to order to be done and executed whatever may be necessary without limitation whatever, enjoining them as I now do, that they shall seek by all possible means improvement in the treatment and preservation of the Indians, not only the maintenance and preservation of them, as ordered and decreed by the Ordenance of 26th. May 1567 and laws 12 and 18 of the "Nueva Recopilacion de Indias," which have been cited, but this shall be with the increase of varas made in this dispatch, as well touching the lands to be given to and held by the Indians to live upon and cultivate, as touching the distance the pasture lands are to be—having the same quantity of varas which the said Viceroy and Royal Court of Mexico might feel convinced they need, and they shall be seperated and assigned them, as such is my pleasure and suits my service: and of whatever of this may be executed, a general and particular account shall be given me on all occasions, because I desire to be informed of whatever may be done for the benefit of the Indians. Done in Madrid 4th. June 1687. I THE KING. By command of the King, our Master. D. Antonio Ortiz de Otitalora. Sealed with four rubrics.

This Royal Decree was confirmed by that which follows, of King Ferdinand VI, directed to the Chief Alcalde of Texcoco, and gained by Captain Augustine Muñoz de Sandoval, in consequence of a law suit which he sustained with the natives of Coatepec Chalco and others near to and joining his possessions of Acuautla &c, in that jurisdiction. It is found among the papers and titles appertaining to the Marquisate of Castañiza, whose last possessor was the Illustrious Juan Francisco de Castañiza, Most Worthy Bishop of Durango, now deceased:—

THE KING—President and Judges of my Royal Court of Mexico: On the part of the laborers of New Spain it has been represented to me that there are many vexations and troubles which they receive and suffer, in consequence of the law suits which the Indians are continually bringing against them, whence damage results not only to their estates but mine, to remedy which they pray that I would be pleased to command their privileges to be protected, which have been conceded them by the Kings my predecessors, observing them to the letter and not by interpretation—that a protector of their cause shall be conceded them, and that he may be a Minister of the Court—that in respect to the manner of the Indians depriving them of their farming and pastoral lands, they avail themselves of the building of huts of grass wood and stone, and with this pretext apply to the court, in order that (conformably to the Ordinance of the Marquis de Falces, Count of Saint Stephen, of 26th. May 1457[1], there may be measured to them the five hundred varas which have to be from their estates to those of the Indians, these latter by this means, obtaining an entrance upon their lands, and that although this injury is one of great importance, that is still greater which results from the decree of 4th. June 1687, since there is given to the Indians an additional hundred varas over and above the five hundred, commanding that they shall be measured by the four winds, from the last house leaving free the plot of the town; and this being so much to the detriment of the laborers, they petition that it shall not be put into practice, and that the meaning of the Ordinance may be understood as regarding those pueblos which may have been settled, before the granting and founding of their estates (haciendas), and that the measures may be understood not from the last house of the pueblo, but from the centre of the church which is in the middle; and that this shall apply only to such as may be chief or capital towns, where is the Most Holy Sacrament, the Governors and Chief Alcaldes; since, a good reason why the said varas should be measured to the Indians from ~~the centre of~~ the church, as prayed for, is found in the fact viz that they have not their houses in a regular form, as some are distant from the others, thirty or forty varas, and some even the fourth of a league, whereby their estates are damaged.—that the Indians shall not be allowed to make huts (jacales) not hermitages (ermitas) on their working lands, since by this pretext exciting a false impression, they build a pueblo and lands are measured and given them, and they (the laborers) are despoiled of their estates and other matters, by the sales which the Indians made of them, and other stocks and values which the laborers may advance the Indian day-laborers, the felling and burning which are done in the mountains, and the visits which the Governors and Chief Alcaldes make upon their estates and pasture grounds for private ends and interests, carrying off exorbitant salaries—which subject being investigated in my Council of Indias, with the attention which the matter required, what you reported about it in your letter of 17 January, and what as regards the whole the Attorney General said, I have resolved, that the Decree issued on the 4th. June 1687 and above cited shall be carefully complied with and executed, the receipt of which you have informed me, and that it is understood that the distance which has to be of six hundred varas must be thro' the lands and fields of the Indians of that jurisdiction, to those of the laborers; they shall be counted from the center of the Pueblos. understanding this to be from their church, and not from the last house: and ~~that~~ let the same be done as regards the thousand and one hundred varas which have to be between the pueblo and the pasture grounds, let them be counted in the proper manner; and if injury should thus be done, as well to the lands of the Indian division as to that of the laborers, the one and the other shall be compensated, enlarging their distances in the place which may be recognized as the most appropriate, and the least prejudicial to either of the parties; and if there be no lands, as well of the Indian divisions as of the laborers' adjustments (composiciones) wherewith to compensate the damage, let it be done with those that belong to me; and you will be very careful to see this done, in so just a manner, that no cause of complaint shall be given either to the Indians or the laborers, and that no law suits may be raised between them, the rather let there be practiced so much equity, that each one may be encouraged to confine himself to the limits which may belong to him; and you will pay especial attention to the well-being and improvement of the Indians as I have commanded, so that, so far as may be, shall be benefitted, as such is my will; and of the receipt of this dispatch and the observance of its dispositions, you will inform me on the first occasion.

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[1] Date evidently wrong.

Dated Madrid 12 July 1695 I THE KING. By Command of the King our master. Dn. Bernardino Antonio de Pardiñas y Villar de Franco. Signed with three rubics.

Lastly, we subjoin in continuation the Laws to which the two above royal decrees refer which should be remembered in cases which may occur touching this matter.

Law 12. Tit XII Lib. 4 De Recopilacion de Indias.

Given by the Emperor Charles in Madrid 12 March 1550 In it is commanded that the pasture grounds shall be given apart from the Pueblos and seed grounds of the Indians.

"Whereas the pasture grounds of cattle, mares, hogs, and other stock large and small cause great damage to the corn fields of the Indians, especially such as run loose, without being guarded, We Command that no pasture lands shall be granted in parts or places where injury can result, and where it cannot be avoided, they shall be remote from the settlements and fields of the Indians, since there are lands, and grasses apart upon which the flock may graze and feed without damage; ~~if let,~~ and that justice may be done let the owners of flocks and those interested in the public welfare, place as many sheppards and guards as may suffice to prevent damage, and in the event that any should occur let satisfaction be made."

Law 20. Tit. III. Book 6. Same Code.

Given by King Phillip III 10th. Oct. 1618.

It is commanded in it that near to the Indian settlements (Reducciones) there shall not be any pasture grounds. "We command that the grazing grounds of large stock shall not be within a league and a half of the old settlements (reducciones antiquos) and those of small stock less than half a league; and in the new settlements that may be made, the limits shall be twice as great, under penalty of losing the pasture grounds and one half of the stock which may be upon them, and all owners shall keep a good guard under penalty of paying the damage they may do; and the Indians may kill the stock that may enter upon their lands, without any penalty; and let in all things the law be observed 12. tit. XII lib. 4th."

Law 19. tit. IX Book 6 of Same Code.

(Given by the Emperor Charles in Valladolid May 2nd. 1549.)

That the Superintendants (Encomenderos) shall not grow swine in their pueblos, and shall observe the laws.

"We command, that it shall not be allowed and permitted to the Spaniards to raise hogs in the pueblos under their superintendence (de sus encomiendas) nor within the limits of the Indian farming lands, or others in which injury might result, but shall place them upon such ~~such~~ lands as may be vacant, without injuring the Indians or other grounds; and observe the provisions of Laws 12. Tit. XII, Book 4, and 20 tit III of This"

Law 8. Tit. 12. Book 4. of Same Code.

(Given by King Phillip IV in Madrid 16th. March 1642)

That lands be left to the Indians.

"We ordain that the sale, improvement and arrangement (composicion) of lands shall be made with regard to the Indians, that there may be left to them all the lands which may belong to them, even more (con sobra) as well to individuals as to communities, also waters, and aqueducts; and the lands upon which aqueducts (acequias) may have been made or any other improvement, whereby thro' their personal industry they may have been enhanced, shall be in the first place reserved for them, and in no event shall they sell or alienate them; and the judges whose business it is, shall specify the Indians that may be found on the lands, and the lands that may remain to each one of the tributaries (tributarios) old men, reserved men, caciques, governors, absentees and communities."

Law 14 Tit III Book 6 of Same Code

(Given by King Phillip III 20th. October 1598.)

That in lawsuits about the settlements (reducciones) of the Indians, the provisions of this law shall be observed.

"If in the accomplishment and execution of the settlements (reducciones) the Viceroys, Presidents and Governors should provide and determine and any persons should be aggrieved, and should put in an appeal, it shall be brought before our Council of Indias, and no other tribunal, nevertheless judgement is to be so executed as that the settlements (reduccion) may take effect. And, inasmuch as the Indians had to have lands waters & mountains assigned and given them, should the Spaniards be despoiled of them, there shall be given them a just equivalent (recompensa) in another place; and in such a case, a convention (junta) of two or three ministers of the Court (Audiencia) should be formed in order that if any persons should be aggrieved their appeal should be heard, and they should cause the injury to be redressed, wherein we have injoined our Courts (Sobro qua inhibimos nuestras audiencias)"

The privileges which the graziers and farmers enjoy likewise shall be expressed farther on in a different chapter. Keeping then in view whatever may have been arranged in relation to the establishment, measures and preservation of the Indian pueblos, it follows that we should likewise make mention of whatever else the Spanish Monarchs provided and determined in order to avoid the inconveniences that might result from the giving and selling of "caballerias, peonias" and other descriptions of lands to the Spaniards to the injury of the Indians. To this end the selling and purchasing of lands for the future was expressly prohibited except by summoning (aon citacion) the officers of the courts (de los fiscales de los audiencias); and that the beneficient intentions of the legislator might be the better fulfilled there were given by Charles V Phillip III and Phillip IV, as is seen in laws 16, 17, 18, and 19 del tit. XII Book 4. "de la Recopilacion de Indias" the most appropriate and suitable rules in respect to these matters, and to the end that the Indians might never be left without lands, nor illegally despoiled of them, or embarrassed in the free use and improvement of their possessions. In virtue of which and for the better and more exact observance of the laws mentioned, there was given by the Royal Audience of Mexico, and commanded to be observed whilst the Court of Madrid confirmed it, or determined upon something else, the following:—

Instruction on the Sale and Alienation of Indian Lands.

Mexico February 23rd. 1781. The general abuse having been learned in which there have lived and continue to live the nearest and remote Indian Pueblos which this government embraces, in the baleful alienation of their lands, lots and houses, as well of private acquisition, as of the community and division, contracting intolerable injuries, even the most unhappy—that of having nowhere to live, nor of having left upon their grazing gronuds (potreros) even that small advantage of spots or huts answering the preservation of human life; and having attended to this matter with due compassion, there have been taken the most appropriate steps issued generally (por punto general) in the above decrees of 20 July 78, and 23rd. December 1780, by myself and my predecessor His Excellency Bailio Frey Antonio Maria Bucareli, for the entire removal (exterminio) of this great and extended abuse (perjuicio) which the beforementioned provisions (determinaciones) have not been sufficient to correct, as there have not ceased the complaints of the miserable Indians who feel the evils of loans, contracts and rents, and in the sales which they make whether voluntarily or compelled by necessity or compulsion, not only to one another, but to strangers, Spaniards, Mestizos, and other classes who live in their pueblos, by small quantities, without regard (calificacion) to the necessity and utility which is provided for in laws of the Recopilation of these Kingdoms and principally in Law 27, tit. I Book 6; and moreover without the previous license which is required in it, making them silly and private tools among themselves and often before the justices of the parishes (justicias de partidos) and notaries, as has been shown in some of the papers (expedientes) of this general court, being to one another not only illegal but prohibited, at least without the intervention of the aforesaid solemnities and antecedent licenses; And whereas this disorder goes on from day to day increasing more and more, the fear is justified that by allowing it, the Indians will come to the most wretched state, as not to have a place in which to live, nor lands to cultivate, whereon to divert their leisure, and wherewith to be enabled to provide for their maintenance, church dues, (obvenciones) and taxes (cargas), leaving thereby unfulfilled and inaccessible the merciful royal intentions, carefully established and repeated for the preservation, increase and propagation of the Indians, all directed to their benefit, according to Laws 16, 17, and 18 Book 4 Tit XII, in evasion whereof (en cuyo fraude) the Indians being counseled by the purchasers make them conceal its nature, taking the intervention (diversa) of mestizos, castizos, and other classes of persons to facilitate the sales, committing thus the transgression which looks to the alienation of their poor goods, lots and huts, of which seeing themselves deprived, they abandon themselves to ease and a vagabond life to which they are naturally prone, and separated they leave their settlements, and going about fugitives and vagabonds, they defraud in great part the Royal Branch (of govt) of tributes, the diminution whereof has been often experienced in their new accounts and lists from these principal causes of flight and absence, there resulting another (evil) not less grave than a failure to comply with the precepts of the church, by not having a sure residence and not knowing a fixed habitation (filigresia), living without subordination to the justices and without subjection to the curates to which is added the consequent evil of associating with vicious people of distinct natures as molattoes (lobos) crossed breeds (coyotes) and such like whose malice and perversity easily carry away the Indians thro' their simplicity (rusticidad) and ignorance, inducing them to rob, murder, and perpetrate other crimes, which they commit within the settlements (poblaciones) and out of them, infesting the roads, sometimes with petty thieving, sometimes with excessive robberies; and being abandoned with the greatest freedom to the incorrigible vice of intoxication, which infuses into them greater licentiousness, and what is the most painful ("sensible") that with such abandonment the families of these unhappy people should be brought up without political and Christian culture and learning, depriving themselves of due instruction in necessary and liberal duties, which with facility and by their natural aptitude, and by the zeal and vigilant care with which in these times more than ever aid has been rendered to the youth of both sexes they might and can save themselves from the great wrongs which they suffer among themselves, and extend to the state with haughtiness, idleness and vice, whereas they should abound in all conveniences in the permanent fixedness to their houses and towns, improving the time by personal labor in the cultivation of the fields, working in the mines, dedication to their duties and application to other arts, which their good instruction as well as capacity opens up to them (les franquea); and *whereas* as has been said, the common steps to remedy these evils have not sufficed to destroy the abuse and render assistance to this commendable people (nacion)

It is commanded: That in no case, nor under any pretext may sales, loans, pawns, rents nor any other kind of alienation of Indian lands be executed, nor only such as have been laid off to them by communities for the laudable and charitable purpose of habitatious benefit and cultivation; but likewise those which they have acquired or may acquire by individual proper (propios) by title of inheritance, donation, or other kind of acquisition from their forefathers, such prohibition being understood as referring not only to the Indians among themselves; but especially to the Spaniards, mestizos, mulattoes and all the classes and families residing in the Indian pueblos, hacenderos, rancheros and all others who may have city or country mortgages in their settlements, except, in order to effect the sales, rents or other kind of alienation, license be obtained from my superior government, the general court of natives or Royal Audience, having certified (calificada) the necessity and utility, and followed all the steps (tramites) required by the laws, with the antecedent Court of the Hon. Attorney-general (Sn. Fiscal); and whereas, having interpreted or incorrectly understood law 27, tit I. Book 6, the Magistrates (Justicias) of the divisions which this governmeent comprehend, do proceed to grant instruments of sale and rent without the aforesaid formalities, and the notaries, not only of said divisions (partidos) but even those of this court, do execute the same, both the one and the other are prohibited in future from proceeding to grant such instruments of sale and rent without the aforesaid licenses, under a penalty of five hundred dollars and loss of their offices, and the cancelling of those that they may grant, the purchasers or renters, at once, losing the value of the sales, and rents of the lands under the proper dominion of the Indians, and those of the [1]*equitable benefit* (beneficio equitativo), as are those of the (repartimientos) in which the said natives have no direct authority, and the sellers, renters and (pignorantes) and the purchasers, lessees and (pignoratorios) are condemned shall be condemned to lose the lands and, & they shall be applied to others who need them, and will preserve and use them.

And that all concerned may observe and fulfill the contents of this law (determinacion) proof of it shall be despatched by chains of courriers (por cordilleras) to all the justices of the government, in order that, as soon as they receive it, they may cause it to be published by law (bando) in the Spanish language, and in the vernacular of the natives of the tribunal (juzgado), in order that the express may proceed on (para que siga la cordillera) and that each one of the chief alcaldes may repeat the publication on its arrival (en su ingreso).

And whereas the same abuse has been observed even within this capital, the same law

~~it~~ is likewise ordered to be published in the (parcialidades) of San Juan and Santiago, placing in the public offices of the province and city similar testimony, in order that the respective notaries, and all royal ones (notarus) may know the prohibitions and penalties which it imposes upòn them for its observance, addressed to the correction of such great evils; and for the purpose of eradicating them in every possible manner, it is commanded that, with the evidence of the present and antecedent resolutions a statement shall be given to His Majesty, in order that it might merit his royal approbation, or that his sovereign justice (justificacion) would condescend to apply the wisest and most suitable measures, that might be thought applicable to such important ends.

Martin de Mayorga—
Diego Antonio Fernandez Madrid.

"According to the copy of the above (superios) decree to which it refers, and there is in the budget of documents of this chief office at my charge to which I refer, from whence in fulfillment of the superior decree of 24th. ult^{o}. provided on the dispatch of nullity (espediante de nulidad) of the sale of the rancho of Piña Blanca, which the natives of the pueblo of Cochiti made that is sent to the Royal Audience of Guadalajasa, there to operate in the superior tribunal I caused to be drawn and did draw the present in Mexico 2nd. Nov^{r}: 1816 Francisco Arteaga" [2]

"A copy, which this royal Audience commanded to be printed, in order that it may be circulated, published and observed in all the pueblos of the district. Guadalajasa. April 19th. 1817. Rafeal Cuentes."

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[1] i. e., The proceeds of such lands as are cultivated on shares to be equitably distributed—Alvarez.

[2] Translated by Mr. Alvarez; but I cannot see any sense in it—Th. E Massie—

This chapter is concluded by placing in continuation the law 27 tit VI Book 1. de la Recopilacion de Indias, the understanding whereof is fixed by the before-inserted instruction; and the tenor whereof is as follows:—

King Phillip II in Aranjuez 24 May 1571.

It is commanded that the Indians shall have power to sell their lands by the authority of the justice.

"When the Indians would sell them landed and personal property, let them bring, ~~it be brought~~ by the crier, into the public auction, in presence of the justice, their real estate for the space of thirty days, and the personal property for nine days; and whatever may be sold in a different manner shall be of no value nor effect; and, if it should appear to the judge for just cause, proper to shorten the term as regards personal property, he shall have power to do so. And whereas the goods which the Indians ordinarily sell are of little value, and if in all the sales, they had to take the preceding steps it would cost them as much as the principal is worth; Therefore we ordain that this law shall be observed and executed in whatever exceeds thirty dollars of common gold and of no less quantity; In this case it will be sufficient for the Indian seller to appear before some ordinary Judge to ask permission to make the sale; and it being made evident by some proof that what he wishes to sell is his own, and that to sell it would not be to his prejudice, he may give him permission, putting his authority in the writing which the purchaser may give, that he is of age and competent."

[CALHOUN TO SUMNER.[1]]

COPY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FE, N. M. *March 27th 1852.*

SIR

Your note of the 21st inst informing me that Col. H. Brooks has been ordered to issue one hundred stands of arms and ammunition, upon my application for the same, came duly to hand, and I have this day accepted your offer, and issued a requisition upon Col. Brooks for said arms and ammunition to be delivered at the town of San Antonio, to the care of Estanislas Montoya.

Very respectfully
Your obedient Servt.
By order of H. E. J. S. CALHOUN
D. V. WHITING
S. E. D.

Col. E. V. SUMNER
Command. Dept.
Albuquerque,
N. M.

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[1] B. I. A., M. L., March, 1852.

[CALHOUN TO BROOKS.[1]]

COPY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FE, N. M. *March 27/52.*

SIR

I have been advised by the Commanding Officer of the 9th Military Department, that you have been directed to issue one hundred stands of arms upon my application for the same. You are therefore requested, by virtue of said order, to have the said arms and ammunition delivered at the town of San Antonio, between Valverde and Socorro, to the care of Estanislas Montoya, as early as convenient.

Very respectfully
Your obdt. Servt.

By order of H. E. J. S. CALHOUN
D. V. WHITING, *S. E. D.*

Col H. BROOKS
Commg Post
Santa Fe N. M.

[BROOKS TO CALHOUN.[2]]

COPY.

SANTA FE N. M. *March 27, 52.*

His Excellency J. S. CALHOUN
Gov. Terry of New Mexico

SIR,

Permit me to state, that the instructions, which I have received from the colonel commanding this Department, do not require me to send arms and ammunitions, to *the care* of Estanislas Montoya, at San Antonio New Mexico.

I am Sir, very respectfully
Your obedient Servant

HORACE BROOKS
Brt. Lt. Col.

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[1] B. I. A., M. L., March, 1852.

[2] Ibid.

[CALHOUN TO BROOKS.[1]]

COPY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FE, N. M. *March 28, 1852.*

SIR

Will you do me the favor, to state to me at what point the arms and ammunition, which I have authorized to make a requisition upon you for, will be delivered to me? and at what time?

I have the honor to be very respectfully
Your obdt. Servt.

J. S. CALHOUN.

Lt. Col. H. BROOKS
Comdg Post
Santa Fe. N. M.

[CALHOUN TO SUMNER.[2]]

COPY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FE, N. M. *March 28, 1852*

SIR

I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of a letter of this date from Col. Brooks, refusing to comply with my requisition for one hundred stands of arms et cet. on your authority to be delivered at San Antonio.

I have the honor to be very respectfully.

J. S. CALHOUN

Bvt Col. E. V. SUMNER
Comdg 9th Milit. Dept
Albuquerque N. M.

[Inclosure.]

VERBAL STATEMENT OF COL. BROOKS.

Col. Brooks states, that he had no flint muskets, such as he was required to issue, but that he has between 94 and 100 carbines, he will examine the store personally tomorrow and see if there are any cartridges, he is required to issue 100, and the carbines would be of no use without cartridges. He could not afford transportation even were he ordered so to do, as he has not teams sufficient to supply the post with wood and forage.

The above information was given by Col. Brooks in my presence. to Gov. Calhoun on Sunday March 28th 1852 at half past 2 o'clock. P. M.

D. V. WHITING.

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[1] B. I. A., M. L., March, 1852.

[2] Ibid.

[SUMNER TO CALHOUN.[1]]

HEAD QURS: 9 DEPT.
NEAR ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.
March 30, 1852.

GOVERNOR,

I have received your letter of the 27th inst. I did not expect to deliver the arms at San Antonio, but directed Lt: Col: Brooks to turn them over to you, if you wanted them. I understood Mr Merrit to say, that the people below had said to him, that they would pay the expense of getting them down.

I enclose a copy of Capt: Ewell's report from which you will see how little dependence we can place upon these flying rumors.

With high respect
Your ob't: Servt:
(Sgd) E. V. SUMNER,
Bv't. Col. Lt. Col. 1 Dgs
Comdg. Dept.

His Exc'y. J. S. CALHOUN

[CALHOUN TO WEBSTER.[2]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FE NEW MEXICO
March 31, 1852.

SIR

I have the honor to enclose to you copies of a correspondence between Col E. V. Sumner Commdg 9th Military Department and myself, and also a statement and refusal of Col Brooks, in reference to 100 stands of arms &c. which I submit for your consideration without further comments.

Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
JAMES S. CALHOUN
by DAVID V. WHITING
S. E. D.

Hon DANIEL WEBSTER
Secretary of State
Washington City
D. C.

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[1] A. G. O., Department of New Mexico, vol. 8, p. 193; O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N. 44.
[2] B. I. A., M. L., 1852.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

Executive Department
Santa Fé New Mexico
March 31, 1852.

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day approved the following drafts drawn on you, at sight, by the several Indian Agents, viz

John Greiner Esq	in	favor	of	Joseph	D. Ellis	for	$280 09
Maj Gen S M Baird	"	"	"	"	"	"	380 50
Chas Overman Esq	"	"	"	"	"	"	211 21

Which amounts close their respective quarterly accounts as may be seen by their Abstracts and Accounts Current for the quarter ending March 31, 1852

Very Respectfully
Your Obedt Servant

James S Calhoun
by David V. Whiting

Hon L. Lea
Commr of Ind Affs
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[2]]

Executive Department
Santa Fe' New Mexico
March 31, 1852.

Sir

I have the honor to enclose to you the quarterly accounts of Maj. Genl S. M. Baird and Chas Overman Esq. These gentlemen were appointed by me as Special Agents, under your authority, the first for the Navajo and the second for the Southern Indians. Maj Genl Bairds services have had a very beneficial effect in preventing Mexicans and others from trading with the Navajo Indians without license and also in adjusting difficulties among the Pueblos. In his reports to this Department he has made many valuable suggestions, which, for want of time I do not lay before the Department, but by the first convenient opportunity I shall have the honor of so doing and hope the Department will provide the means of adopting and carrying his suggestions into effect. Owing to the dangers incurred in travelling Mr. Overman has not as yet been able to accomplish much, but I sincerely hope that the time is not far distant when he will be enabled to announce that the Indians in that region have become pacified and friendly towards the inhabitants of this Territory

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 37.

[2] Ibid., N 39.

Very Respectfully
Your Obedt Servt

JAMES S CALHOUN
pr DAVID V WHITING

Hon L. LEA
Commr &c.
Washington City

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FE' NEW MEXICO
March 31st 1852

SIR

I have this day drawn on you at sight in favor of Manuel Alvarez Esq. for One thousand thirty seven $\frac{36}{100}$ Dollars, on account of disbursements for the quarter ending this day, as you will perceive by referring to my Abstract and account current which I forward by this mail.

Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant

J. S. CALHOUN
Supt. Ind. Affs.

Hon L. LEA
Commr. of Ind. Affairs
Washington City,
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[2]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FÉ NEW MEXICO
March 31, 1852.

SIR

I have this day drawn on you, at sight in favor of Joseph D. Ellis Esq for One Thousand Dollars on account of disbursements for the quarter ending this day, as you will perceive by referring to my Abstract and account current which I forward by this mail.

Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant

J. S. CALHOUN
t
Superint Ind. Affairs

Hon. L. LEA
Commr of Ind. Affs
Washington City
D. C.

---

[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 41.

[2] Ibid., S 93.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FE' NEW MEXICO
March 31, 1851.

SIR

Your favor of January 16th acknowledging the receipt of Agent Greiners report, and yours of the 31st January advising me of the appointment of Spence M. Baird as Agent for the Indians of New Mexico and requiring him to report to this Department and file his bond have been received.

I take great pleasure in informing you that Genl Baird has accepted the appointment and reported himself to this Department, he has also filed his bond with me, which I herewith enclose, in compliance with your instructions

Very Respectfully
Your Obedt Servt

JAMES S CALHOUN
By DAVID V WHITING

Hon L LEA
Commr of Ind Affs
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[2]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FE' NEW MEXICO
March 31, 1852.

SIR

I herewith have the honor to transmit to you my accounts for the quarter ending March 31, 1852. To close my accounts for current expenses during the quarter ending to day I have drawn on you in favor of Jos D. Ellis for $1,000 and Manuel Alvarez for $1037.36, which drafts I trust will be duly honored.

I am just recovering from a severe attack of the scurvy[3] which came near laying me in my grave. I am so extremely weak and prostrated that I was compelled to authorize the writer of this to sign all my accounts for me. I have the honor of enclosing a certificate duly signed and subscribed showing his authority so to do in order that no difficulty may arise, in this respect, in adjusting my accounts; had I not followed this course it would have been utterly impossible for me to have forwarded my accounts.

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 35.

[2] Ibid., N 37.

[3] Various War Department letters show that scurvy was extremely bad among the troops in New Mexico.

Very Respectfully
Your Obedt Servt

JAMES S. CALHOUN
pr DAVID V. WHITING

Hon L. LEA
Commr of Ind Affs
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FÉ NEW MEXICO
April 1st 1852.

SIR

I have this day approved a draft in favor of Thomas D Russell Esq drawn by Col A R. Woolley at ninety days for 387 $^{50}/_{100}$ Dollars, being for this quarters salary due June 30th 1852.

Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant

J. S. CALHOUN
Supt. Ind. Affs.

Hon LUKE LEA
Commr of Ind Affs
Washington City
D. C.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FÉ NEW MEXICO
April 6th 1852.

SIR

I have the honor to enclose to you a letter received from Col Sumner in reference to furnishing arms for the protection of the inhabitants of the Territory against the wild Indians. I need make no comments in reference to said letter as it is sufficiently clear to explain itself.

Our Territory is in a more critical condition than it has ever been before, a combination of the wild Indians who surround us is threatened and I am not very far wrong when I assert that after the first of May or June the road to the States will become so infested with Indians that it will be unsafe to travel except with large and well provided escorts. I further assert that the lives of the citizens of the

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., N 44.

Territory are in eminent danger if Col Sumner insists in carrying out his views to withdraw his main force from the settlements for the purpose of making a campaign in person to the Apache Country, and should he not be able to chastise the Indians at once, that he will remain there during the winter. Seeing that all available military force is drawn off from the country, a more favorable opportunity could not present itself. Such have been my apprehensions and being corroborated and increased by reports which come daily to our ears from the most reliable sources that I have deemed it advisable for every American female to leave the country with as little delay as possible, while on the contrary were the country in a quiet state I would urge every married man who intends remaining here for any length of time, to bring his family with him.

If the Government of the United States intends doing any thing for our protection for Heavens sake let us know it or give us an opportunity for each one to look out for himself and allow us an opportunity to leave as soon as possible.

Although I have been lying at the point of death and forbidden by my physicians to attend to my public duties and even now have to be propped up in my bed in order to sign my name, I have requested the writer of this to give you the facts so that if the Government is going to afford us any assistance they may do so at once, as every moments delay brings us nearer to destruction and all assistance may arrive too late to be of any avail.

It has been utterly impossible for me to discharge the duties of Superintendent, and Mr Greiner has been detailed to perform the duties of the office during my sickness.

I pray you give the enclosed letter and information its proper course, so that if any action is to be taken by the proper authorities it may be done immediately

Very Respectfully
Your Obedt Servt

James S Calhoun
by David V Whiting

Hon L. Lea
Commr of Ind Affs
Washington City
D C.

[Related Correspondence.]

[SUMNER TO CONRAD.[1]]

HEAD QUARTERS, 9TH DEPT:
NEAR ALBUQUERQUE N. M.
March 27th 1852

The Hon C. M. CONRAD
Secretary of War

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th of February 1852, covering a copy of your letter to the Texas delegation and the remonstrance of the people of El Paso, against the removal of the troops from that vicinity. I feel much gratified sir, at the action you have thought proper to take in this matter, it is undoubtedly true that the people of the town require less protection, than the people of the country indeed it is not too much to say, that if these Mexicans when banded together in large numbers, have not the manliness to defend themselves from small parties of roving Indians, they deserve to suffer. It is not generally their fear so much as their cupidity, that makes them desire to have troops stationed among them, they want the government money. We were paying about $4000 a year rent at the post opposite El Paso, and Mr Hart, who has made himself so conspicuous in this affair was the flour contractor at 12 1/2 cents per pound. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the removal of the troops interfered very much with his interests and expectations. I am convinced that the only way to subdue Indians effectually and permanently, is to improve their condition, and the best way to do this, is to establish posts in the heart of their country, where we can bring them about us, and instruct them in agriculture and other useful arts. The Navajoes continue perfectly quiet and have commenced planting extensively this spring. I have directed that various seeds be given to them, and that they be instructed how to raise them. It is too much, however, to expect that an entire stop, can be put at once, to all indian depredations. They are educated to believe that the stealing of horses, is an act of prowess, and a few young men may occasionally band together for this purpose, but this propensity will soon wear out.

I am Sir
With high respect
Your ob't Servant,

E V SUMNER
Bvt: Col: Lt: Col:
1st Drags
Comdg: Dept:

[SUMNER TO MORRIS.[2]]

HEAD QURS 9TH DEPT.
NEAR ALBUQUERQUE N. M.
April 1, 1852.

MAJOR,

I have received your letter of March 16th, and I appreciate your zeal, and thank you for it. Under existing circumstances, I cannot spare troops to make another scout *immediately* against the Gila Apaches, and I do not think it advisable to employ volunteers. If with the means you have, you can make any movements that you think would be prudent and beneficial, I wish you to do so, but this is a matter I must leave entirely to your own judgement. It is a very great object to get into communication with those Indians, and, in some way, to induce them to surrender to you the White Men that are among them. These villains are at the bottom of all the mischief. I am informed that Mangas Colerado the principal Chief, desires to make peace, and disdains the acts of the hostile band. Perhaps if you could induce him to come in, you might through him, get into communication with the others. You know this thing commenced by the unprovoked murder of two Apaches at San Antonio last fall. The Indians came in and demanded that the murderer should be confined for trial, this was done, but as soon as the Indians were gone, the villain was released, and when the Indians heard of it they became furious.

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[1] A. G. O., Department of New Mexico, vol. 8, pp. 186–187.
[2] A. G. O., Old Book, No. 5A.

The Navajos continue perfectly quiet, and are planting extensively this Spring—Maj Backus keeps up a constant intercourse with the principal men, and through them he manages the whole tribe—I have no doubt but you will have the same influence over the Apaches, after you once get your hand upon them—

I am obliged to go into the Utah Country this Spring to establish a post. When I return I intend to go to Fort Defiance and Fort Webster— I wish to know your opinion about your having another Infantry Company, in the place of the Company of horse, for I understand that it will be difficult and expensive to subsist horse at your post— I could give you 20 horses for detached service, escort duty and the like— Let me hear from you on this subject by the first opportunity.

Very respectfully
Major Your ob't: Serv't

Sgd E V Sumner
Bvt: Col: Lt: Col.
1st Dg's Comd'g: Dept.

Major G. Morris,
Comd'g:
Fort Webster

[CALHOUN TO SUMNER.[1]]

Copy.

Executive Department
Santa Fe, New Mexico *April 7 1852.*

Sir

Having learned that you contemplate an Expedition against the Southern Apaches at an early period, and that you intend to take the field in person with a strong force, thereby weakening the Military posts, in the more settled parts of the Territory, I have deemed it advisable to inform you respectfully that facts have lately come under my observation that induces me to believe, that *plans* are afoot to unite the several tribes of Wild Indians, by whom we are surrounded against this Government.

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[1] A. G. O., Files, S 202 of 1852, No. 1.

From various quarters reports have reached here—all tending to confirm the statement.

Should the troops be withdrawn to the more distant parts of the Territory, serious apprehensions must be felt, and fears will be entertained as to the result, should difficulties of the kind occur. An agent whom I have had travelling for the last two or three months among the tribes East and South East of this place and who is in the confidence of these Indians, and who understands and speaks their language, has just returned from their Country, and were his statements to be made public it would greatly alarm our Citizens. I assure you Colonel that it is not my desire, nor purpose to interfere with duties exclusively yours, in my public position.— but only desire as far as in my power to contribute to the public safety, for I am perfectly assured that troubles are thickening around us, that you and you only can disperse.

You have done much in establishing Fort Defiance in the Navajo Country for the safety of our Citizens and when the post in the Eutaw Country is formed, it will still add to our security, by thwarting the purposes of the Wild Indians, and all who are interested in urging them on. By selecting a Central position, where your animals could be recruited and be ready to move at a moments notice, and where facts could be obtained more readily—necessary to the peace of the Territory and where you could be put in direct communication with the principal Pueblos—you would in my humble opinion do more to protect the lives and property of our people at this time than by heading an expedition to the Apache Country.

So fearful and perilous do I deem the Crisis, that I have sent *runners* into the Navajo Country to induce three of the principal Chiefs to meet me here, and to-morrow I intend to send to the Eutaw Country for some of the Captains of that tribe to hold a consultation and to learn whether they themselves are reliable and to counteract any mischievous designs that may have been devised against the residents of this Territory.

You are perhaps advised of my weak, feeble, and almost hopeless condition—and I feel that I am speaking almost as a dying man.— yet I feel desirous of doing all in my power to promote the public weal.

But for my utter inability, I should mount my horse and visit you at your quarters. For the last four weeks I have been unable to stand alone without assistance. and for the same period have been constantly confined to my bed. I beg to assure you that I appreciate the absolute & unqualified necessity of making a demonstration against the Apaches, and signal chastisement should be visited upon them, but I am under the impression that it is more important at present to look to the well being, and safety of our Citizens

Praying to be allowed to assure you again, that it is scarcely my privilege to speak to you of the defenses of this Territory. and that I know it to be your duty, and your duty alone, and after asking to be pardoned for this gratuitous communication, I have the

honor to be

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) J. S. Calhoun.

Bvt. Col: E V Sumner

Col: Com Dept New Mexico

P. S. Having been appointed acting Superintendent of Indian Affairs during the illness of Gov Calhoun I would respectfully add my testimony—from the facts gathered from reliable sources that there is every reason to fear the apprehensions expressed by him in this letter are well founded

Very Respectfully

Your obt: Svt.

(Sgd) John Greiner,

Head Qurs: 9 Mil: Dept.

Near Albuquerque N M.

April 9th 1852

A true Copy

J. C. McFerran

1st Lt 3d Inf

A. A. A. G.

[Related Correspondence.]

[GREINER TO SUMNER.[1]]

Private

Santa Fe *April 4 1852*

My Dear Gen'l

An Indian from Cochito Pueblo whose name is Juan Antonio Baca has been traveling among the several Pueblos in the Rio Arriba, and is now in the Rio Ajujo He needs watching closely—there is some devilment afoot—In what shape I dont know.

I wish you would '*ferret*' out his business and what he is after.

By interrogating some of our friendly Indians you may discover the object.

I suggested this matter to Mr Keithley just as he was leaving—but thought there was but little reality in it Circumstances since has confirmed the suspicions—and the *Agents* are the proper persons to *learn the truth of the rumors.*

Don Carlos a reliable Indian from Tesuque has just come in from the Comanche Country—and he is evidently impressed with the fact that there is a '*League*' being entered into between the Comanches & Mexicans to attack New
& Mexicans
Mexico—and to unite all the Wild tribes against the Americans.

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Letter Press Book, vol. 1, p. 63.

The President of Mexico has sent for one of the Chiefs of the Comanches who has a "*Document*" from the *Prist* inviting them all to join the Mexicans.

Be on the alert. Get all the information you can in regard to the matter—and please drop me a line.

Yours &c J. GREINER

P S. The Governors health is improving—to day.

You will please keep us regularly advised of every thing going on—The Governor wishes to see "Hosta" and the Navajo Chiefs sent for must be treated with the utmost kindness while under your care.

Should any "*contingencies*" arise making it necessary to make a few presents the '*vouchers*' will be cheerfully approved by the Governor.

Respectfully
Yours J. GREINER

[GREINER TO BAIRD? [1]]

Confidential)

SANTA FE *April 7–1852.*

DEAR GENERAL

Fearing that a letter from the Governor written last night to Albuquerque may not have reached you I write by *Mr. Bray* to you at Jemes so that there can be no mistake in a letter reaching you.

The importance of every agent being at his *Post* at the present time must be paramount to every other consideration

Should any "accidental circumstances" occur in any of our Indian relations the blame must not be at our doors. The responsibility must rest where it belongs and we must be careful—let what will happen to shew that whatever danger may threaten our Citizens that every precaution was taken to avoid it by the Indian Department.

You must see & judge for yourself if there is anything brewing among the Pueblos—at the same time care must be taken that you shew them every confidence is placed in them by you.

Talk around among the wild Indians and judge for yourself if there is any "diplomacy" carried on between them & other tribes. But say nothing—do nothing—to excite suspicion in the breast of any one—

Much depends on keeping every thing dark

The Governor's health is improving very slowly

Yours truly

JOHN GREINER *Act Supt Ind Af.*

[SUMNER TO CALHOUN.[2]]

COPY.

HEAD QRS 9TH DEPT
NEAR ALBUQUERQUE *N M.*
April 8/52.

GOVERNOR

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated yesterday.—I am much surprised at the information you have just received about the Indians, and I can not think that we should give full credence to it.—Nevertheless, I shall postpone my contemplated movement against the Apaches, and shall quietly, but promptly, make such arrangements, that I can rapidly concentrate a sufficient force for any *emergency*.—This will not interfere with the establishment of the post in the Utah Country, nor will it prevent the movements against the Apaches.—

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Letter Press Book, vol. I, p. 64.

[2] A. G. O., Files, S 202 of 1852, No. 3.

I shall send two small columns against that band, one to the Gila Country, and one to the White Mountains—I can safely do this, and leave myself sufficient troops for any exigency.—

I regret very much to hear of your extreme illness, and I would respectfully suggest, whether you ought not to dismiss all care about these public matters until you are better.—Rest assured, Sir, that I will take such measures, that whoever expects to find me unprepared, will find himself mistaken.—[1]

Hoping to hear that you are better.—

I am Sir
With high respect
Your obt Servt

E V SUMNER
Bvt Col U S A
Comg Dept

His Excy
J S CALHOUN

true copy

E V SUMNER
Bvt Col

[**Related Correspondence.**]

[SUMNER TO JONES.]

HD QRS 9TH DEPT
NEAR ALBUQUERQUE N M
April 9th 52.—

GENERAL

On the 6th inst the Attorney General of this Territory, Mr Johnson, came down from Santa Fe and informed me that Govr Calhoun was at the point of death, and that the Secretary Mr Allen had determined to go to the States in a few days, and that the civil government would be left without a head.— He stated to me that it was the opinion of Judge Mower, and decidedly his own, that the government should devolve upon me.—On the following morning I handed him my written decision, a copy of which is inclosed.—Yesterday I received a letter from Govr Calhoun, which I also inclose, together with my reply. I do not think there is ground for so much alarm.—The report is, that agents of the Mexican government have been tampering with the Indians, to induce them to form an extensive coalition against us, both here and in Texas.—It seems to me impossible that that government would thus throw away all claim for indemnity, for if there is a shadow of truth in this report, I presume it would speedily settle that question.—In addition to this report, there are constant rumors of disaffection in the Mexican population, until any one not conversant with affairs here, would suppose that we were on the eve of a rebellion.—The Governor and I, although differing on many points, have agreed upon this, that there is nothing whatever to apprehend from the Mexicans if they are treated justly and properly—As a proof that we are right, several of the principal and most influential Mexicans have sent large trains to the United States this spring for goods, while others are preparing to go to California intending to leave their families and property here.—I believe that most of these stories originate with some unprincipled Americans, or if they do not create them, they distort and exaggerate them for the purpose of keeping up this excitement.—It is my deliberate opinion that there are some men in this Territory who would stick at nothing to increase the expenditures of the government. All this would be of no consequence, except that such reports sometimes have a tendency to verify themselves, by creating distrust, and serving to alienate the different classes from each other.—If from this cause, or any other, a difficulty should arise with the Mexicans, *during an interregnum in the office of Governor*, I should be compelled to assume the function of that office, for it would then be indispensably necessary, that all the powers of the general government in this territory, should be put in vigorous execution. I have no desire to do this, and shall never resort to it, but from a sense of imperative necessity. I would respectfully ask the views of the government under such a contingency.—

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[1] See Letter of Sumner, April 9, 1852.

Very respectfully
Your obt Servt

E V SUMNER
Bvt Col Lt Col 1 Drgs
Comg Dept

Majr Gen R. JONES
Adjt Genrl

[INCLOSURE.[1]]

COPY.

In the event of an interregnum in the office of Governor in this territory, I am fully aware that the people and government of the United States, would justly hold me accountable for the preservation of law and orders—At the same time, it is so entirely inconsistent with all the institutions of our country, for a military man to assume the functions of a Governor, that I should decline to do it, not to shun responsibility, but from a sense that it would not be right.

Can these two positions be made to harmonize—I think so.

If the two highest civil officers (Judges Mower and Watts) will decide between themselves which shall take precedence, I will recognize and support the superior as acting Governor.—If they cannot do this, I will protect the interregnum, in other words, I will protect all the civil officers in the performance of their several duties, they being responsible to the authority from which

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[1] A. G. O., Files, S 202 of 1852, No. 2; O. I. A., Miscellaneous Files, April, 1852.

they derived their powers.—The office of Governor to remain vacant. until orders are received from the general government.

E V SUMNER
Brt Col U S A
Comg Dept

HD QRS 9TH DEPT
NEAR ALBUQUERQUE N M
April 7th 52.

true copy

E V SUMNER
Brt Col

[CALHOUN TO DAWSON.[1]]

Received by Telegraph from Independence Mo 8th from Executive Department Santa Fe New Mexico April 12th 3 o'clock A. M.

To Hon W C DAWSON *U S Senator*
Washington City.

Continuing to improve—Immediately after closing my last Telegraphic Dispatch Revolutionary reports came rapidly upon us after twelve oclock at night while I firmly believe that evil disposed persons are hoping now to accomplish their fiendish purposes of Revolution which they have been attempting for more than twelve months past.

We are not able to fight against the infamous Combination that has been so long & so stealthily at work to bathe this Territory in blood. I have no means am without arms & a hopeless task & without these afforded to me the end is not yet. It is proper however to remark that Col Sumner I think is about to adopt a course that may prevent for a time the dreadful horrors of a civil war. Col Brooks Commanding this post has within the last day & night accomplished more for the protection of this City than it was supposed to be possible for any ~~one~~ man to have done in the same length of time & this entitles him to the Plaudit of ~~great~~ "Well done good & faithful Servant" The coming in of rumors has not ~~cease~~ abated. I vouch for nothing but for the angry condition of the elements in this territory and cannot & do not believe that it is a contest between races but give me the power & with the proper energy strength which God only can give & I will strip this thing of all its mystery This is but the second chapter of a book of 1851.

This despatch is not for publication it is for information from a man who has narrowly escaped from the grave & at this hour is obliged to employ an amanuensis to record what he now wishes to state to you I can only sign my name by being propped up. Of course I expect the President & others inclu- Weightman & such individuals as you may deem it advisable to exhibit this despatch to have an opportunity of reading it.

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[1] O. I. A., Miscellaneous Files, April, 1852.

I am your friend & Servant

J S CALHOUN

[CALHOUN TO SUMNER.[1]]

COPY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SANTA FE', NEW MEXICO
April 12th 1852.

COLONEL

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst which was handed to me on the 10th by Col. Brooks.

From information which has reached me from various quarters I am satisfied that there is a rebellious feeling among the people, and that they now only await a favorable opportunity to attempt carrying their treasonable purposes into effect. Under this conviction it afforded me great relief to learn that you have postponed your contemplated movement against the Apaches, and that you will promptly make such arrangements as will enable you rapidly to concentrate a sufficient force for *any emergency*. In a dispatch which I this day availed myself of an opportunity of sending to the States I took occasion to refer in appropriate terms of approbation of your readiness and determination to meet "any exigency" which may arise, and at the same time, as a matter of justice to Col. Brooks I expressed my admiration of the astonishing alacrity and skill with which he quietly put all his stores and ammunitions of war as well as the Palace in a complete state of defence.

In doing this, the Colonel has without any expense and almost without observation performed a work which should have been completed years since. Even if there should be no present difficulty the result of the Colonel's labors will be most happy in affording a rallying point to all good citizens, and restraining by its invulnerability any overt acts of the treasonable and vicious.

If it can be made to harmonize with your policy, I would respectfully suggest that an additional artillery force be for a time at least stationed at this place.—It is my impression that the better informed portion of the mexican population will not encourage any revolutionary movements but I fear, that there are some of this class who writhing under disappointments of cupidity and political ambition will not admonish their more benighted countrymen of what is for their true interest. From information on file in my department I think our most imminent danger is from the savages surrounding us and who are now being excited against us by emissaries and traitorous persons. So important has this danger become, that I feel it incumbent upon me, to give it my most unremitting attention. I pray you to accept of my most heartfelt thanks for your commiseration for my enfeebled state of health. It has pleased Divine Providence to bring me through the crisis of my disease and place me in what according to my own opinion and that of my physicians is a state of rapid recovery.

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[1] A. G. O., Files, S 217 of 1852, No. 1.

Hoping that you will make my family circle your home immediately upon your arrival here

I remain yours truly

(signed) J. S. Calhoun

Col. E. V. Sumner
Commdg 9th mil: Dept.
near Albuquerque
N. M.

true copy

E V Sumner
Bvt Col U S A

[Related Correspondence.]

[SUMNER TO JONES.[1]]

Hd Qrs 9th Dept
Santa Fe N M
April 22 '52.

General

On the 14th inst I received at my head quarters at Albuquerque the enclosed letter[2] from Governor Calhoun, No. 1, and immediately sent the reply[3] annexed to it.— As the Governor was extremely ill and evidently very apprehensive of serious difficulty, I thought proper to come up here at once.—I saw no appearance of disaffection as I passed through the country, and I think if there is any thing in these rumors, it is confined to the lower classes, instigated, perhaps, by a few desperate, unprincipled, gamblers and speculators, who have every thing to gain and nothing to lose by fomenting commotions.— There are several desperadoes here who were conspicuous in the revolution of 1847.— These men will be closely watched.— On my arrival in this town I was surprised to find it in a state of anarchy. All prisoners had been released for want of means to subsist them, and all law seemed to be set at naught.— At the same time there was a constant dread of revolution, which kept up a feverish excitement, that was likely, every moment, to lead to some collision with the Mexicans.— I saw that it was indispensably necessary to take measures immediately, to suppress all this disorder, and I said to the Governor that if he thought proper to ask for military aid, that I would give it at once.— He then sent me the enclosed letter,[1] No. 2,—my reply[2] is annexed to it.— I have established a military police to act in support of the civil authorities.— I mount a strong guard at the Governors house on the Plaza, and I have added to this garrison a large company of Infantry.— These measures I think will secure the quiet of this town.— The extreme illness of the Governor and the absence of the Secretary of the territory, have had some influence in producing this unsettled state of things, and it was evidently necessary to announce to the public that there would be no interregnum.— In a conversation with the Governor on this subject, we determined to publish the enclosed paper, No. 3, which I think will effectually crush the hopes of all intriguers.— I am fully aware that I am placing myself in a most crticial position, but the path of duty seems to me plain, and I shall take the risk.— It will be observed that the safety of my own command, as well as the lives and property of the American citizens, depends upon my action at this crisis.—My command is very much dispersed, at distant posts in the indian country, and I cannot, without endangering those posts, concentrate more than seven companies.— This would be a small force if there should be a general outbreak of this people, and even in that event, I could not abandon my posts in the indian country, for they hold the Indians in check, and if that check were removed we should have both Indians and Mexicans upon us.— Although I think that affairs here are assuming a threatening aspect, I do not think that the danger is so imminent that I should be justified in asking for a reenforcement.— I wish to convey to the Secretary of War and General in Chief an exact knowledge of the state of things in this territory, and leave the question for them to decide, whether or not, it is advisable to increase the force.— If any regiment is sent out, I should be very glad if it should happen to be the 4th Infantry.— Any troops that come, will have to bring one years supplies, as all my calculations and estimates have been made for my present command.

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[1] A. G. O., Files, S 217 of 1852; Department of New Mexico, vol. 8, pp. 219-221.

[2] See p. 524.

[3] See p. 526.

I am Sir
very respectfully
Your obt Servt

E V SUMNER
Bvt Col Lt Col 1st Drgs
Comg Dept

Maj Gen R JONES
Adjt Genrl

[SUMNER TO CALHOUN.[3]]

HD QRS 9TH DEPT
NEAR ALBUQUERQUE
April 14/52

GOVERNOR

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst.

I have ordered a company of infantry now on the march from Fort Union, to this place to proceed direct to Santa Fe, and report to Col. Brooks

I have no doubt but there is some ill will towards us on the part of the Mexicans this is perfectly natural with a conquered people but

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[1] See p. 527.

[2] See p. 528.

[3] A. G. O., Files, S 217 of 1852, No. 1.

I think in this case, it has been considerably aggravated by our distrust of them.

It seems to me impossible that they can be so stupidly ignorant, as to suppose they can throw off our government. There is not a man among them of the least intelligence, who does not know that we could have troops enough here in sixty days to grind them all into dust.

* * * * * * *

As soon as I can complete some arrangements, I am now engaged in I will visit you at Santa Fe.

I am truly happy to hear of your recovery—I would take the liberty of cautioning you, not to exert yourself too soon, after having been so very ill.

I am Sir
With high respect
Your Obt Servant
E V SUMNER
Bvt Col. U. S. A.
Comg. Dept.

His Excellency
J S CALHOUN

true copy
E V SUMNER
Bvt Col U S A

[CALHOUN TO SUMNER.[1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FE N. M. *April 18 1852*

Col. E. V. SUMNER
Commanding 9" Mil. Dep. U. S. A.

SIR

I feel it my duty on behalf of the *people of this city*, to make application to you to furnish such aid, as may be necessary to assist the civil authorities in maintaining peace & good order, which they are utterly unable to do, at this time, in consequence of a want of sufficient power to enforce the police regulations, and without which a more wretched state of things must ensue *in this City*.

The feeble attemps made to administer the laws, and the turning loose of the criminals who cannot be kept in confinement, owing to the want of means to furnish them with the necessary food—has brought about the present alarming state of affairs.

Yery Respectfully
Your Obdt Servt
J. S. CALHOUN

true copy
E V SUMNER
Bvt Col U S A

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[1] A. G. O., Files, S 217 of 1852., No 2.

[SUMNER TO CALHOUN.[1]]

HEAD QUARTERS 9'' DEPT.
SANTA FE
April 19'' 1852

GOVNR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated yesterday.—I will instantly take the necessary measures to sustain you in preserving law and order. If it is at all possible, I should be glad if you could make some arrangement to subsist the citizen prisoners, that will be held by my guards.

I am Sir
with high respect
Your Obdt. Servt.

E. V. SUMNER
Bvt Col U. S A
Comdg Dept

His Exlcy
J. S. CALHOUN

true copy
E. V. SUMNER
Bvt Col U S A

[CALHOUN AND SUMNER TO THE PUBLIC.[2]]

To the Public.

It is hereby announced that no interregnum will take place in the office of Governor of this Territory. If Governor Calhoun should be obliged to leave for the States before the arrival of the Hon. Secretary of the Territory, the Military authority of this Department will so far take charge of the Executive Office as to make the preservation of law and order, absolutely certain.

Given at Santa Fe, this 21st day of April, 1852.

J. S. CALHOUN
Governor of the Territory of New Mexico
E. V. SUMNER
Brevet Col. U. S. A. Commanding 9th Mil. Department.

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[1] A. G. O., Department of New Mexico, vol. 8, p. 218; also Files, S 217 of 1852, No. 2.
[2] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., 1852.

[GREINER TO LEA.[1]]

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Santa Fe New Mexico April 30 1852

Hon. LUKE LEA
Commissioner Indian Affairs

SIR

By the direction of Governor Calhoun, who is yet lying seriously ill,[2] I send you an account of the condition of the several tribes of Indians in this Territory

Not a single complaint has been entered against any of the Indians during the month just past, a remarkable fact.

The Camanches have not been in this vicinity, and we hear but little of them, except that they are gathering upon the Arkansas, for the purpose of trading—hunting Buffalo &c as is their usual practice in the Spring.

A Pueblo Indian who had been trading with them, and who speaks their language fluently states—that one of their principal Chiefs had just returned from the City of Mexico, and appeared to be very solicitous of forming a League with the other wild tribes of Texas & New Mexico for the alleged purpose of uniting them with the Mexicans, to expel, or exterminate, the Americans now in this Country.

This Chief also made overtures to the Pueblos to join the League—but there is ~~but~~ very little danger of these people trying so foolish an experiment. In October next this Chief is to return, and report to the President of Mexico the success of his undertaking.

Although this wild and visionary scheme can never be ~~carried out~~ realized—a sharp look out will be kept upon the movements of these *red* gentlemen.

The Pueblo Indian who gives this information, is a very intelligent and reliable man.

The Gila Apaches are very quiet, and desirous of being on more friendly terms than heretofore.

Nearly one hundred Jicarillas Apaches have been at this Superintendency this week, being on a moving expedition from Los Truches to the Rio Pecos.

The facility with which they could get liquor at the groceries, and their fondness for it occasioned much trouble

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Superintendency, G 11.

[2] This was Calhoun's last illness. He prepared to return to the States, apparently knowing, however, that he was a dying man. He died on the plains. (Mix to Stuart, August 6, 1852, O. I. A., R. B., No. 7, p. 140.) Most of the documents on the following pages bear upon the work of Greiner, who assumed the duties of the Indian superintendency, and upon that of Sumner who, presumably, filled the executive chair.

These Indians are very poor, very hard to govern, and from their continually roaming through the settlements, there is danger to be apprehended from collissions between them and the Citizens.

The talk held with them at Pecos, and the presents there distributed, has produced the most beneficial results.—They intend to settle down and manufacture Tenajos[1] and baskets to trade with and a number of them are beginning to plant. Chacone their head Chief has strongly recommended them to cultivate the land, and this year has set them the example himself.

The Navajoes are attending to their farms, and behaving like good people ought to do.

Sixty of them under Sandoval their Captain arrived here last week, and entered a complaint against the Laguna Pueblo Indians, for taking the water needed by them to irrigate their lands.

This question of right to water, is one of the most difficult to settle that we meet with, especially with the Pueblos. For instance take this one case, and it is but one of many.

The Navajoes owned a fine piece of land, and they had sowed it with wheat. The grain was growing finely and they looked forward to gather a plentiful harvest.

The Laguna Indians claim the ground above them as theirs, and in irrigating their fields they cut off the water from the Navajoes, whose crop is at once destroyed—This case has been referred to Gen'l Baird the Agent to investigate and to decide.

The Eutaws are the easiest managed of any Indians in the Territory and with good treatment can always be relied upon

They are much pleased that the Mexicans have not been allowed to
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settle upon their Con jo-lands, and they feel that they are under the protection of the government of the United States

They have also expressed their approbation of the Military post, that Col. Sumner intends to establish in their Country. They look to it for protection from the marauding tribes of the Praries, who have during the past year stolen most of their stock.

They have their domestic troubles however as other people have.

One of the Band of Capote Eutaws, was taken sick—not long ago—and a Doctor belonging to the Sieveritch Eutaws was called in to attend him.—In a few days the patient died.

A Council of the Capotes was called and the Doctor was tried. His sentence was "to be shot and scalped,—his wife's hair to be cut off—all his animals killed—and his house to be burned, all of which was instantly carried into effect.

The Sieveritch Band not relishing this method of paying off the Docter—have called the Capotes to an account—and the "end is not yet"

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[1] Water-jars.

Tamouchi the War Captain of the Capotes had a beautiful woman for a wife—Last week she was taken sick—A Doctor belonging to her own Band was called in—and either the disease, or the Medicine was the death of her. Tamouchi paid off the Doctor by putting a bullet through him

Thus leaving another vacancy in the Medical Department of the Eutaw nation.

Every body loved the Wife of Tamouchi and as it was strongly suspected the Doctor had poisoned her—the Indians considered he deserved his fate.

All the horses & mules belonging to Tamouchi were killed in order that his Wife might not be left afoot in the happy hunting grounds, and for fear that her loss might not make a *lasting impression upon his mind.*

A charge has been made against Govenor Calhoun for licensing traders to go to the Salt Lake Country—for the purpose of buying & selling Utah children. There is no truth whatever in the charge—By the next mail all the facts in relation to the 'Pedro Leon' case will be sent to the Department as well as the "Mexican custim" of trading for the Payutah's

The Pueblo Indians are planting their grounds—digging their Acequias—herding their stock, and making every effort to support themselves by their own industry. Could they be protected from the depredations of the Mexicans they would not only be examples for their *red* brethren—but for some other people of a lighter complexion.

If a mounted force could be placed at the disposition of the Govenor who is Sup't Ind Aff. to be used in cases of emergency—to protect the Indians in their rights—and to punish them when necessary—it would be of great service to the Territory

The Agents are unable to enforce any decision they may be called upon to make and of necessity they have been compelled to resort to a temporizing policy which may soon bring them into disrepute.

Governor Calhoun although unable to stand alone will leave here for the States on thursday next. His Physicians Dr Byrnes of the Army—and Dr Massey of this place—have strongly advised him to do so—and if the trip across the Plains restores his health, he will at an early day call upon the Department and furnish all the facts necessary to a proper understanding of the wants and condition of the Indians in New Mexico.

Very Respectfully
Your Ob't Sv't

JOHN GREINER
Act'g Sup't Ind. Aff. New Mexico

[Related Correspondence.]

[ORDER OF GREINER.[1]]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Santa Fe N. M. April 15—1852

"By Virtue of an Order issued from this Department on the 29th March ult. All communications or correspondence with his Excellency James S. Calhoun Governor & Ex Officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs relating to Indian Affairs in this Territory. is from and after the date of said Order to be addressed to John Greiner Act'g Superintendent of Indian Affairs until otherwise ordered"

The severe illness of Gov. Calhoun has rendered it advisable to lighten as much as possible the arduous duties devolving upon him as Governor of the Territory and for this purpose the above order has been issued.

The undersigned will therefore attend to all business connected with this Superintendency at the Palace in Santa Fe.

JOHN GREINER,
Act'g Superintendent of
Indian Affairs
New Mexico

[SUMNER TO JONES.[2]]

HEAD QUARTERS, 9TH DEP'T:
ALBUQUERQUE N. M.
April 28th 1852.

Major General R. JONES
Adj't: General.

GENERAL,

Since my last letter of the 24th inst: I have returned to my head quarters, and I shall remain here till Governor Calhoun leaves for the States, when I shall repair to Santa Fé, and take charge of the Executive office until I receive orders from the Government in relation to this matter.

There is strong reason to believe that efforts are being made by some unprincipled men to subvert our government in this territory, but I do not think they can force the people into an outbreak, especially when they see we are ready for them. I have determined to establish a large camp at this place, being the central point of the territory. It will consist of four companies of horse and two of foot, and I think it will have a great effect in repressing all insurrectional spirit in the people. I received by the last mail, leaves of absence for three Officers which would make thirty four absent out of the sixty six, that belong to the companies in this department. I am compelled to take the responsibility of withdrawing these three leaves, until other officers join.

I trust this action will be approved. I would earnestly ask the attention of the General in chief to the great number of Officers that are absent from my command, and I would respectfully remark, that it is utterly impossible for me to carry on the affairs of the department without more officers.

I am Sir
Very respectfully
Your ob't: Serv't:

E V SUMNER
Bvt: Col: Lt. Col 1st Drags
Comdg: Dept:

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Letter Press Book, vol. I, p. 69 of inserted pages.
[2] A. G. O., Department of New Mexico, vol. 8, pp. 230-231.

[MERRITT TO STUART [1]]

SANTA FE *April 30th 1852*

DEAR SIR

Enclosed you will find a Notice issued by the Gov and Commandant of this Territory and by it you will see that we will be out of a Govt in a short time. Gov Calhoun leaves here on Monday next the 3rd of May the Secy left here about three weeks since, neither of them expect to return—We are or will be soon without a Governor, a Secretary a Chief Justice and two Indian Agents, of the appointments of the President. We have several persons acting as agents by appointment of the Governor—Can not the Govt send men here to fill the various offices who will at least live here until their successors arrive The country is ripe for a revolution to overturn the Govt here and they openly express their intention of putting in a Gov of their own upon the departure of Gov. Calhoun What will come of it time will shew. The Indians still commit their outrages in the southern portion of the Territory and murders and robbery almost daily take place under the very window of the Governor of the Territory and he is unable to suppress it. Our jails are empty not from the want of prisoners to fill them but from the want of money to buy food for them when in; The Legislature refused to pass a Tax law at their last Session consequently the Treasury is bare—the reason assigned for not taxing was that *the people would not submit to it.*

These are facts Sir which no one (let him be who he may) will dare to contradict

I have written you several letters but as yet have received nothing to say whether or not they were agreeable.

I am sorry I could not have received the Agency given to Mr. Baird. As while you were giving it to a democrat I think you could have given it to me Please send me any documents that you may think interesting—by papers I send by this mail you will see the state of the Country as regards murders robberies &c &c

I have the honor to be
Sir Respectfully
Your Obt Servant

C H MERRITT

HON ALEX H. H. STUART
Washington
D. C.

[SUMNER TO SIBLEY.[2]]

HEAD QUARTERS, 9TH DEP'T:
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.
May 3' 1852.

Major E. S. SIBLEY
A. Q. M.

MAJOR,

I regret extremely that I cannot wait here till your arrival, but tis impossible. The Governor leaves on thursday, and I must go to Santa Fé, to morrow. I must therefore leave the Fort Defiance train entirely under your charge, both as it regards getting it over the river, and starting it, as well as its contents. See yourself that all the subsistence stores are forwarded. I regret that their estimates for Qr: Master's stores was not received in time for this train. Write to Major Backus and say to him, that if any of those articles are indispensable, (that he cannot do without them) I will send them out by mule wagons.

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[1] B. I. A., M. L., April, 1852.

[2] A. G. O., Department of New Mexico, vol. 8, pp. 236–238.

Five hundred sheep will be sent out, employ two Mexican herders, these sheep will be bought by Lieut: Robertson. There are some hoes and spades here for the Navajos, these must go without fail, and say to Major Backus, that I wish him to give them to the Indians in the name of the Governor of the territory.

You will have a terrible job in getting the train over the river. It will be necessary to take every thing out of the wagons. Bv't: Cap't: Taylor with a detachment of 20 dismounted men will take the train out, till he meets the escort to be sent by Major Backus. As soon as you see it started from the other side of the river, make the best of your time in getting down to Doña Ana, and I want you to accomplish that business as soon as possible and come directly to Santa Fé, on your way to Fort Union. Inspect closely the affairs of your department, at Forts Fillmore, and Conrad. Apply to Major Blake for a few men to go with you to Conrad. Major Howe is ordered to send a sufficient escort across the 'Jomnada', to make it perfectly safe.

Some arms and ammunition (150 rifles,) for the Boundary Commission are to go down at the same time. I wish you to see about this. I have ordered Major Rucker to this place. I must have his experience and energy in supplying this large camp

truly & respectfully Yours

E V SUMNER
Bvt: Col: U S. A.
Comdg: Dept:

Note,

The tools for the Navajo Indians are in the rear of this office

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[SUMNER TO CARLETON [1]]

HEAD QUARTERS, 9TH DEP'T:
SANTA FE, N. M.
May 5th 1852.

Major J. H. CARLETON
Capt 1st Dragoons.

MAJOR,

You will please send 25 men to the Arkansas under Lieut: Johnston instead of 20 as previously ordered, and I wish you to send ten of your riflemen as a part of the detachment. The Governor is very ill and I wish you to instruct Lieut: Johnston, particularly to do all he can for his comfort and convenience.

I have advised the Governor to rest for some days at Fort Union, and have told him he had better take my house. I will thank you to do what you can for him while he is there. Instruct Lieut Johnston, about sending a part of his detail as far as Pawnee fork if the Governor desires it. I do not think you will find it necessary to leave any men at Vegas, but I wish you to go up there and enquire into the cause of the disturbances.

I have determined to extend the reserves at Fort Union to eight miles square as soon as Lieut: McFerran arrives. I have the order and instructions made out

Respectfully Your ob't: Serv't:

E V SUMNER
Bvt: Col: U. S. A.
Comdg: Dept:

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[1] A. G. O., Department of New Mexico, vol. 8, p. 245.

[SUMNER TO WEBSTER [1]]

HEAD QUARTERS, 9TH MIL: DEPT:
SANTA FE, N. M.
May 8th 1852.

The Hon: DANIEL WEBSTER
Secretary of State.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that Governor Calhoun left this for the United States day before yesterday, and the Secretary Mr. Allen haveing previously gone in, this civil government is left without a head.

Under these circumstances, and especially as it is known, that efforts are being made at this time by some designing Mexicans to throw off our Government, I have felt it to be my duty, in which Governor Calhoun fully concurred with me, to assume the duties of the executive office so far as to insure the maintainance of law and order. I have established a strong military police in this city to act in support of the civil authorities, and I have formed a large camp at Albuquerque, the central point of the Territory. These measures will I have no doubt, repress all insurrectional feeling, indeed the excitement seems to be passing away. I would respectfully inform you that no funds have been left here for the support of the civil government, except a few hundred dollars belonging to the Indian department. There are some expenses that cannot be postponed, such as the subsistence of citizen prisoners. I am now obliged to issue army rations to these criminals as it is indispensably necessary to keep them in confinement. I would beg leave to ask that I may be apprised, as early as convenient, of the views of the Government relating to these affairs.

I am Sir with high respect
Your ob't: Serv't:

E V SUMNER
Bvt: Col: Lt: Col: 1st Drags
Comdg: Dept:

[SUMNER TO JONES.[2]]

HEAD QUARTERS, 9TH DEP'T:
SANTA FE, N. M.
May 8, 1852.

Major General R. JONES
Adj't: Gen'l:

GENERAL,

I have the honor to inform you that Governor Calhoun has left for the United States, and in conformity with the public notice given by the Governor and myself, which I sent to you on the 22d Ulto. I have removed my Head Quarters to this place and have assumed the direction of the civil government. I have the satisfaction to report that no further disaffection on the part of the Mexicans has recently appeared, and I think the excitement is passing away.

I am Sir Very respectfully
Your Ob't: Serv't:

E V SUMNER
Bvt: Col: Lt: Col: 1st Drgs
Comdg: Dept:

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[1] A. G. O., Department of New Mexico, vol. 8, p. 246.

[2] Ibid., p. 247.

[GREINER TO LEA[1]]

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Santa Fe N. M. May 19 1852

HON. L LEA
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
SIR

As a number of the Newspapers in the United States, have published charges against his Excellency Governor Calhoun for "licensing traders to buy and sell Indian children," I take the liberty of laying before you the statement of Pedro Leon a Mexican Citizen living in Abiqui who obtained a license from Governor Calhoun to trade with the Utah Indians, giving Bond and security "to comply with all the rules and regulations, adopted by the authority of the United States for the regulation of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes"

Leon with a party of about twenty men arrived in the Utah Territory in September last where he was informed that permission would not be granted him, nor his party to trade with the Indians, unless he procured a license from Governor Young.

He at once applied to the Governor for such license, but his application was refused on the ground that he was not a Mormon, but leave was granted him to trade with the Mormon people.

After trading with them eight days, he returned to his Camp—and learned that the Payutah Indians had stolen eighteen of his animals.

He applied to the Mormon Authorities for liberty to pursue the Indians, and recover his property—which leave was granted him After following them seven days, he discovered them in Camp about three hundred strong

They refused to give back the animals, but in lieu thereof—agreed to give him nine of their children—four girls and five boys.

Seeing that he could do nothing else, he agreed to take the children intending to lay the whole matter before Govenor Calhoun, and claim indemnity for the loss of his animals—and place the children at the disposal of the government.

After he had left the Camp of the Indians—a complaint was lodged before a Mormon Alcalde that he had stolen the Indian children.

The Alcalde at the head of forty men pursued him—and took the whole party prisoners—and lodged them in jail where they remained two months

The case was then investigated by the Courts and Leon & party were set at liberty with a fine of fifty dollars—which fine was at once remitted.

Leon then sued the Mormons for his property and for false imprisonment, and was referred by Gov. Young to Washington for satisfaction.

The Indian children were sold to the Mormons as servants, by the Mormon Authorities.

Governor Young treated the whole party with the greatest kindness, while they were in the Country—and when they were ready to return home—he supplied them with flour, meat, and butter sufficient for the journey.

They left on the 6th February on foot and arrived at Abiqui on the 4th of April having suffered a great deal from being caught in the snows in the Mountains—sometimes being compelled to wade in the snow to their armpits." Such is Leons statement of the case and I have every confidence in its truth

The Payutahs are a Band of Utahs speak the Utah language, and are the most destitute and degraded of all the Indian tribes, and they have ever been in the habit of trading off their children, for the means of subsistence.

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., G 42.

They go nearly naked—live upon snakes, toads lizards "and such small gear," and by way of variety sometimes made 'Atole'[1] of grasshoppers—bugs, fish worms,—&c &c &c

The Mexicans in time past carried on quite an extensive trade with these Indians for their children who make excellent house servants, but of late years
has
the custom been almost discontinued.

As soon as a Payutah child is brought into a Mexican family, he is taught the Mexican language—~~then~~ the Lords prayer, ~~is~~ baptized—considered a Christian and adopted the heads of the family standing Godfather and Godmother for him in Baptism.

The Mexican laws know no slavery, and any person offering to sell an Indian, after being baptized, not only violates the laws of the land—but the laws of the Church.

The Indian has a right to choose a guardian and upon an order from the Prefect can be released at any time should they complain of ill treatment.

These Indians are remarkable for their honesty and fidelity, and after being
a
adopted into ~~the~~ family have seldom if ever been known to return to their own Country and people.

The state of Governor Calhoun's health being such that he has been unable to attend to this matter himself I have felt it incumbent upon me to forward to the Department the true state of the case

Very Respectfully

JOHN GREINER
Actg Sup't Ind. Aff. New Mexico

[SUMNER TO CARLETON.[2]]

HEAD QUARTERS, 9TH DEP'T:
SANTA FE,
May 20TH 1852.

Major J. H. CARLETON
Comdg: Fort Union, N. M.

MAJOR,

I have your letter of the 17th instant. I have told the Governor, that it is impossible to furnish him with subsistence stores, under existing orders. I wish you to let him have two wall tents, two water tanks, and second hand harness for 8 mules. Take the Governors or Mr Whitings receipt for these articles and enclose them to Major Ogden, to whom these articles will be turned over.

Give what assistance you can in making repairs &c. preparitory to their starting. You cannot of course furnish any corn. You should address your letters to the Ass't: Adj't: General.

Very respectfully
Yours,

E V SUMNER,
Bvt: Col: U. S. A.
Comdg: Dept:

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[1] Á-to-le, porridge made of Indian corn.

[2] A. G. O., Department of New Mexico, vol. 8, p. 288.

Note. Did you not receive a message from me by Capt: Bowen, to send prv't Oldham, to report to me. You will send this man up immediately.

Respectfully Yours,

E V Sumner
Bvt: Col: U. S. A.
Comdg: Dept:

[WINGFIELD TO LEA.[1]]

Washington D. C.
22nd May 1852

To
Hon Luke Lea
Commissioner

Sir

I duly received your communication of the 21st inst. and hasten to reply to it. I have to assure you, that my stay in Washington has not been congenial to my own feelings and desires, and that I have been extremely anxious, for some time to return to my post. The latest intelligence from New Mexico, up to the 11th of April last, is truly discouraging, and strengthens my anxious solicitude to resume my official duties in the Territory—You have of course seen that the Governor is on a sick-bed, that he is entirely without the means essential to carry on the Government, that the Secretary has resigned and left the Territory—that the military on that station are also destitute of the resources, necessary to enable them to protect the inhabitants, against the daily incursions & depredations of the Indians—& that the people themselves are almost in a state of civil revolution. All these circumstances present to the Department a very serious & alarming state of affairs & strongly appeal to Congress, to take such immediate action, as may in their judgment be necessary for the peace & protection of the people of New Mexico.

I respectfully suggest to the Department, if it be not advisable, that I should await the arrival of the next mail from Santa Fé, which is daily expected here, that I may then be the bearer of such intelligence & instructions, as may be deemed applicable to the distracted condition of the Territory.

If this be agreeable to you I propose to return to Santa Fe by the stage which leaves Independence on the first of July next—

I am Sir
Very respectfully
Edward H. Wingfield.

[GREINER TO LEA.[2]]

Superintendency of Indian Affairs
Santa Fe N. M. May 31 1852

Hon. L Lea
Commissioner of Indian Affairs

Sir

On Wednesday last Governor Calhoun left Fort Union for the States with very little probability of ever reaching there alive—He takes his *Coffin* in along with him Mr. Love his Son in Law & Mr Whiting his Private Secretary are in company with him—and should he die on the road—will take charge of all his effects—the Books & papers belonging to this Office and deliver them at the Department for the purpose of settling up all the Governors accounts at Washington.

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., W 87.

[2] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., G 38; New Mexico Letter Press Book, Vol. I, p. 70 of inserted pages.

I have heard nothing from Agent Woolley himself—but I learn he has also gone to the States with the Governors party.

A party of four or five Pueblo Indians from Tesuqui accompanies the Governor.

No Indian depredations have been committed within this Territory for the last two months.

The Apaches are desirous of making peace and have sent in for the purpose of making a treaty.

Very respectfully Your Ob't Svt

JOHN GREINER *Actg Supt*
Ind. Aff. New Mexico.

No letters from the Department have been received by the May Mails

---

[GREINER TO LEA.[1]]

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Santa Fe N. M. June 30—1852

Hon. LUKE LEA
Commissioner of Indian Affairs

SIR

I have this day sent to Washington the vouchers abstracts &c for the expenses incurred by this Superintendency during this quarter.

I have also drawn a draft in favour of Wm. S. McKnight for one thousand dollars—the amount of which I have nearly expended during the month.

I have also approved a draft drawn by S. M. Baird Indian Agent for eight hundred ~~dollars~~ and thirty dollars sixty seven cents which I hope may all prove satisfactory to the Department.

I did not know how far I should be justified in approving a draft for the amount of Mr. Overmans vouchers—and at his request I send them for the approval of Gov. Calhoun. I was not sure whether he was allowed an Interpreter and I did not wish to approve a Draft, where there might be the least danger of a Protest.

Mr. Overman is well satisfied with the course I have adopted.

Owing to the absence of Col. Woolley and Major Wingfield the duties of the Superintendency has been very arduous. Nearly all the Pueblo Indians bring their troubles here for settlement, and while here they have to be provided with food for themselves & their animals. Large Bands of Navjoes and Jicarillas have also been provided for during this quarter.

The alarming reports that the Camanches were about forming a Union with the other tribes for the purpose of attacking our Citizens upon the Plains and in New Mexico rendered it very necessary that every exertion should be made to counteract such a movement.

This design if ever entertained has been entirely frustrated. I send you a Report from Gen'l Baird on the condition of the Navajoes.

---

[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., G 24.

Not a single depredation has been committed by any of the Indians in New Mexico for three months. The "*oldest inhabitant*" cannot recollect the time when this could have been said with truth before.

The Southern Apaches have come in to make peace with the United States. I have sent *runners* all through their Country to bring their principal Chiefs—Thirty of them have been here for three days and to morrow we are to hold a grand Council to make the Treaty. We shall submit the Treaty made by Gov. Calhoun with the Navajos and Utahs with as little alteration as possible—and insert a clause prohibiting them from troubling the Mexicans on the other side of the Rio Grande according to the treaty with Mexico.

I hope to be able to forward the treaty signed by all the principal Chiefs next Mail.

Col Sumner upon my Application has consented to furnish rations of Bread Meat & Sugar to these Apaches while making the treaty—This will lessen the expenses

Owing to the long and serious illness of Gov. Calhoun, and his departure for the States, I have been compelled to assume responsibilities, that I would have gladly avoided.

Not a line has been received from the Department for two months. I shall send to the Department my accounts monthly, and draw for the amount expended during the month. I have written a long letter to Gov. Calhoun, to many "items" to which I would respectfully refer.

Very truly yours &c

JOHN GREINER
Actg Supt Ind Aff
New Mex

[WHITING TO LEA [1]]

INDEPENDENCE Mo *July 5, 1852.*

SIR

You have been, no doubt, apprized by this time of the death of H. E. Governor Calhoun, who was on his way to Washington City. His remains have been interred at Kansas,[2] Mo., until the body shall decompose sufficiently to enable his friends to take him home and place him along side of his wife and daughter.

We brought in five Pueblo Indians with us, to visit the President of the United States, they are now at Kansas, awaiting the arrival of a boat to conduct them to Washington. It was Governor Calhoun's wish, that, in case he should die, they should be carried on, and if you approve of this course, I shall proceed on my journey with them with all possible despatch. It is probable I may not have a sufficient amount of funds to carry me clear through, if I have not, will you be so kind as to inform me by telegraph to St Louis, if you will approve of my drawing on you for the amount I may need, and if a draft drawn on you, by me, will be honored when presented for payment.

Governor Calhoun deemed it of the utmost importance that a delegation of Pueblo Indians should visit the States at this time, not only for the purpose of carrying out the policy of the Government towards them, but also to secure more firmly their confidence and esteem towards our people. Evil disposed Mexicans and others have been tampering with them and endeavouring to induce them to join in a scheme for the purpose of overthrowing the present government. If these Indians are turned back, the consequences will be injurious to the Government and the Territory alike.

---

[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., W 120. See also W 124, W 126, W 138, W 175.

[2] A statement received from Mrs. Joe Arnold, great-granddaughter of Governor Calhoun, is to the effect that the body was buried at Independence.

I shall proceed to St Louis with them with all possible speed and shall there await your answer.

Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant

DAVID V. WHITING
Sec. Exec. Dept

Hon L. LEA
Commr of Ind Affs
Washington City
D. C.

[WHITING TO LEA[1]]

By Telegraph

ST LOUIS MO *July 15th 1852.*

HON L LEA
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Wash D. C.

DR SIR

We are here with five (5) Pueblo Indians brought in by Gov Calhoun shall we take them on—If so will you honor a Draft to pay their expenses should I need money to pay them reply

DAVID V. WHITING.

ST LOUIS *July 17th 1852.*

HON. L. LEA

Telegraphed on fourteenth no answer as yet Please answer immediately

DAVID V. WHITING

[ENTRY IN GREINER'S JOURNAL.[2]]

SANTA FÉ TUESDAY, *July 27, 1852.*

Mail arrived to day from the States and by it we learned the death of H. E. James S. Calhoun, near Independence Mo.—Few Pueblos here to day Expenses $1.25.

JOHN GREINER

[GREINER TO LEA[3]]

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
SANTA FE NEW MEXICO
July 31st 1852

HON LUKE LEA
Commissioner of Ind. Affs.

SIR

The melancholy intelligence of the death of Governor Calhoun reached here by this mail, and his loss is deeply felt by the Citizens of New Mexico.

---

[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., W 120.

[2] O. I. A., Greiner's Journal, p. 65.

[3] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy, G 63, Filed with "Treaties, Copies."

You are already aware that in order to lighten his labors during his long sickness, I assumed the duties of Acting Superintendent of Indian Affairs at his request. Had he have lived to reach Washington, you would have been put in the possession of facts that would have given you a fair conception of the condition of this Territory

As some little misunderstanding has occurred between Col. Sumner and myself in relation to our official duties, I deem it necessary to submit to you for your decision the question at issue. When Gov. Calhoun left for the States—it was with the understanding that Col. Sumner was not to interfere with the business of the Indian Department.

When Col. Sumner came to Santa Fe he said (I quote his own words)

> " In the event of an interregnum in the office of Governor in this Territory, I am fully aware that the people and government of the United States would justly hold me accountable for the preservation of law and order. At the same time, it is so entirely inconsistent with all the institutions of our Country for a Military Man to assume the functions of a Governor that I should decline to do it, not to shun responsibility, but from a sense that it would not be right.
>
> Can these two positions be made to harmonize—I think so. If the two highest civil officers (Judges Mower & Watts) will decide between themselves which shall take precedence, I will recognize and support the superior as acting Governor. If they cannot do this I will protect the interregnum in other words, I will protect all the civil officers in the performance of their several duties, they being responsible to the authority from which they derive their power. The office of Governor to remain vacant untill orders are received from the general government
>
> Signed E. V. SUMNER
> *Brt. Col. U. S. A.*
> *Comg. Dep't*
>
> HD QRS. 9TH DPT
> NEAR ALBUQUERQUE
> *April 7 '52*

This was the position of Col. Sumner when he came to Santa Fe—and this was the ground that Gov. Calhoun understood him to stand upon when he left for the States.

Soon after the Governor left, word was sent to this Office that the Southern Apaches were anxious to make peace—Runners were sent through their Country—and the Captains of the several Bands were requested to come in to Santa Fe if such was their desire—The Mescularos came in, and the Treaties between the Eutaws & Navajoes and the United States was taken as a Copy for the Apaches.

Then for the first time I discovered that Col. Sumner claimed to be the Acting Governor of New Mexico and by virtue of that office Sup't of Indian Affairs. I objected to his pretensions but was given to understand he had the power to assume the responsibility and would assume it. Supposing that the public service would not be much benefitted with a controversy between the Col. and myself I submitted to his authority having no other alternative than risking making a peace with the Indians—At the same time not being entirely sure that the Colonel was not right.

The Gila Apaches afraid of coming to Santa Fe proposed to meet at the Pueblo *of Acoma* and in order that I might have no misunderstanding with the Colonel in connection with Judge Baird we addressed him the following note

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
SANTA FE NEW MEXICO
July 3rd 1852

SIR

From information received at this office, from the Governor of the Pueblo of Acoma, we learn that a large body of the Gila Apaches, will be at or near the said Pueblo on Sunday the 11th instant for the purpose of consummating a peace with the Government of the United States.

As a large body of Indians is expected to be in attendance we would respectfully apply to you as Commander of the 9th Military Dep't for such a force as you may deem necessary for the protection of ourselves, and for the benefit of the public service.

JOHN GREINER
Act'g Sup't Ind. Aff N M.
S. M. BAIRD
Ind. Agt. N M.

COL E V. SUMNER
Com. 9th Mility Dept
Santa Fe N M

In answer to this we received the following reply

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, N. M.
SANTA FE
July 3 '52

GENTLEMEN

In reply to your note of this date asking for the protection of troops to meet the Apache Indians, I have to inform you that I am going myself to meet and treat with the Gila Apaches at Acoma on the 11th inst. in conjunction (if he chooses to accompany me) with the senior Indian Agent in this territory. I shall take such military as I may deem necessary

Very respectfully

E. V. SUMNER
Brt. Col., U. S. A
Com 9th Dept
And in Charge of Executive Office

MESSRS J GREINER AND S. M. BAIRD
Ind. Agents

With the following our correspondence closed.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF IND. AFF.
Santa Fe N M. July 4th '52

SIR

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday and respectfully reply

That the Agents appointed by the President of the United States for the Indians in New Mexico "will choose" (as suggested) to accompany Col. Sumner to treat with the Gila Apaches at Acoma.

No unwarrantable assumption of arbitrary power on the part of the military commander will for a moment cause them to swerve from their official duties.

Having manifested every disposition on their part to act in "concert" and harmony with the Military they *protest* against the right assumed by Col. Sumner in the framing of this treaty—and *object* to the assumption of power expressed in his letter of "*going himself to meet and treat with the Gila Apaches*"

They *intend* to witness the consummation of the *Peace* for which they have so long and ardently labored, and will not be drawn into any minor questions, but will respectfully submit to the Department at Washington if they are not the proper ~~persons~~ Officers to negotiate Indian Treaties in New Mexico.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Sv'ts

JOHN GREINER
Acting Sup't Ind. Aff. N. M.
S. M. BAIRD
Ind. Agt New Mex

COL. E. V. SUMNER
Comg 9th Mil. Dep
Santa Fe New Mexico

With this understanding we accompanied Col. Sumner to ACOMA, made every effort to make the Indians feel that it was their interest to make peace with our Government, returned well pleased with the trip—and now respectfully submit to the Department "Whether it was not the duty of the Indian Agents to negotiate this Treaty without the interference of Col. Sumner.

The question is one of some importance as a "precedent" and I would be much gratified if the Department would give it some consideration, in order that I may know how to be governed under similar circumstances hereafter. The kindest feelings exist I believe between Col. Sumner and myself—and I am inclined to believe he acted from a conviction of duty—*I know that I did.*

We are now at peace with all the Indians in New Mexico—and another month has rolled around with scarcely a complaint lodged against them. People in small parties—even single persons travel through their Country, without being molested, and I think they can be kept so if the people of New Mexico will only let them alone.

Col. Sumner has taken the responsibility of sending the Treaty with the Apaches to Washington by one of his officers which will account for its not accompanying this Report to the Indian Office.

I trust it may be ratified, and the same Appropriation made for them as for the other tribes in New Mexico The Navajoes and Eutaws. This has been partly promised them, and you may be sure it will be better expended by the Indian Department than by the War Department in powder and bullets.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Sv't

John Greiner
Act'g Sup't Ind Aff. N M.

Hon. L Lea
Com. Ind Aff.
Wash'ton City D. C.

[CALHOUN TO JONES.[1]]

[Copy of Warrant.]

Fort Union New Mexico
May 1st, 1852

To R. M. Stephens Deputy United States Marshal for the Territory of New Mexico -------------- Greeting—

You are hereby Commanded to proceed under the direction of the Commanding Officer at this Post, to arrest and take into Custody the following named persons, to wit; Morris Miller, Hugh G. Hutchinson, John Woland, Calvin D. Scofield. Arthur Morrison, Samuel Sias, William Reynolds, Samuel Morey, Jacob Meador, and William Halsted, and turn them over to Col Sumner at Santa Fé,—You will also take charge of whatever property you may find on the premises, under the direction of the Commanding Officer at this Post, and have the same delivered to the Quarter Master at this place,—You will also proceed under the direction of the Commanding Officer to burn and destroy whatever shanties you may find.—The above persons you will take into Custody upon the Charges of selling liquor in the Indian Country, and for having purchased and concealed stolen property.

Given under my hand on the day and year above written—

(Signed) James S. Calhoun
Governor and Supt of Ind Affs.

(Witness)
(Signed David D Whiting)
John Jones
US. Marshal
By R. M. Stephens
Dept US Marshal

---

[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy. N 111.

[Inclosure.]

The United States

To John Jones United States Marshal for the Territory of New Mexico—for the following services rendered in obedience to the Mandates of a Writ from and under the hand of James S. Calhoun Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New Mexico.

-------------------------- (Viz.) ------------------------Dr--

1852 United States

May V. S. For selling Liquor in the Indian Country and for purchasing & receiving stolen property of the United States—

Morris Miller Hugh G. Hutchinson John Woland Calvin D. Scofield Arthur Morrison Samuel Sias William Reynolds Samuel Morey Jacob Meador William Halsted	To Arresting Defts at $2. each	20 00
	" Burning 5 Shanties at $2½ each	12 50
	" 10 prs hand Cuffs a $3. each	30 00
	" Transportation for prisoners from Fort Union to Santa Fe	50 00
	" Subsistence for prisoners on road for seven days at $1. per diem each	70 00
	" Rent of Quarters for prisoners for 3 nights at $6 per night	15 00
	" foraging 12 Animals for transportation from Fort Union to Santa Fé, and back—12 Fanagers Corn a $5 = $60. & 6 loads Fodder at $4.	84 00
	To Fire Wood purchased for Comfort of prisoners 3 loads at $4—each	12 00
	" Committing prisoners to Jail in Santa Fe a $1. each	10 00
	" Mileage from Santa Fe to Fort Union and back—105 miles at 5 cts each way of travel pr mile	10 50
	" Making Invoice and storing Goods and Chattels of the Defendants, taken possession off	25 00
		$338 00

Examined and allowed
GRAFTON BAKER
Ch. Justice &c

[LANE TO LEA.[1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SANTA FÉ NEW MEXICO,
February 28, 1853.

SIR

The enclosed account of John Jones. Marshal of this Territory has been presented to me for payment. but as I do not feel authorized to pay it, myself, I forward it to your Office. The service was performed, and the endorsal (which was made in my presence) is intended for a receipt, should a draft be sent for the amount.

---

[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy, N 111.

Very Respectfully
Your Obedt Servant

WM CARR LANE
Supt Ind Affrs

Hon L. LEA
Commr. Ind Affrs
Washington City
D. C.

[SUMNER TO CALHOUN.[1]]

HEAD QUARTERS, 9TH DEP'T:
ALBUQUERQUE N. M.
May 2' 1852.

His Exy J. S. CALHOUN
GOVERNOR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the two letters written by your direction dated April 30th 1852. I cordially reciprocate your kind feelings, and trust that you will reach your home in safety.

I will be in Santa Fé, on Wednesday night, as I wish much to see you before you leave. I would propose to you to go to Fort Union, and rest there for a few days. You will be very comfortable in my house, and it is entirely at your service. Under existing circumstances in this territory, instead of sending Major Carleton's whole company to the Arkansas, I shall send a platoon only, under Lieutenant Johnson, I will direct this Officer to regulate his marches to suit your convenience.

I am Sir
With high respect
Your ob't: Serv't:

E V SUMNER
Bvt: Col: Lt. Col: 1st Drgs
Comdg: Dept:

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[1] A. G. O., Department of New Mexico, vol. 8, p. 235.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SANTA FÉ NEW MEXICO
May 5th 1852

SIR

I have this day drawn on you in favor of Joseph D Ellis Esq at sight for Two thousand Eighty seven 50/100 Dollars, which amount will be duly accounted for at the end of the present quarter.

Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
J S CALHOUN
Supt Ind Affs.
By DAVID V. WHITING

Hon LUKE LEA
Commr of Ind Affs.
Washington City
D. C.

[LEA TO CALHOUN.[2]]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
May 6th, 1852.

CALHOUN, His Excy JAS. S.
Gov. &c
Santa Fe,
New Mexico.

SIR,

Your own, and the accounts of Agent Greiner, and of Special Agents S. M. Baird and C. Overman, transmitted with Mr. Whitings three letters of the 31st March have been received.

Very respectfully,
Your Obt. Svt.
L. LEA,
Comr.

[LEA TO CALHOUN.[3]]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTR.
OFFICE INDIAN AFFRS:
May 6: 52.

CALHOUN, His Excy. Jas. S.
Santa Fe,
New Mexico.

SIR,

I have received your letter of the 31st of last March, enclosing the Official bond of S. M. Baird, Esq, Indian Agent in New Mexico, which is approved.

Very respectfully, Your Obt. Svt.
L. LEA,
Comr:

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy, N 64.

[2] O. I. A., L. B., No. 46, p. 74.

[3] Ibid.

[CALHOUN TO LEA.[1]]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
LAS VEGAS N. MEXICO
May 11, 1852

SIR

I have this day approved a draft drawn by Col A R Woolley, Indian Agent, at sight, for One hundred Dollars, in favor of Michael Gleason which will be duly accounted for in his accounts for this quarter.

Very Respectfully
Your Obed^{t} Servant
J. S. CALHOUN
by David V. Whiting

Hon L. LEA
Comm^{r} of Ind Affs
Washington City
D. C.

[SUMNER TO CALHOUN.[2]]

HEAD QUARTERS 9TH DEP'T:
SANTA FE,
May 20th 1852

His Exy: J. S. CALHOUN
Fort Union, N. M.

GOVERNOR,

I have received the two letters written by your direction on the 16th and 17th inst: Every thing will be done to insure the due course of law in the case of the prisoners arrested by your order. Dr Byrne informs me that he does not wish to go to the States, and requests that Dr McParlin, may be ordered to accompany you. As I presume you would not wish Dr Byrne to go unwillingly, I have sent the order to Dr McParlin. I regret that I can not furnish you with the subsistence stores. Owing to the great abuses here and elsewhere very stringent orders have been issued on this subject. Officers are now obliged to certify to the number in their families, and that the provisions are not used for any other purpose. You may be able to make some arrangement with the Agent of the flour contractor for the flour, with regard to the Quarter Master's stores, I have directed Major Carleton, to furnish you with two wall tents, two water tanks, and harness for eight mules, to be turned over to Major Ogden at Fort Leavenworth.

I regret extremely that you do not think proper to leave the Indian funds in this Territory.

There will never be a time when the judicious expenditure of a part of this money will do more good than during this season. Indeed I consider it so vitally important to meet the reasonable expectations of the Navajos and Utahs, who resort here on business, that I foresee that I shall be obliged to use military funds, for this purpose, and in order to justify my doing this I must be able to show, that I left nothing undone to obtain, the funds that had been specially appropriated by Congress for their benefit. I am very happy to hear of the improvement in your health, as you can now begin to take nourishment. I have no doubt but you will recover rapidly.

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy, H 122.

[2] A. G. O., Department of New Mexico, vol. 8, pp. 266–268; O. I. A., New Mexico Supy, S 151.

Wishing you a comfortable and pleasant journey
I am Sir
With high respect,
Your ob't: Serv't:
E V SUMNER
Bvt: Col: Lt: Col: 1st Drags
Comdg: Dept:

[SUMNER TO LEA.[1]]

HD QRS 9TH DEPT
Santa Fe N M
May 26/52.

SIR,

I regret to inform you that Govr J S Calhoun has not thought proper, before leaving this territory, to turn over the funds belonging to the Navajos and Utahs.—From information I have received from Mr Greiner Indian Agent, and temporarily charged with the Superintendency of Indian Affairs. I suppose there must be at least $25000, of those funds unexpended.—There will never be a time when a part of this money can be so judiciously used as during this season.—These Indians are now perfectly quiet and friendly and it is a great object to furnish them with tools, and other useful things, in order to encourage them in extending their agriculture &c as much as possible—

Besides, parties of them frequently come here on business, and it is indispensably necessary to feed them while here.—

So vitally important do I consider it, just at this time, to equal the reasonable expectations of these Indians, that I foresee that I shall be obliged to use military funds for this purpose—I would therefore, earnestly request that measures may be taken to restore to the territory, as soon as possible, the money that belongs here—The Secretary Mr Allen also carried away all the public money in his possession, amounting to about $9000, so that I am left in charge of this civil government, the direction of which I was compelled to assume under peculiar circumstances, without the means of carrying it on, although Congress has made all the necessary appropriations.—

With high respect
Your obt Servt
E V SUMNER
Bvt Col Lt Col 1st Drgs
Comg Dept
In charge of Executive Office

Hon
LUKE LEA
Commr of Indian Affairs

Note May 29/ I would state that Mr Greiner Actg Supt Indian Affairs has already been obliged to borrow $200, to meet the wants of that dept.

---

[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., S 151.

[WHITING TO SUMNER.[1]]

Copy.

Executive Department
Fort Union N. M.
May 26th 1852.

Colonel,

I am directed by H. E. the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst, in which you make inquiries concerning certain Indian funds, and I am directed by him to inform you that if there are any such funds in the Territory he is not aware of their existence. It is true that $36,000 were appropriated by the Congress of the United States in fulfilment of Navajo and Utah Treaty stipulations, a portion of that amount has been drawn and expended, a full report of which will be given at Washington upon the arrival of H. E. at that place. There are over $20,000 now lying at Washington, which have not been drawn as H. E. did not deem it expedient for him to do so, as he did not consider the wants of said two tribes demanded it, nor does he consider they demand it at the present time

Very Respectfully
Your Obt: Servt,

(Sgd) David V. Whiting.

Col E. V. Sumner
Comdg 9th Mil; De't;
Santa Fe',
N M

Head Qurs 9th Mil; Dep't;
Santa Fe', N M
May 29th 1852

A true copy
J. C. McFerran
1st Lt 3d Inf
Actg Ast Adj Genl

[LEA TO CALHOUN.[2]]

Department of the Interior,
Office Indian Affairs,
May 26: 1852.

Calhoun, His Excy. J. S.
Gov &c. Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Sir:

Agent Woolley's accounts for the qr. ending 31st March last, with Mr. Baldwin's letter of 8th ulto, transmitting them, have been received.

Very respectfully,
Your Obt Svt.

L. Lea,
Comr.

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[1] O. I. A., New Mexico Supy., S 151.

[2] O. I. A., L. B., No. 46, p. 116.

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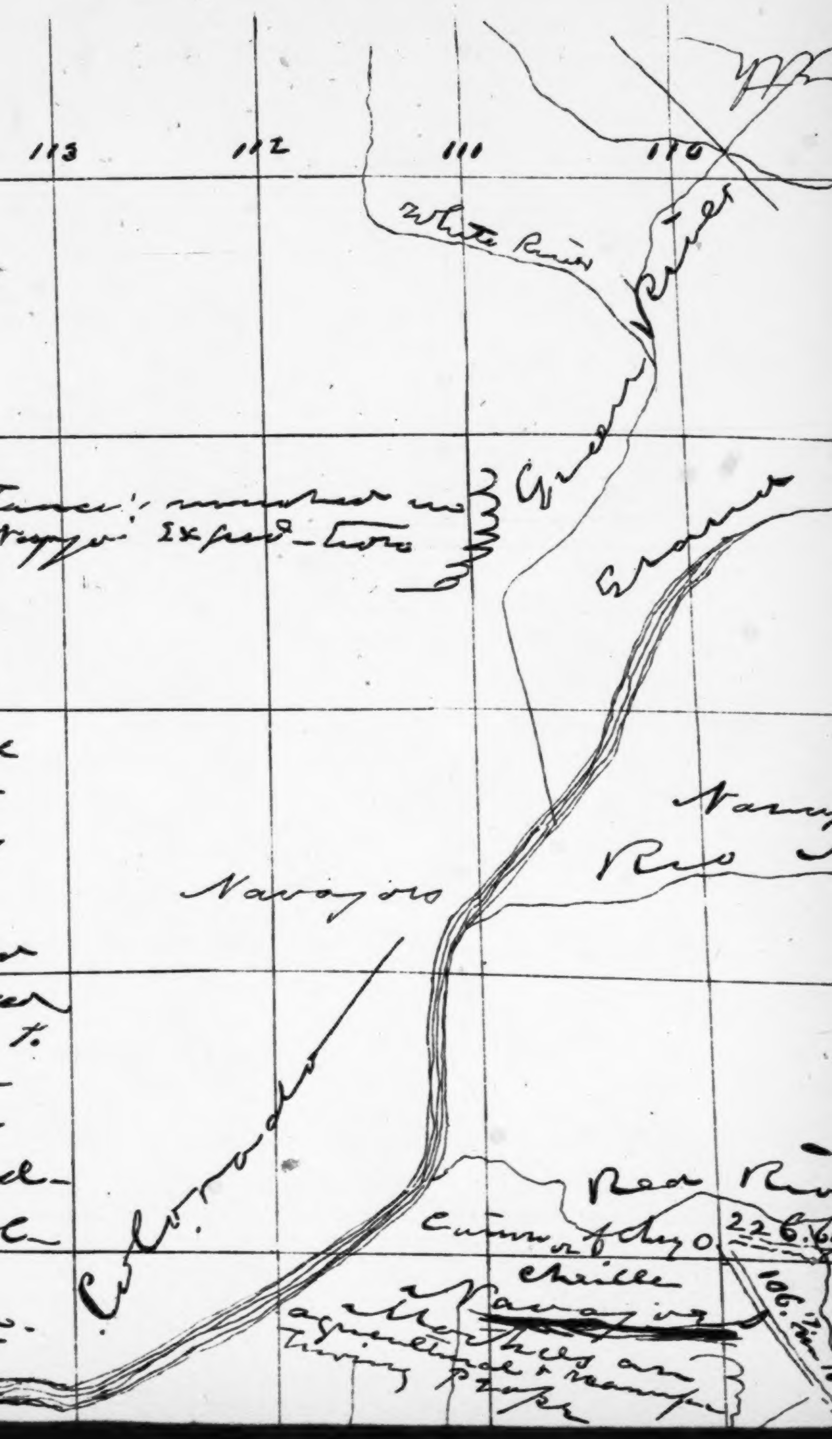
JUL 1915

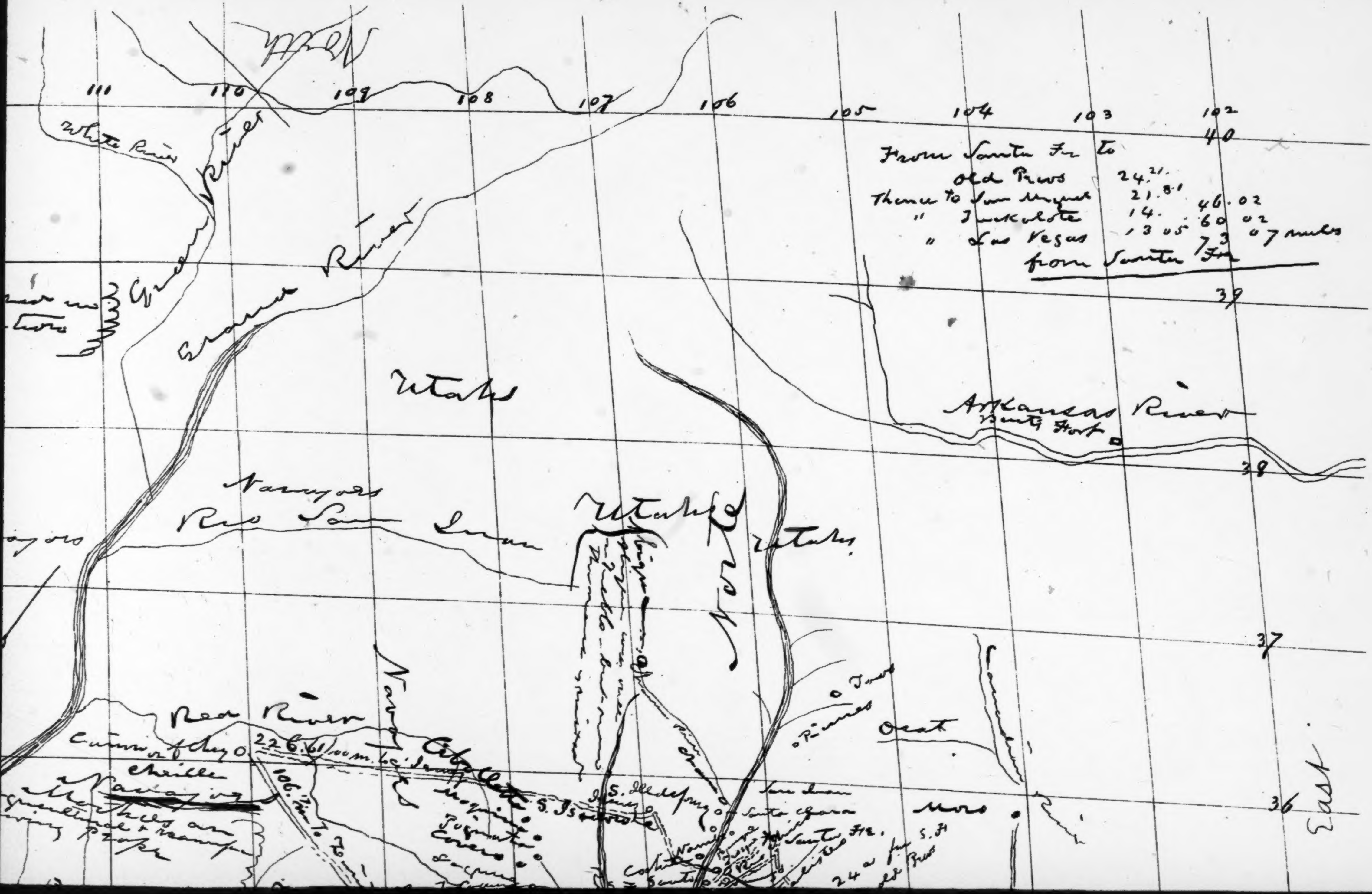
From Santa Fe to Santa Domingo, as measured by Maj. Kendrick, is . . . . 30.87 miles

Thence to Jemez	26.40	57.47.	"
" Canon of Chelle	226.61.	284.08	"
" Zuñi . . .	106.17.	390.25	"
" Laguna . .	88.30.	478.55	"
" Albuquerque	44.84.	525.39	"
" Santa Fe .	65.93.	591.32	" = 591^{32} the distance measured on our late Navajo Expedition

Rugged hills and mountains, interspersed with beautiful and rich valleys, cover the whole surface of the country: and from Jemez to Tunicha, where the first Navajo fields are found, a distance of 141.^{52} miles, is scantily supplied with bad water — and, if we except San Isidoro, a Spanish village, about three miles S. W. of Jemez, there is not the slightest trace of the cultivation of the soil, between the two points last designated — Trails and ancient ruins afford the only evidence that human beings have passed that way — The same remarks are applicable to the route from Chelle to Zuñi — and from Zuñi to Laguna, except that the valleys are more desirable — and the water, which is abundant, is not surpassed in its excellent qualities by any in the world —

Zuñi is completely isolated, Laguna and Acoma outposts, are supposed to be the nearest settlements to it — on the East — On the


115
114
113
112
111
110
White River
Green River
Grand
Navajos
Rio
Navajos
Colorado
Red River
Cañon of Chelly
226.6
106.
~~Navajos~~
agriculture & ... thriving


North
111
110
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107
106
105
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102
40
39
38
37
36
White River
Green River
Grand River
Utahs
Arkansas River
Bents Fort
Navajos
Rio San Juan
Utahs
Utahs
Red River
Cañon of Chelly
Navajo
Cebolleta
Navajo
Taos
Picuris
Ocate
San Juan
Santa Clara
S. Ildefonso
Jemez
S. Ysidro
Mora
Santa Fe.
Cochiti
Santo Domingo
Laguna
Covero
24 m. fm S. Fe Old Pecos
226.61
East

From Santa Fe to
Old Pecos 24.21
Thence to San Miguel 21.81 46.02
" Tecolote 14. 60.02
" Las Vegas 13.05 73.07 miles
from Santa Fe

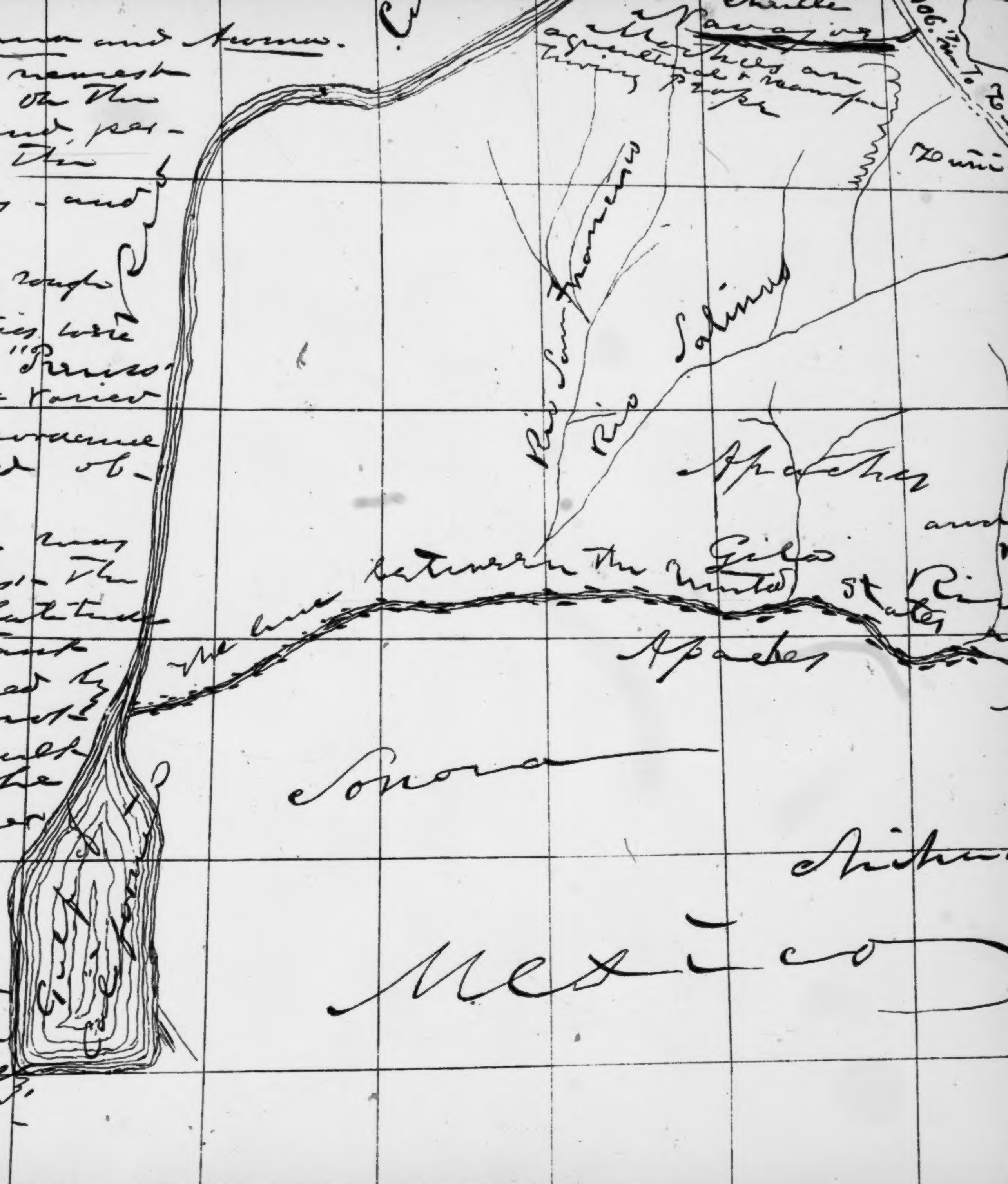
cities of clay in the world -

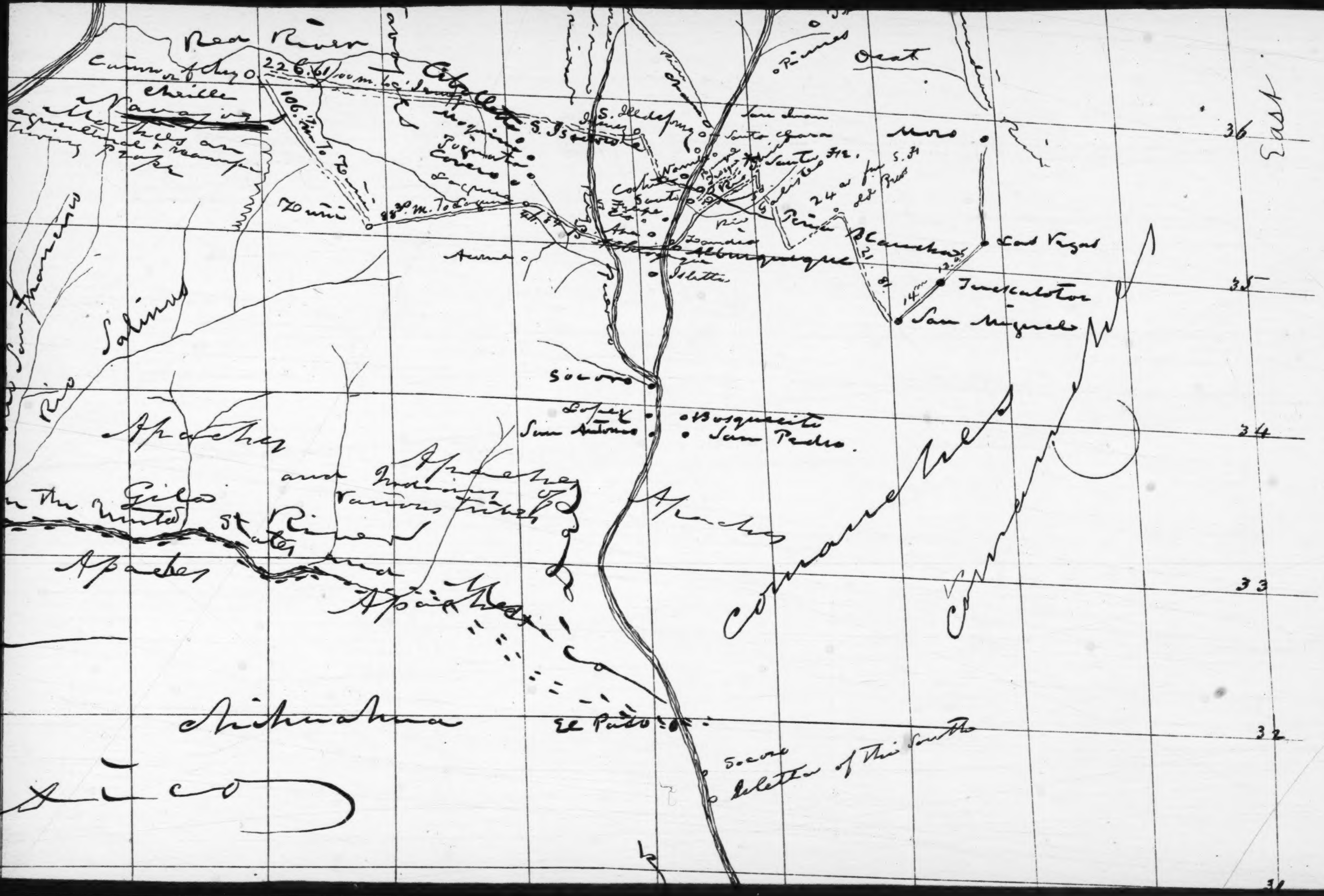
Zuñi is completely isolated, Laguna and Acoma outposts, are supposed to be the nearest settlements to it - on the East - On the West, the Moquis may be found, perhaps 100 miles distant - On the north they have the Navajos - and on the South, the Apaches -

You will perceive, that this rough draft, so far as fixed localities were ascertained is a mere copy of "Preuss-Fremont" of 1848. Where I have varied from it, it has been done in accordance with the best information I could obtain =

Lt. Simpson of the Top. corps - was with us in our Expedition against the Navajos, and ascertained the latitude and longitude of every important place - but as I am informed by him - the Department will not allow him to disclose the result of his observations to others before he has deposited them in the proper office = With that information, I could have approached to something like accuracy -

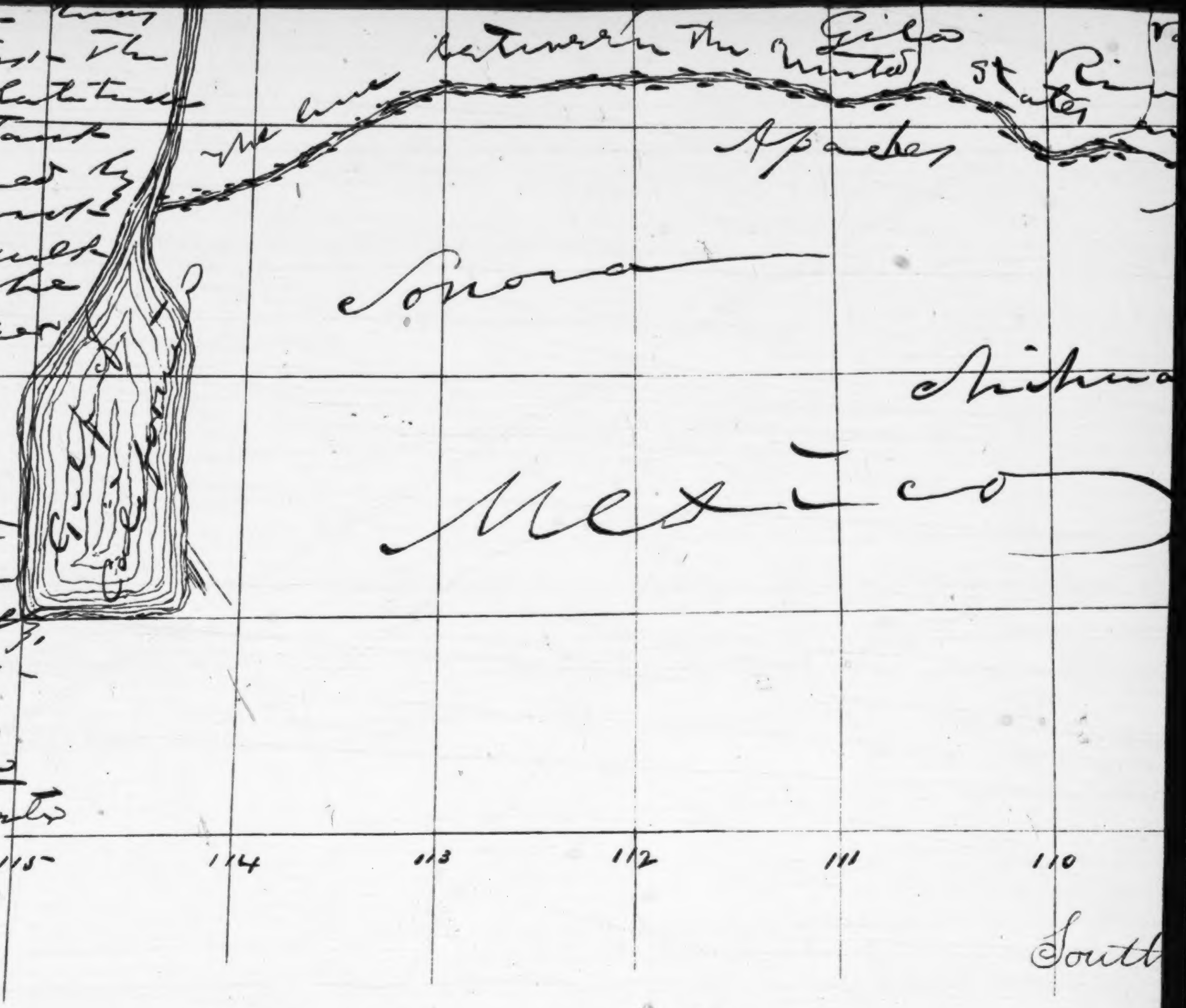
This rough sketch, it is believed, will be quite sufficient, to enable you to understand and appreciate fully, my suggestions and recommendations; and to me,


Chelle
Navajos
agricultural & pastoral
thriving people
106. Lon. To
Zuñi
Rio San Francisco
Rio Salinas
Apaches
and
Gila
the line between the United States
Apaches
Sonora
Chihu
Mexico
Gulf of California


Red River
Cuesta of the 226.61 100 m. to the ...
Arapaho
cheille
Navajoes
agricultural & roaming
thriving people
Mortheles
106 m. to
Zuni
88 m. to Laguna
47.84
Laguna
Cosero
Pojuaque
Nambe
S. Ysidro
S. Ildefonso
Jemez
San Juan
Santa Clara
Cochiti
Santo Domingo
S. Felipe
S. Ana
Sandia
Albuquerque
Islettas
Acoma
Santa Fe
Galisteo
24 m from S. Fe
Pecos
Blanchas
Picuries
Ocate
Moro
Las Vegas
Tucalotes
14 m
San Miguel
36
35
34
33
32
31
East
Rio San Francisco
Rio Salinas
Socorro
Lopez
San Antonio
Bosquecito
San Pedro
Apaches
Apaches and Navajoes
various tribes
Apaches
Gila River
United States and Mexico
Apaches
Comanches
Comanches
Chihuahua
El Paso
Socorro
Isletta of the South
Mexico

Lt. Simpson of the Top. Corps — was with us in our Expedition against the Navajoes, and ascertained the latitude and longitude of every important place — but as I am informed by him — the Department will not allow him to disclose the result of his observations to others before he has deposited them in the proper office = With that information, I could have approached to something like accuracy —

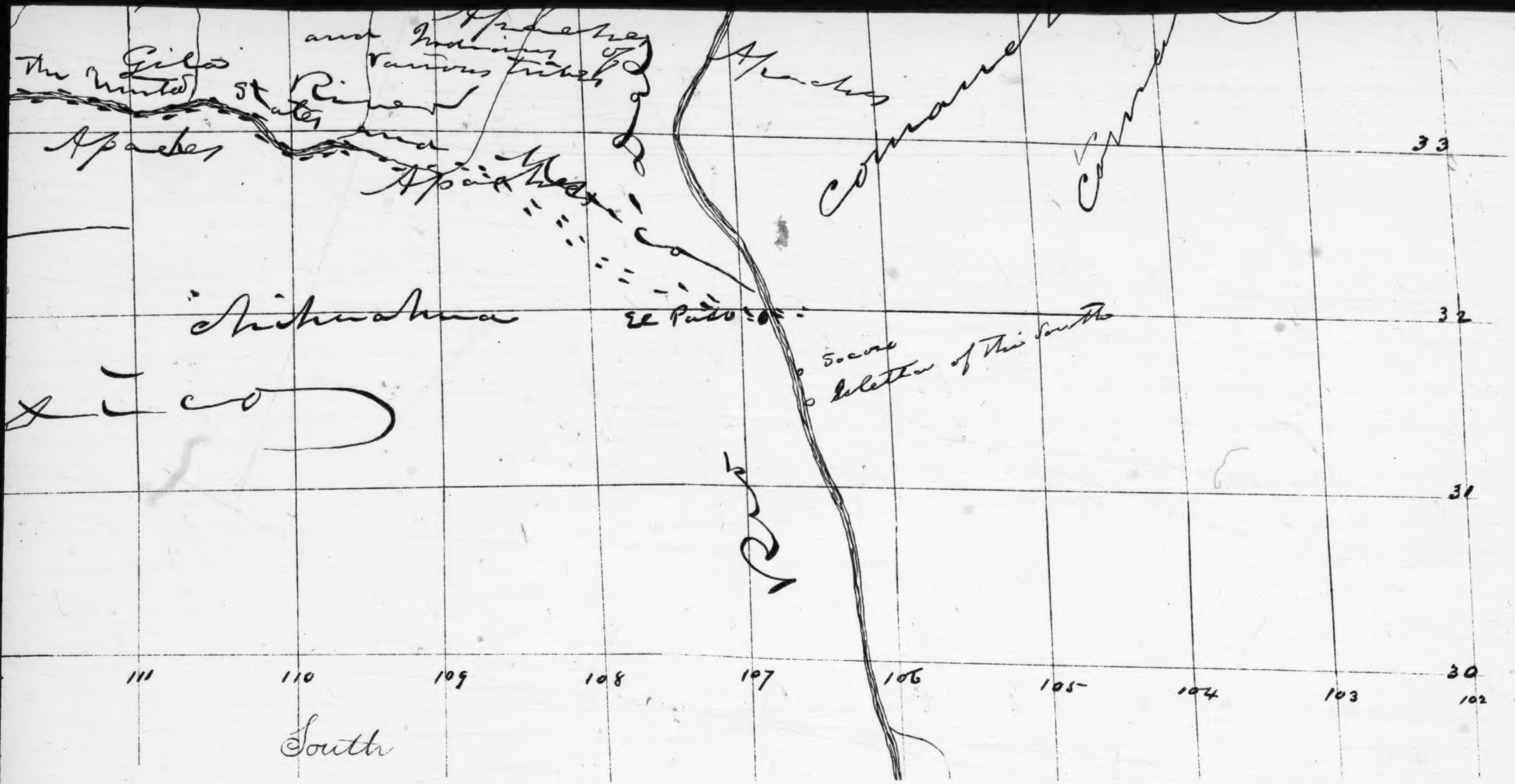
This rough sketch, it is believed, will be quite sufficient, to enable you to understand, and appreciate fully, my suggestions and recommendations; and to me, nothing is clearer than the propriety of their immediate adoption


the line between the United States
Gila
Ri
Apaches
Sonora
Chihua
Mexico
Gulf of California
115
114
113
112
111
110
South

C. 368

Santa Fé, Indian Agency
No. 10.
October 15th 1849

SKETCH MAP PREPARED BY CALHOUN IN 1849, SUGGESTI


the United States
Gila River
Apaches
and Apaches and Indians of various tribes
Apaches
Comanches
Comanches
Apaches
Mexico
Chihuahua
El Paso
Socoro
Isleta of the South
Mexico
33
32
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30
111
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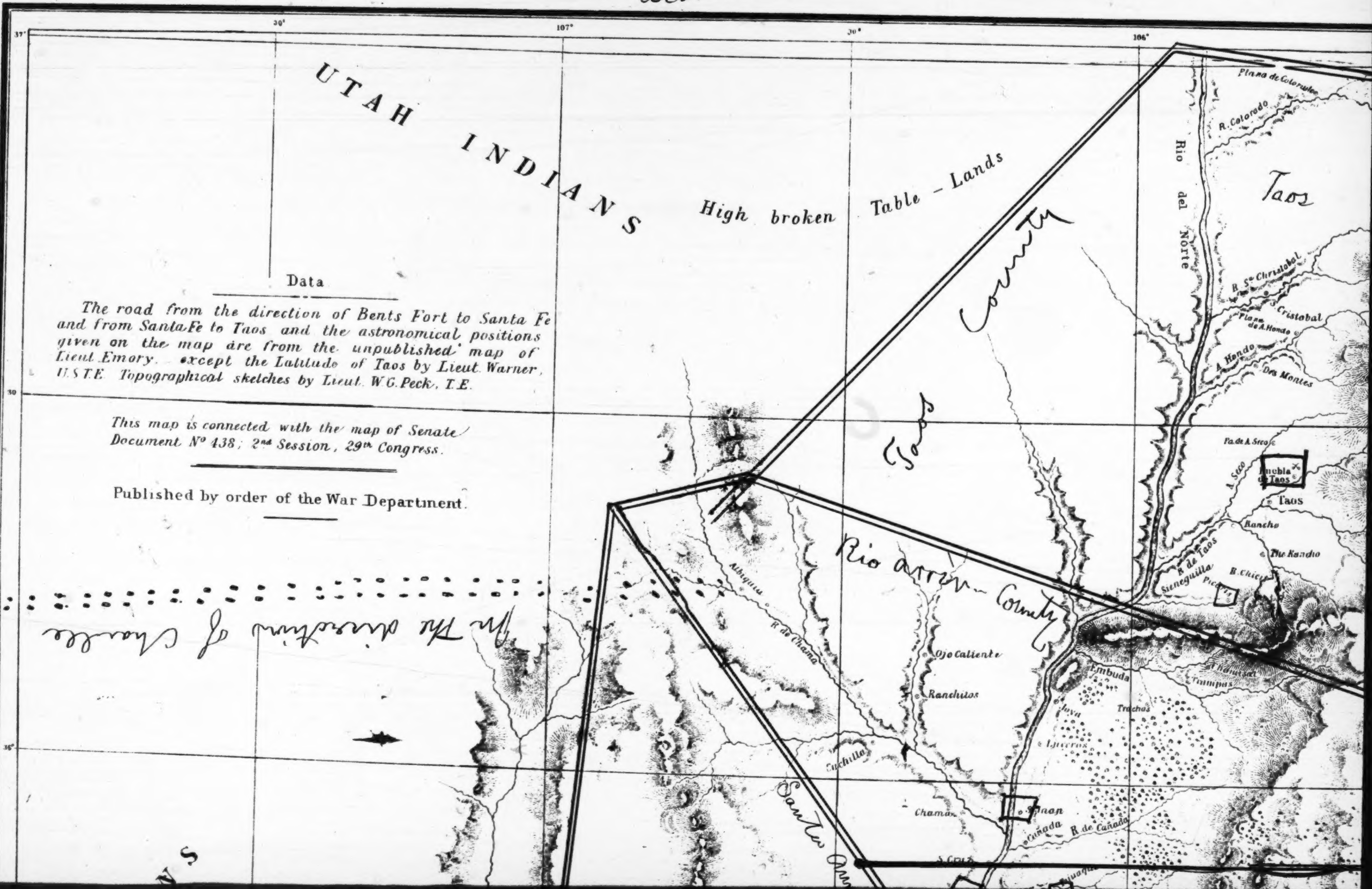
South

Y CALHOUN IN 1849, SUGGESTING LOCALITIES FOR INDIAN AGENCIES.

Utah


37°
30'
107°
30'
106°
30'
36°
UTAH INDIANS
High broken Table - Lands
Taos County
Rio Arriba County
Taos
Rio del Norte
Plaza de Colorado
R. Colorado
R. Sn. Christobal
S. Cristobal
Plaza de A. Hondo
A. Hondo
Dos Montes
Pa. de A. Seco
A. Seco
Puebla de Taos
Taos
Rancho
The Rancho
R. de Taos
Sieneguilla
R. Chico
Abiquiu
R. de Chama
Ojo Caliente
Ranchitos
Embuda
Trampas
Joya
Truchas
Cuchilla
Chama
S. Juan
Cañada
R. de Cañada
S. Cruz
In the direction of Chaulle

Data

The road from the direction of Bents Fort to Santa Fe and from Santa Fe to Taos and the astronomical positions given on the map are from the unpublished map of Lieut. Emory, except the Latitude of Taos by Lieut. Warner, U.S.T.E. Topographical sketches by Lieut. W. G. Peck, T.E.

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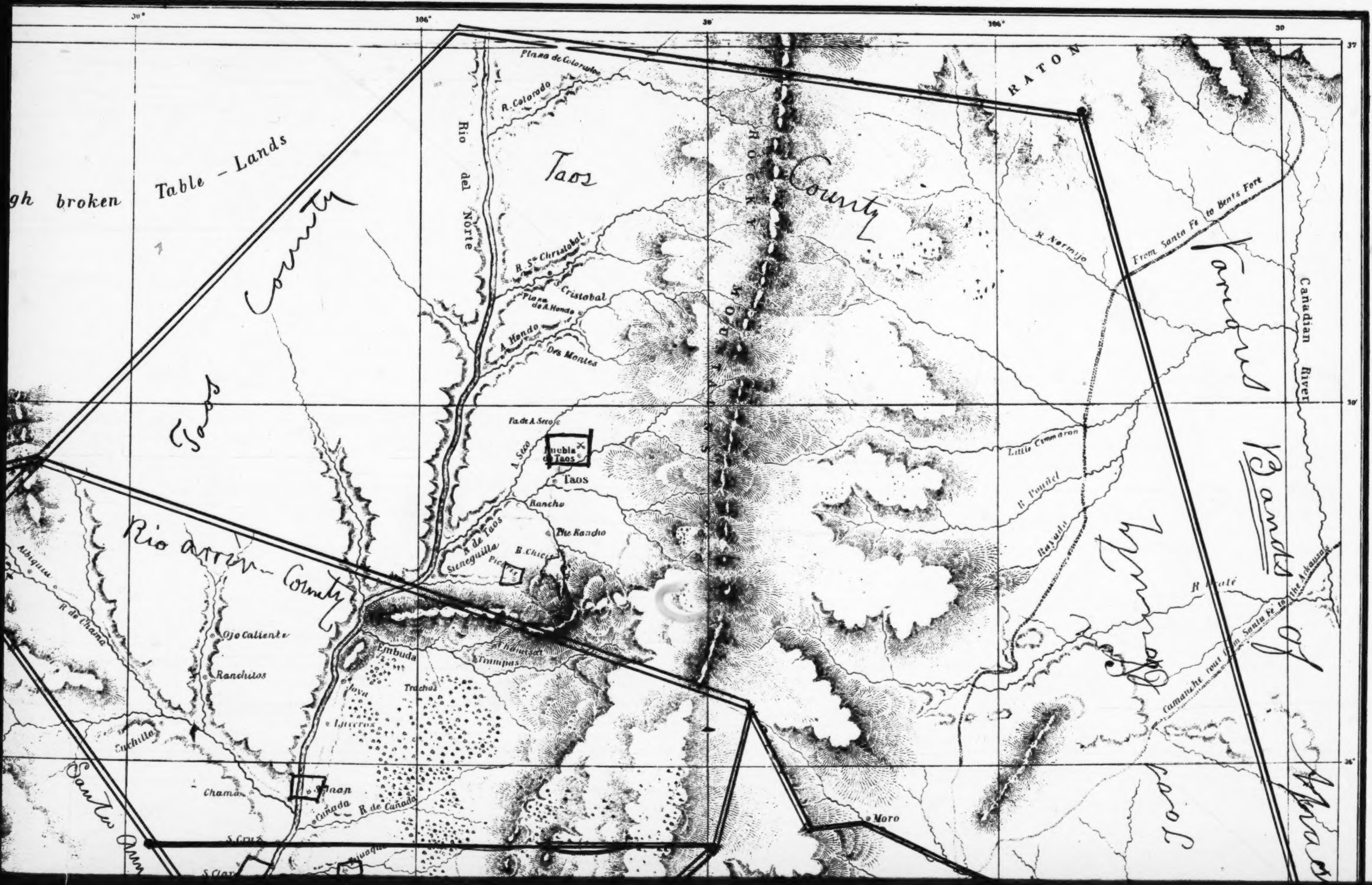
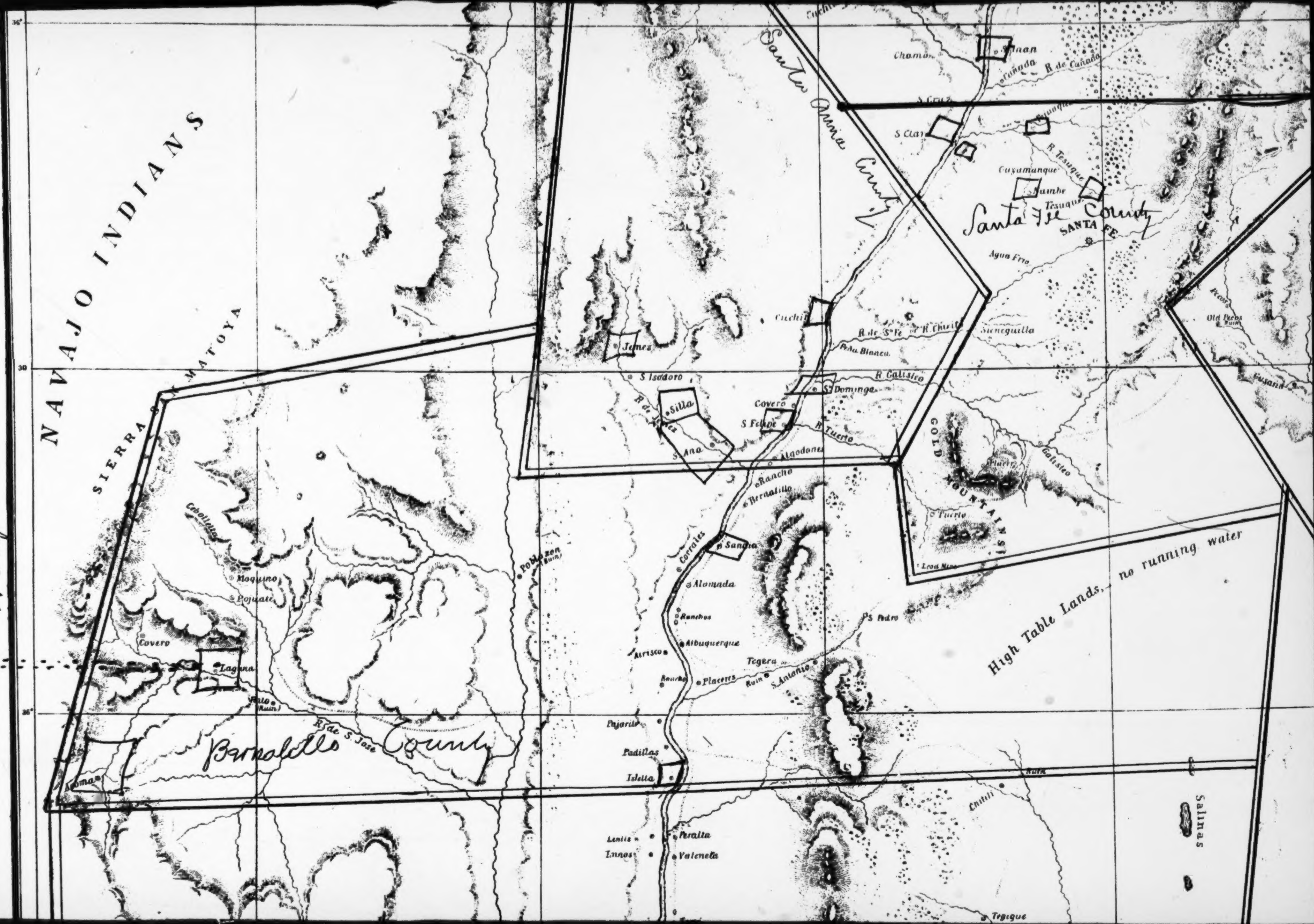
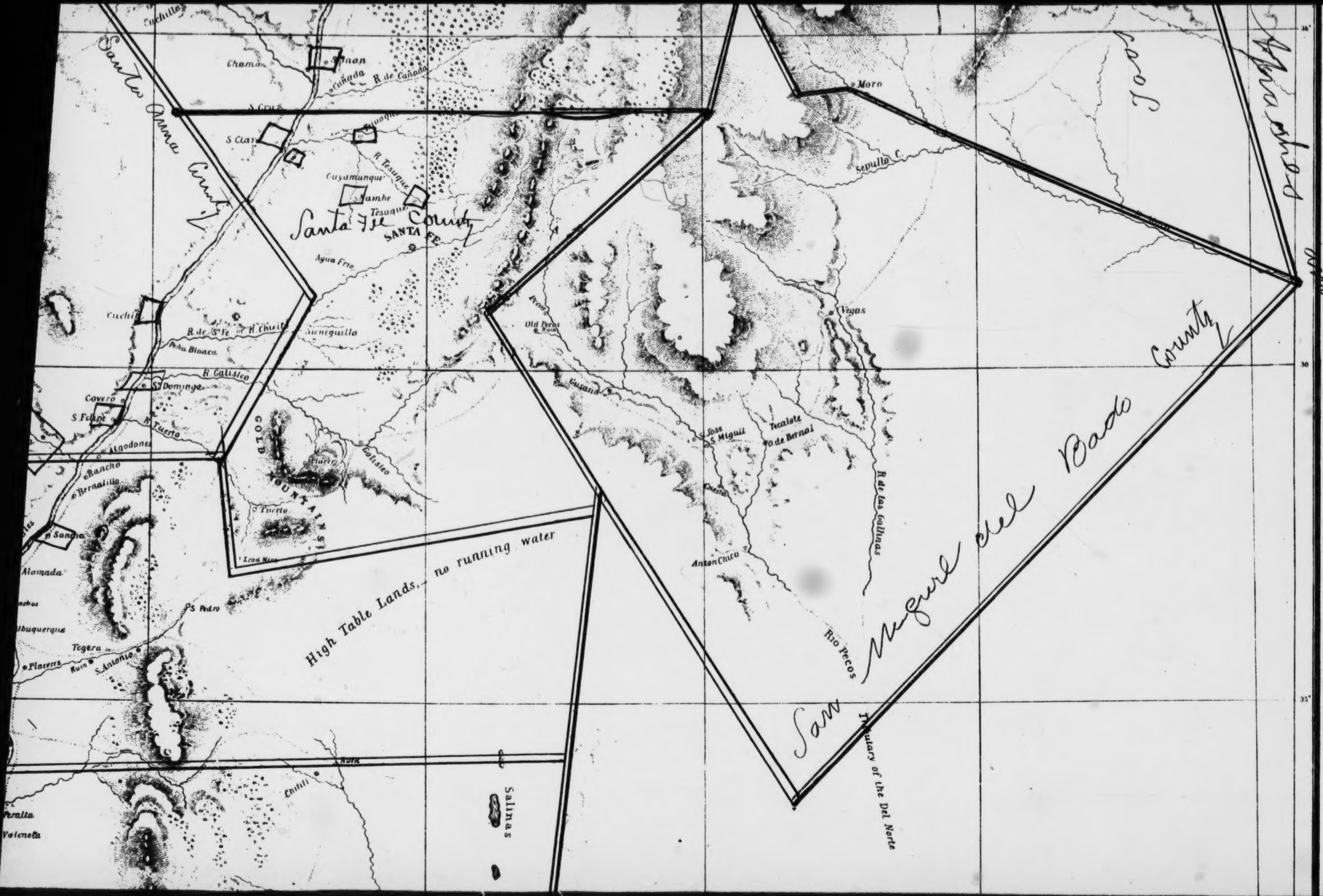
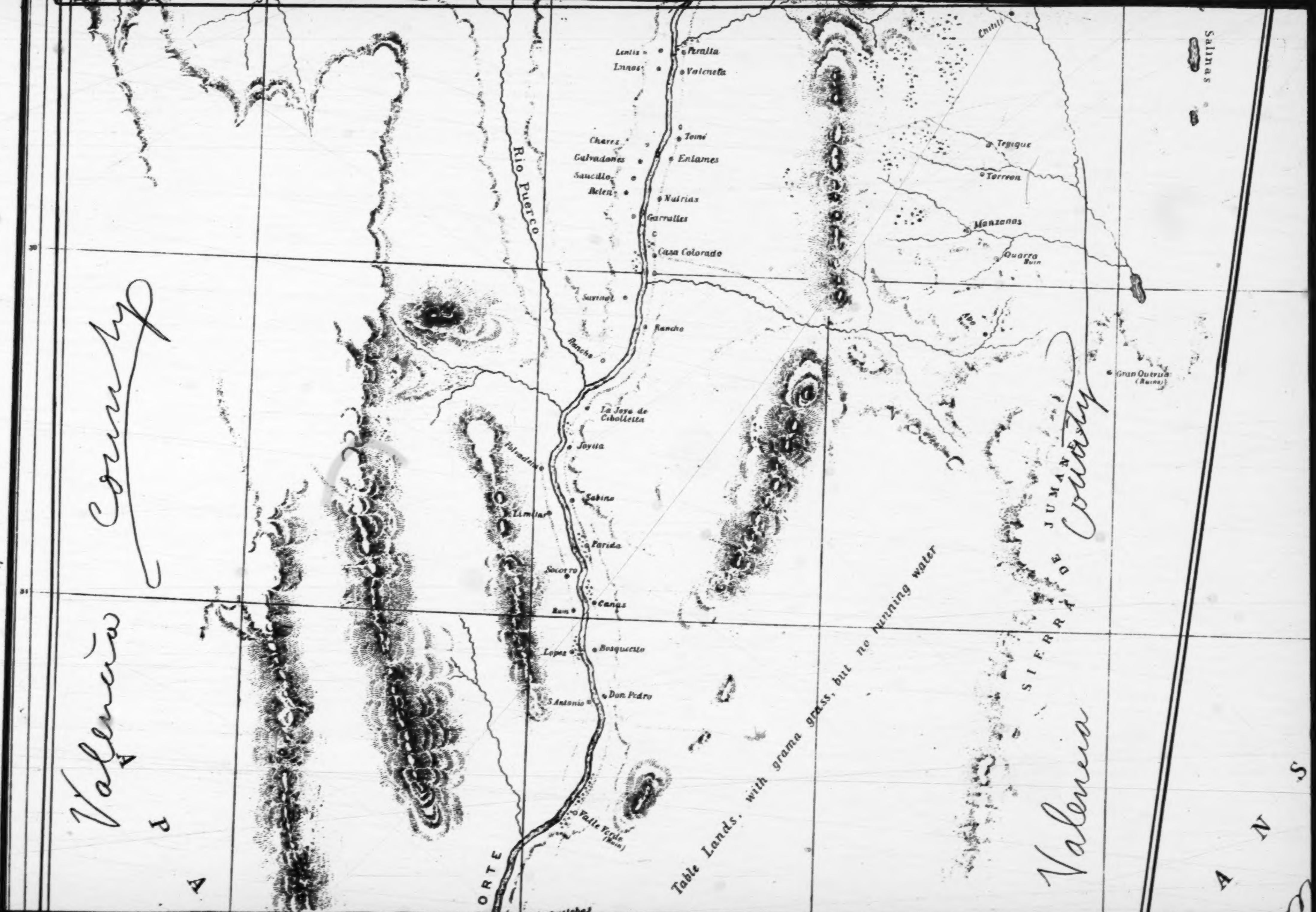
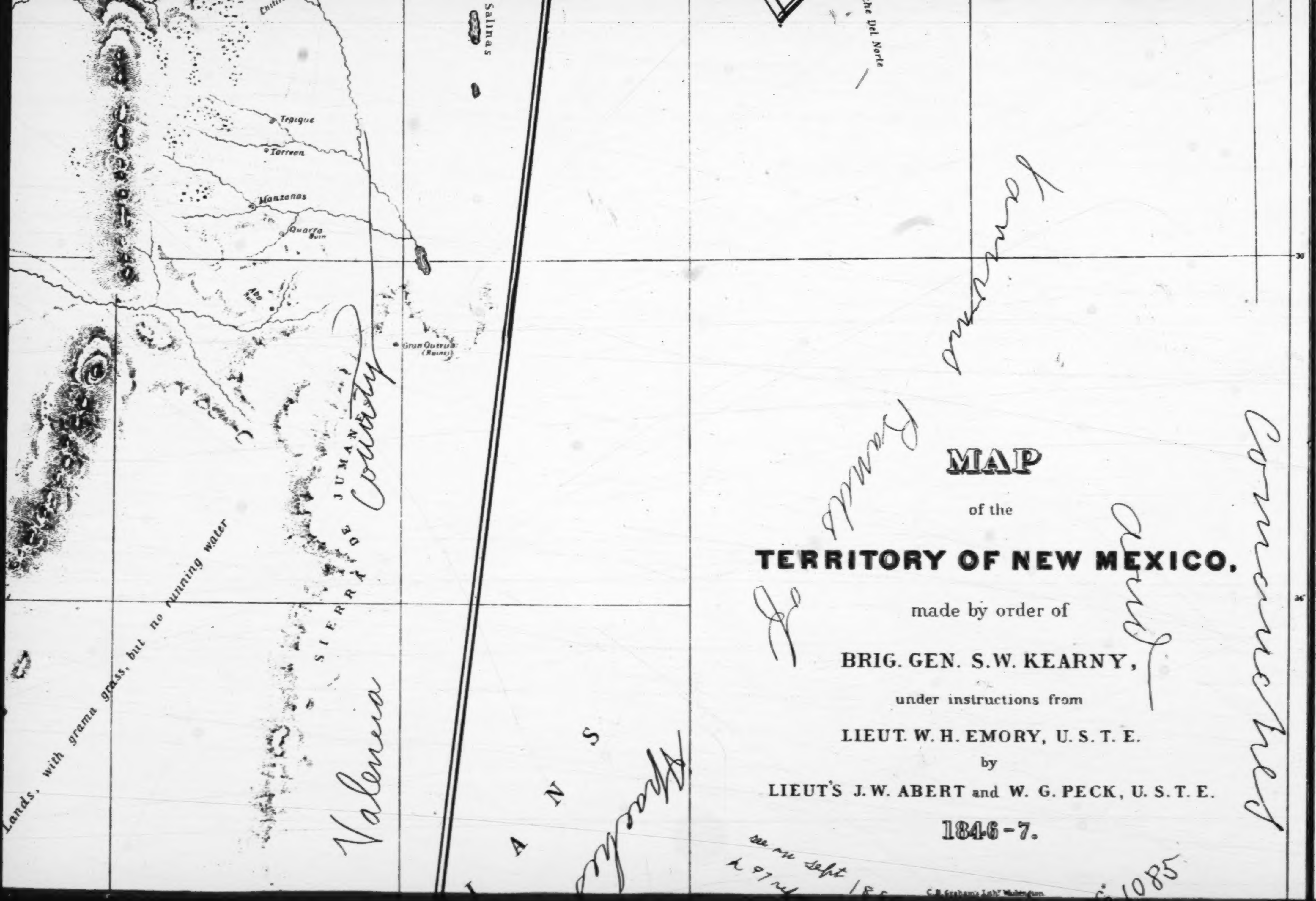

30°
106°
30'
105°
30
37
30'
36°
gh broken Table - Lands
Taos County
Taos County
Taos
Rio Arriba County
RATON
ROCKY MOUNTAINS
Rio del Norte
Plaza de Colorado
R. Colorado
R. Sto Christobal
S. Cristobal
Plaza de A. Hondo
A. Hondo
Des Montes
Pa. de A. Seco
Pueblo de Taos
A. Seco
Taos
Rancho
Pte Rancho
R. de Taos
Sieneguilla
R. Chico
Abiquiu
R. de Chama
Ojo Caliente
Ranchitos
Embuda
Chamisal
Trampas
Joya
Truchas
Lucero
Cuchilla
Chama
Cañada
R. de Cañada
S. Cruz
S. Clara
Santa Ana
Moro
R. Vermijo
From Santa Fe to Bents Fort
Canadian River
Little Cimmaron
R. Ponnel
Rayado
R. Ocaté
Camanche rout from Santa Fe to the Arkansas
Taos County
Bands of Apaches


NAVAJO INDIANS
SIERRA DE LA MATOYA
Navajos
Cebolletta
Moquino
Pojuate
Covero
Laguna
Rito (Ruin)
R. de S. Jose
Bernalillo County
Acoma
Pueblazon (Ruin)
Santa Ana County
Santa Fe County
Chama
S. Juan
Cañada
R. de Cañada
S. Cruz
S. Clara
Pojuaque
R. Tesuque
Cuyamanque
Nambe
Tesuque
SANTA FE
Agua Fria
Cuchili
R. de Sta Fe or R. Chiuili
Sieneguilla
Peña Blanca
Jemez
S. Isodoro
Silla
R. de Jemez
S. Ana
S. Domingo
R. Galisteo
Covero
S. Felipe
R. Tuerto
Algodones
Rancho
Bernalillo
Corrales
Sandia
Alamada
Ranchos
Albuquerque
Atrisco
Tegera
Placeres
Ruin
S. Antonio
Ranchos
Pajarito
Padillas
Isletta
Lentis
Peralta
Lunas
Valencia
Chilili
Ruin
Tajique
Salinas
S. Pedro
High Table Lands, no running water
GOLD MOUNTAINS
Placer
Tuerto
Lead Mines
Galisteo
Pecos
Old Pecos Ruin
Cusana
36°
30
35°


Cuchillo
Chama
Canada
R. de Cañada
S. Cruz
S. Clara
Tesuque
R. Tesuque
Cuyamanque
Nambe
Tesuque
Santa Fe County
SANTA FE
Agua Frio
Cuchiti
R. de S. Fe
R. Chuiti
Sieneguilla
Peña Blanca
R. Galisteo
S. Domingo
Covero
S. Felipe
R. Tuerto
Algodones
Rancho
Bernalillo
GOLD MOUNTAINS
Placer
Galisteo
Tuerto
Sandia
Alamada
Albuquerque
High Table Lands, no running water
S. Pedro
Tegera
Placeres
Ruin
S. Antonio
Ruin
Chilili
Salinas
Peralta
Valencia
Santa Anna County
Moro
Sepullo C.
Pecos
Old Pecos Ruin
Vegas
Cusano
S. Jose
S. Miguil
Tecalote
O. de Bernal
Cuesta
R. de las Gallinas
Anton Chico
Rio Pecos
San Miguel del Bado County
Tributary of the Del Norte
Apaches and Comanches
36°
30
35°


Apaches
Apaches
Valencia County
Valencia County
Lentis
Peralta
Lunas
Valencia
Tomé
Chavez
Galvadones
Enlames
Saucillo
Belen
Nutrias
Garralles
Casa Colorado
Savinal
Rancho
Rancho
Rio Puerco
La Joya de Cebolleta
Joyita
Polvadera
Sabino
Limitar
Parida
Socorro
Ram
Canas
Lopez
Bosquecito
S. Antonio
Don Pedro
Valle Verde (Ruin)
ORTE
Table Lands, with grama grass, but no running water
SIERRA DE JUMAN
Salinas
Chilili
Tegique
Torreon
Manzanas
Quarra Ruin
Abo
Gran Quivira (Ruins)
A P A
S N A


Chilili
Salinas
Tragique
Torreon
Manzanos
Quarra Ruin
Abo
Gran Quivira (Ruins)
Del Norte
SIERRA DE JUMANES
Lands, with grama grass, but no running water
I A N S
Valencia
County
Apaches
Comanches
and
Es tacado
[illegible]
30
35

MAP

of the

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO,

made by order of

BRIG. GEN. S.W. KEARNY,

under instructions from

LIEUT. W. H. EMORY, U. S. T. E.

by

LIEUT'S J. W. ABERT and W. G. PECK, U. S. T. E.

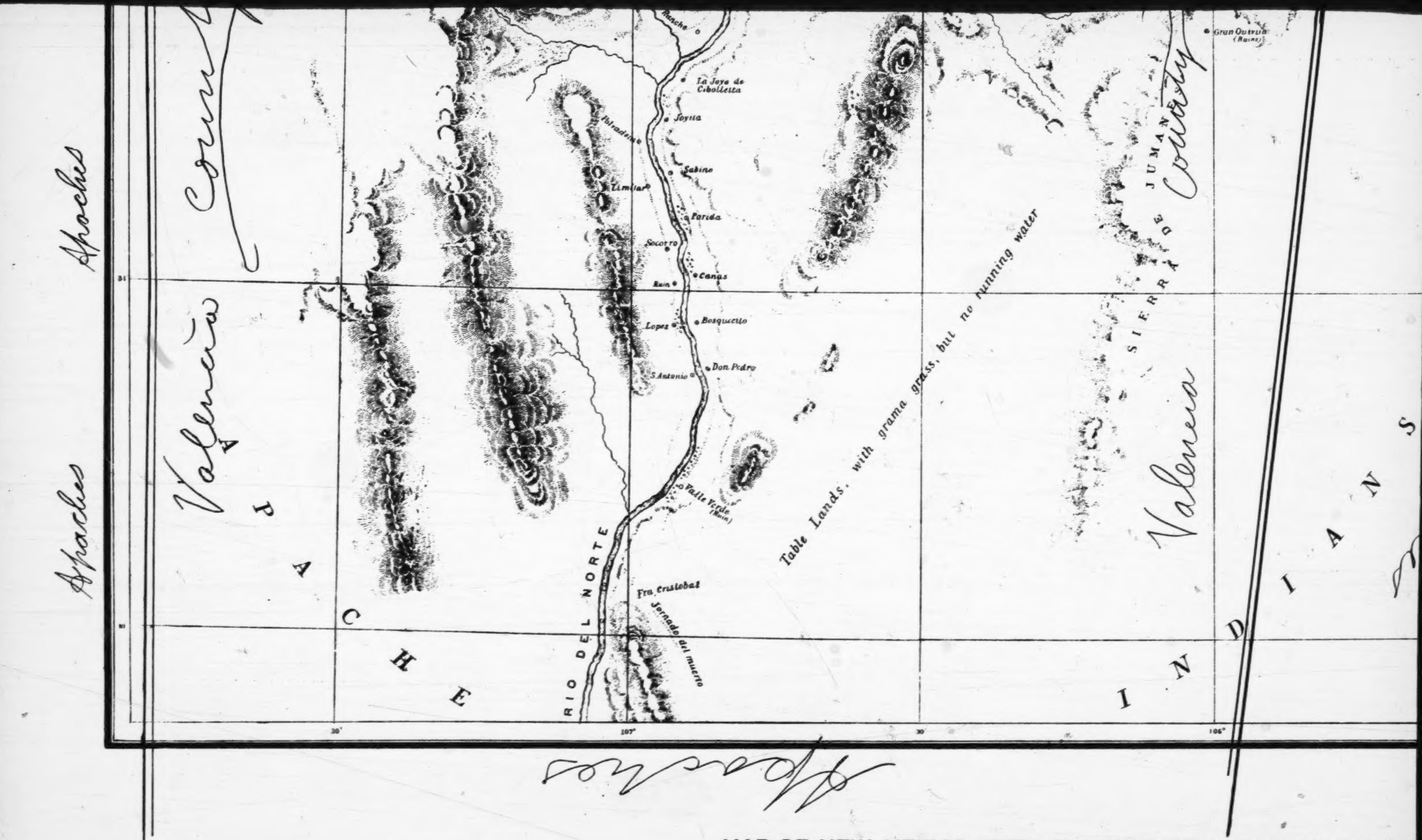
1846-7.

see on sept 16 1847

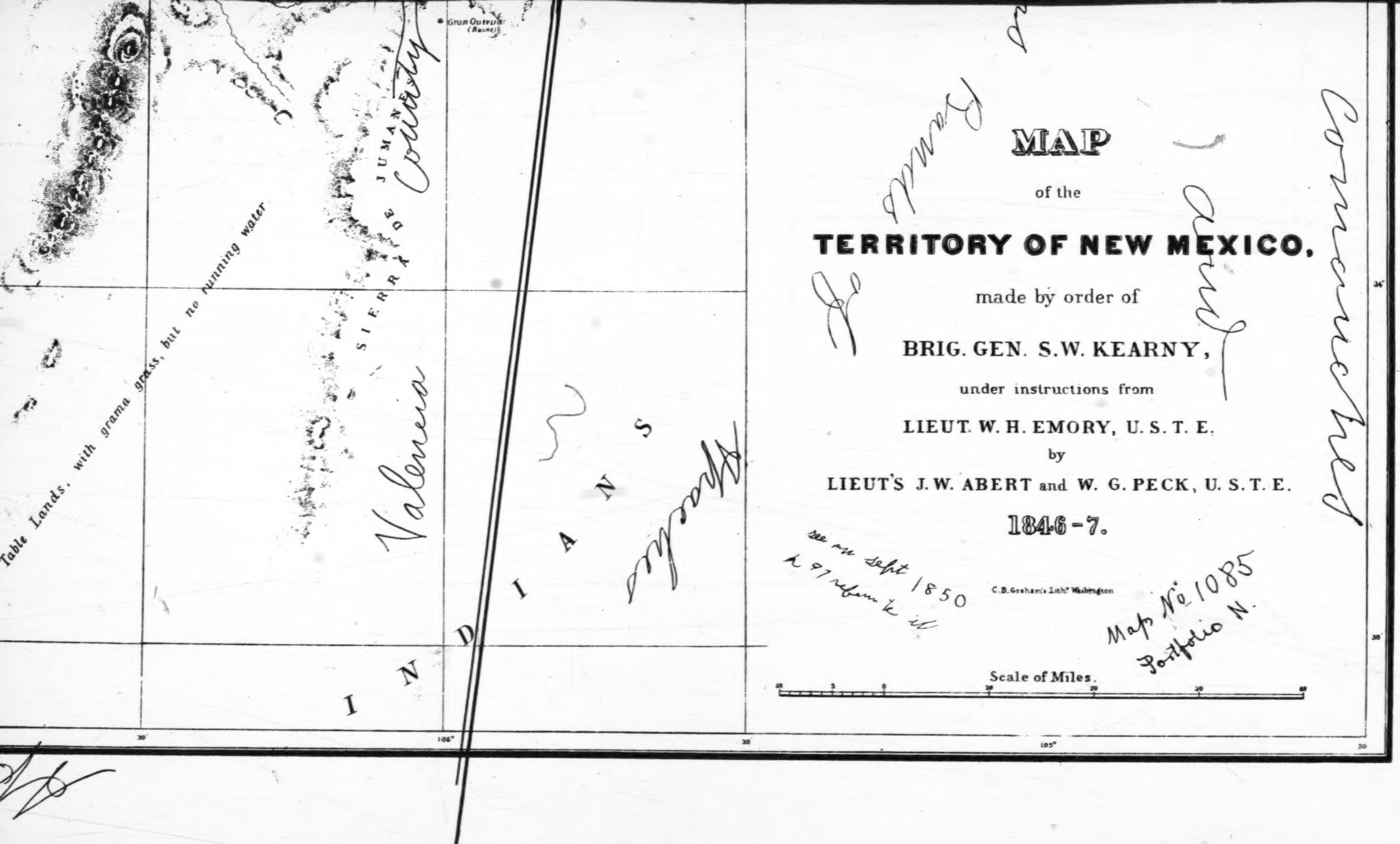
c. 1085

C. B. Graham's Lith. Washington

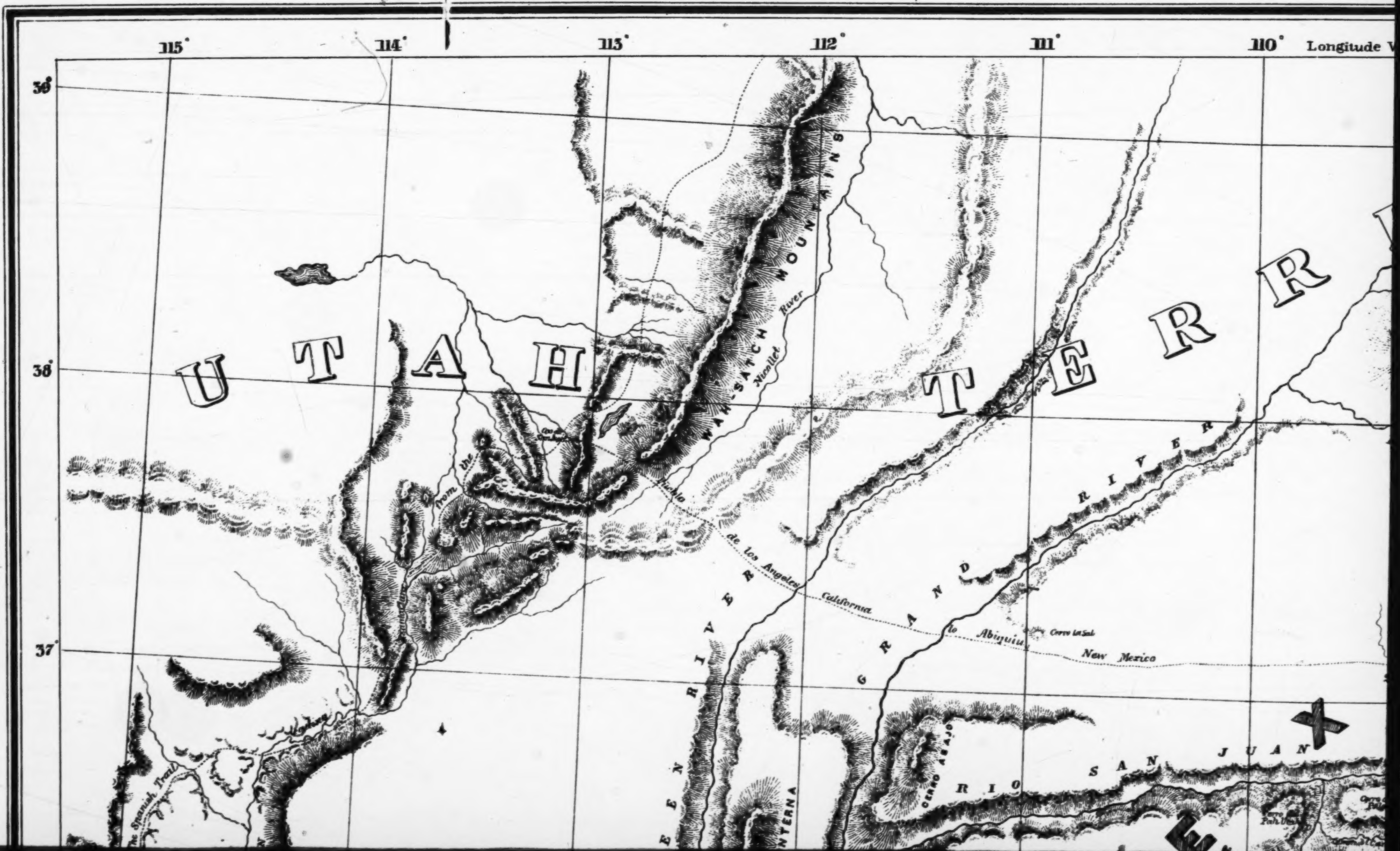
M-401

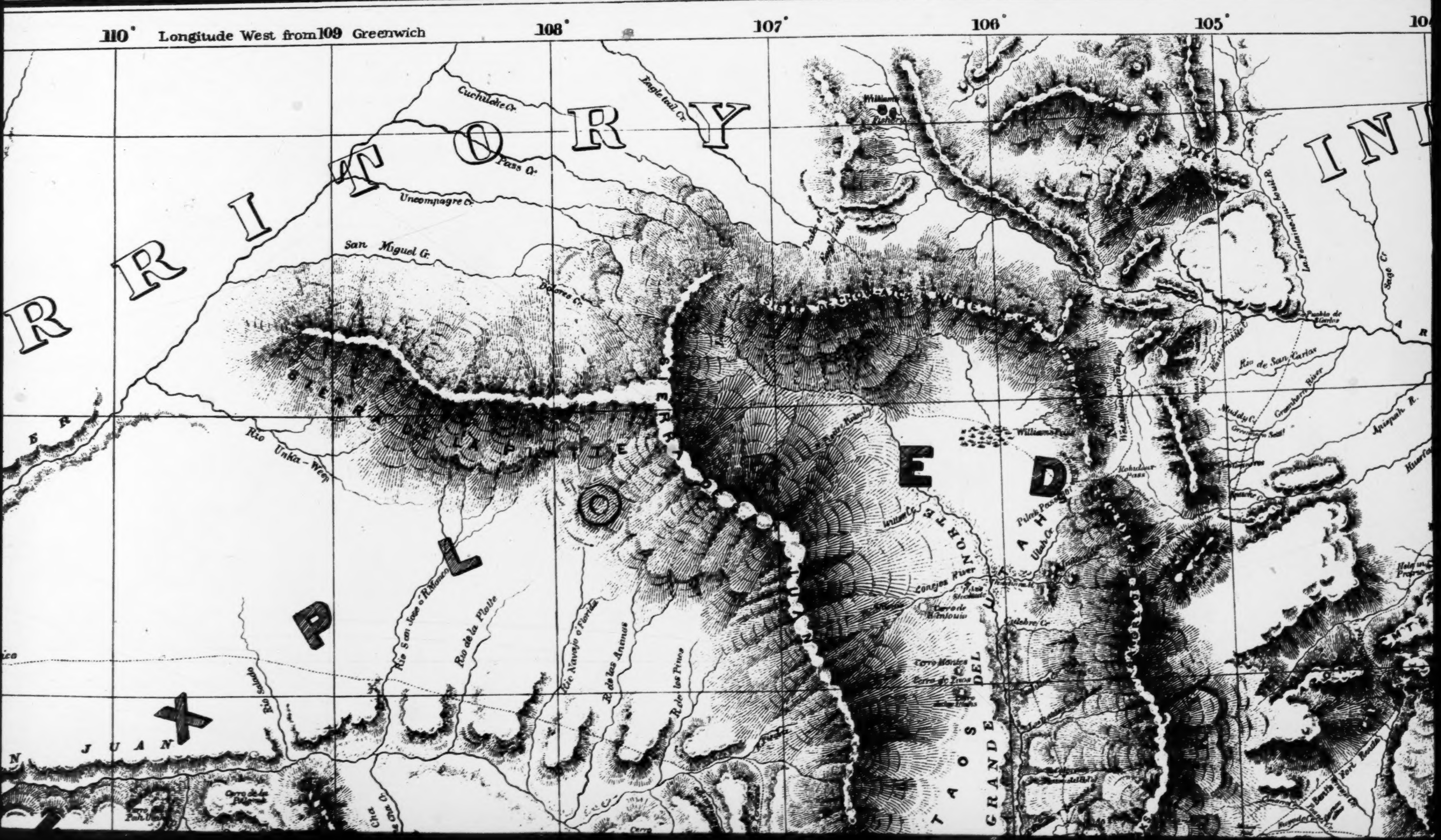

Ranche
La Joya de Cibolletta
Joyita
Polvadera
Sabino
Limitar
Parida
Socorro
Canas
Ruin
Lopez
Bosquecito
Don Pedro
S. Antonio
Valle Verde (Ruin)
Fra Cristobal
Jornado del muerto
RIO DEL NORTE
Table Lands, with grama grass, but no running water
SIERRA DE JUMANAS
Gran Quivira (Ruins)
APACHE
INDIANS
34
33
30'
107°
30'
106°
Apaches
Apaches
Valencia County
Valencia County
Apaches

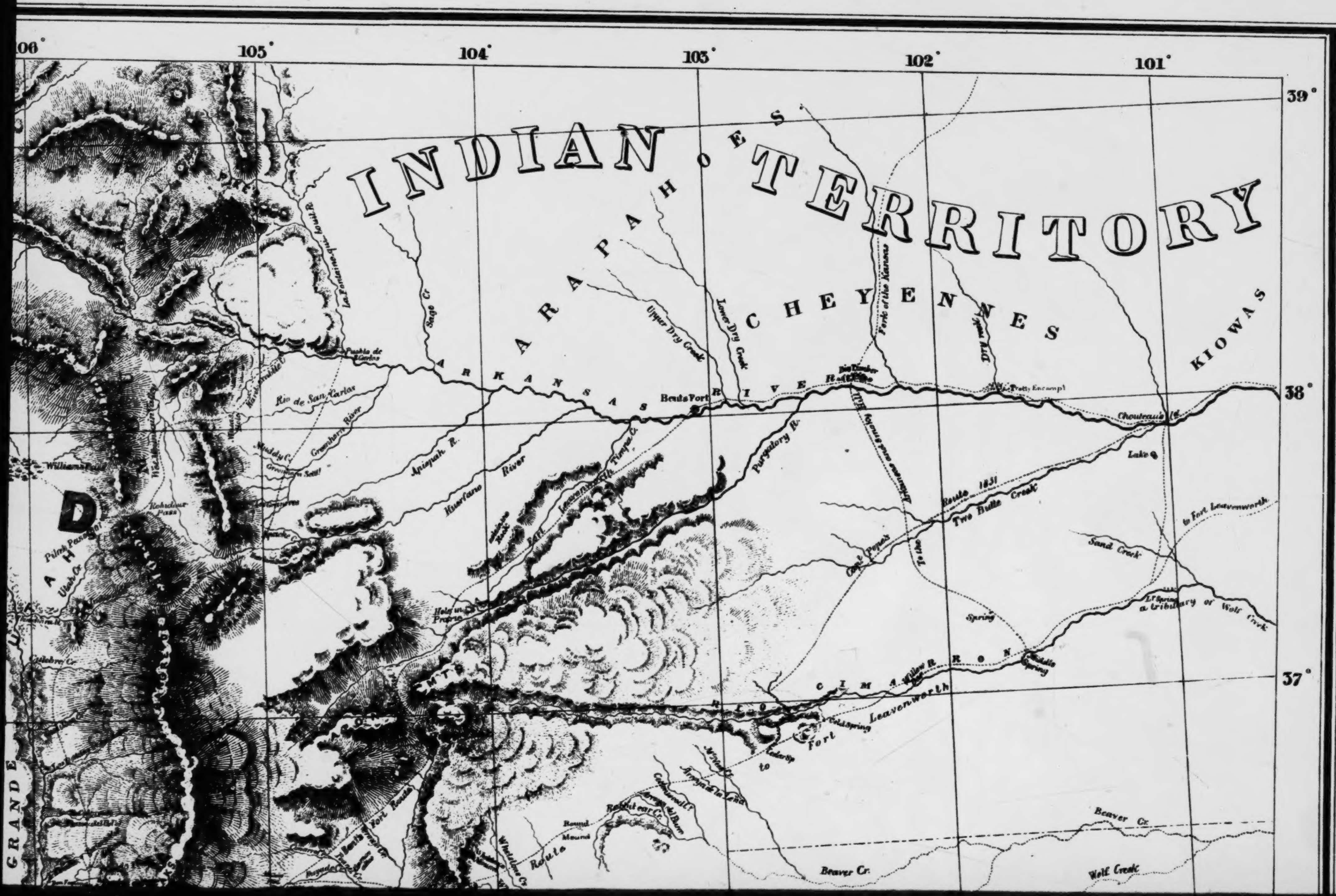
MAP OF NEW MEXICO, WITH PUEBLOS AS NOTED BY CALHO


MAP
of the
TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO,
made by order of
BRIG. GEN. S.W. KEARNY,
under instructions from
LIEUT. W. H. EMORY, U. S. T. E.
by
LIEUT'S J. W. ABERT and W. G. PECK, U. S. T. E.
1846-7.
C. B. Graham's Lith. Washington
Scale of Miles.
Gran Quivira (Ruins)
SIERRA DE JUMANES
Table Lands, with grama grass, but no running water
INDIANS
Valencia
County
Bernalillo
Santa Fe
County
Comanches
see m sept 1850
& 97 refers to it
Map No. 1085
Portfolio N.
30'
106°
105°
34°

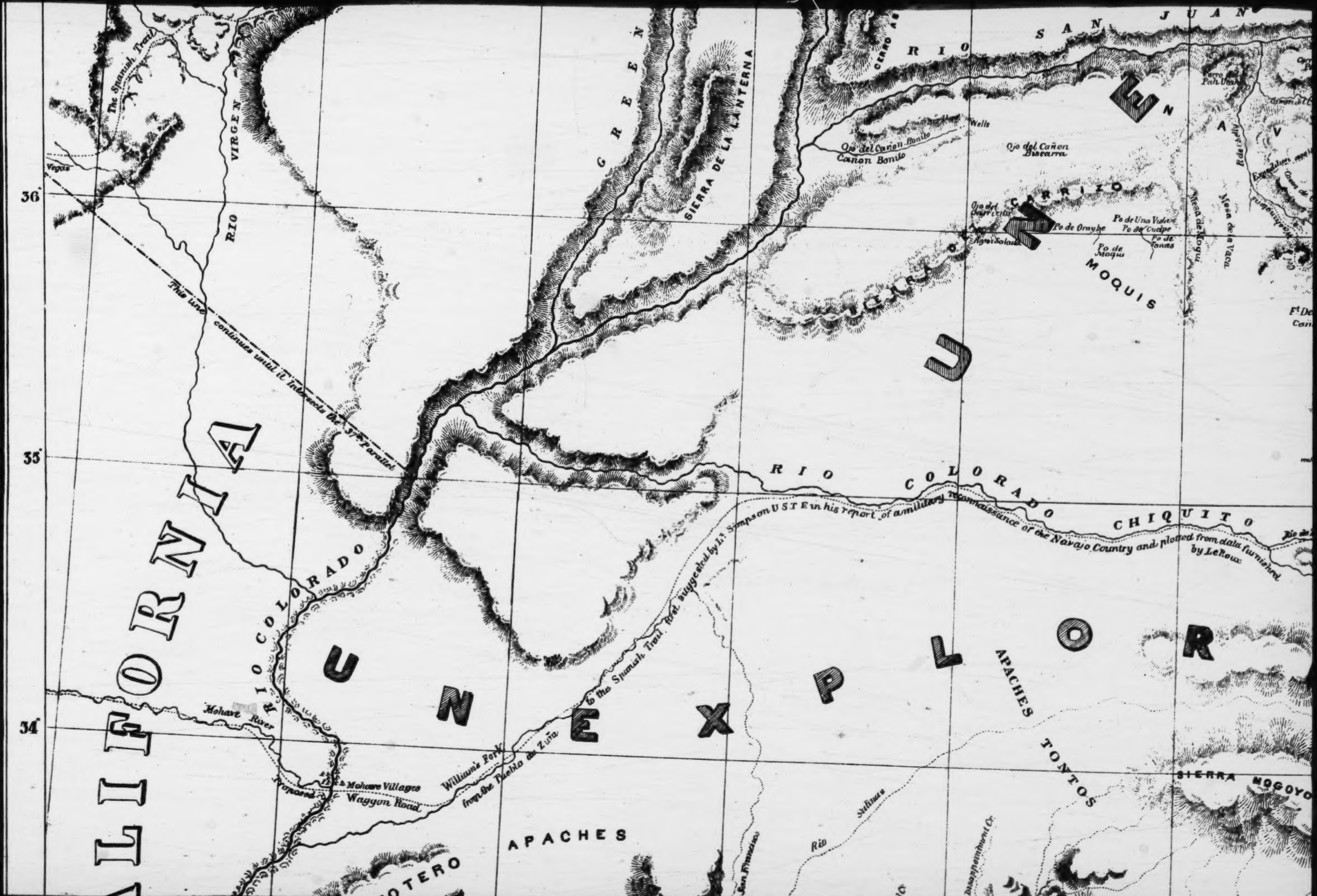
OF NEW MEXICO, WITH PUEBLOS AS NOTED BY CALHOUN, 1850.

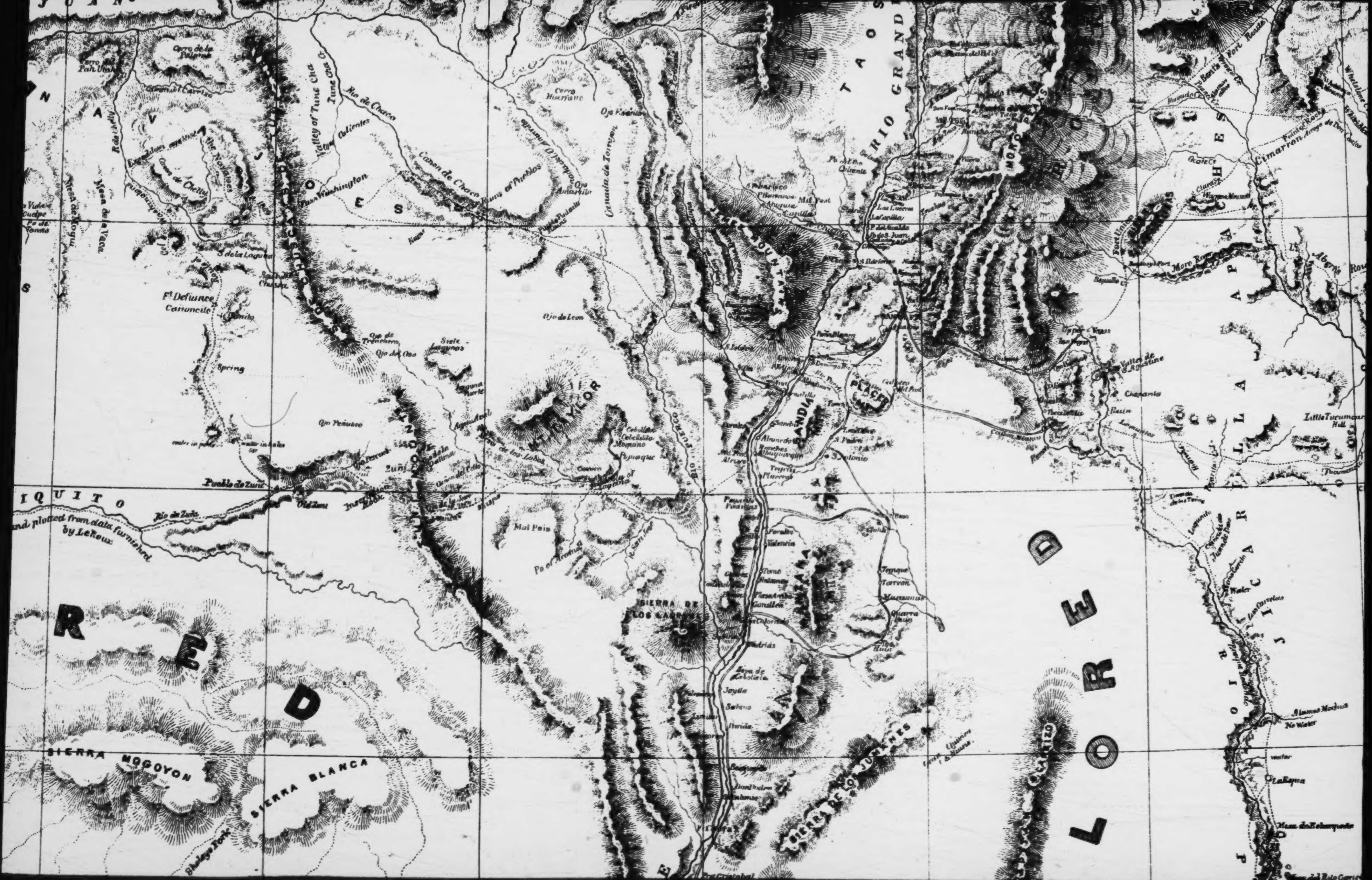
115°
114°
113°
112°
111°
110°
Longitude V
38°
38°
37°
U T A H
T E R R
WAH-SATCH MOUNTAINS
Nicollet River
from the
Pueblo de los Angeles California to Abiquiu New Mexico
GREEN RIVER
GRAND RIVER
Cerro la Sal
CERRO ABAJO
RIO SAN JUAN
The Spanish Trail
NTERNA
Cerro
Pah Ute

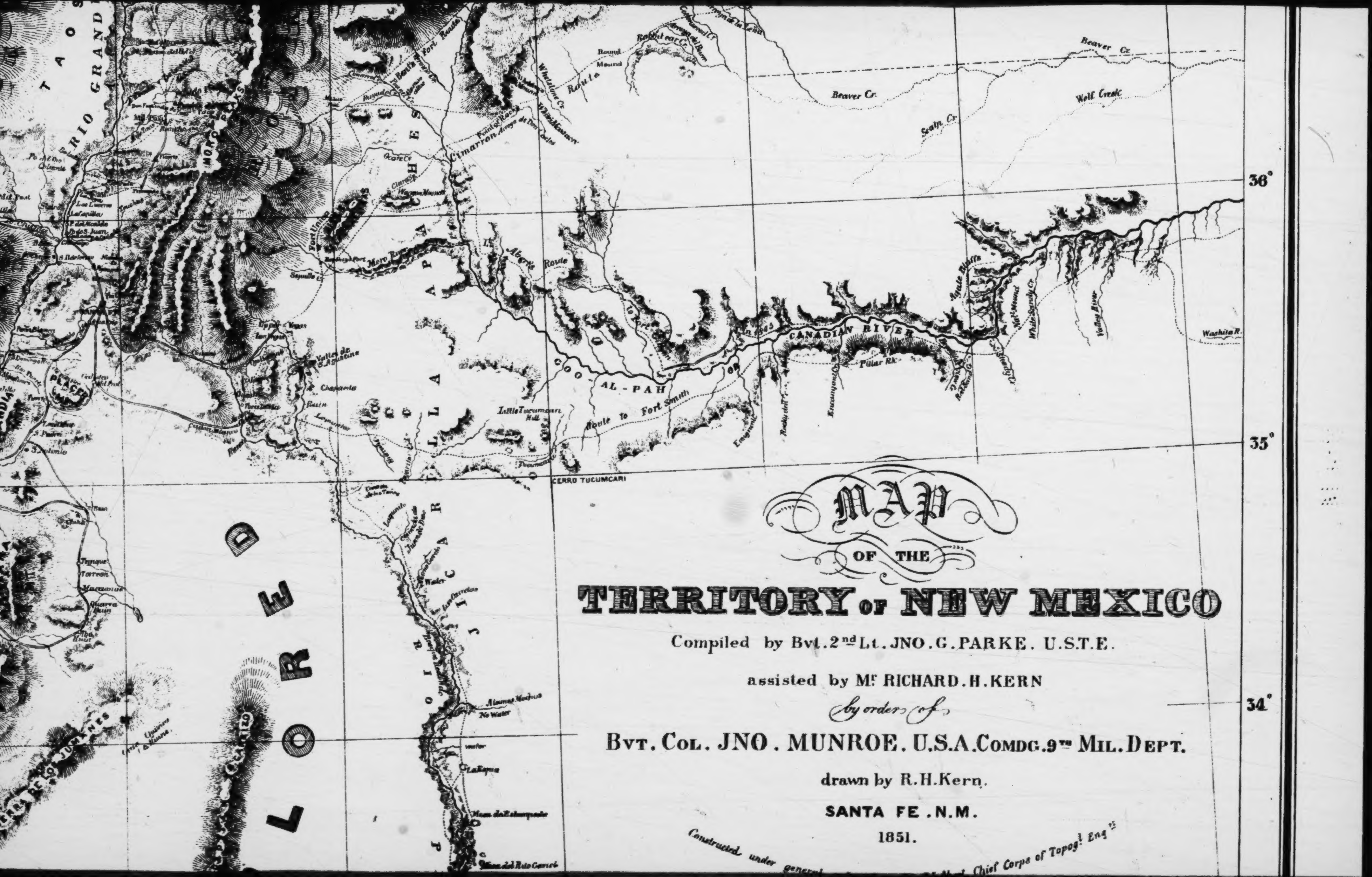

110°
Longitude West from 109 Greenwich
108°
107°
106°
105°
104
R R I T O R Y
INI
E R
Cuchuleke Cr.
Eagle tail Cr.
Pass Cr.
Uncompagre Cr.
San Miguel Cr.
Dolores Cr.
Rio Unka-Weep
SIERRA DE LA PLATE
SIERRA
X P L O R E D
Rio San Jose o R. Blanco
Rio de la Platte
Rio Navajo o Florida
R. de las Animas
R. de los Pinos
Rio Salado
N J U A N
Cerro de la Polvora
Williams Fishery
Williams Pass
Conejos River
Cerro de Montoso
Cerro Montes
Cerro de Taos
NORTE
GRANDE DEL
T A O S
Culebra Cr.
Ulah Cr.
Pelak Pass
Kohulaur Pass
Sage Cr.
La Fontaine qui bouit R.
Pueblo de Charles
A R
Rio de San Carlas
Greenhorn River
Muddy Cr.
Apisapah R.
Huerfa
Wet Mountain Valley
Bent's Fort Route
MTS


106°
105°
104°
103°
102°
101°
39°
38°
37°
INDIAN TERRITORY
ARAPAHOES
CHEYENNES
KIOWAS
ARKANSAS RIVER
Bents Fort
Big Timber
Pretty Encampt
Chouteau's Id.
Lake
Sage Cr.
La Fontaine qui bouil R.
Pueblo de S. Carlos
Upper Dry Creek
Lower Dry Creek
Fork of the Kansas
Dry Fork
Rio de San Carlos
Greenhorn River
Apisquah R.
Huerfano River
Muddy C.
Timpas C.
Purgatory R.
Route 1831
Two Butte Creek
Capt. Pope's
Sand Creek
to Fort Leavenworth
a tributary of Wolf Creek
Spring
Middle Spring
CIMARRON
RIO
Willow Bar
Cold Spring
to Fort Leavenworth
Cedar Sp.
Arroyo de la Leña
Rabbit ear Cr.
Round Mound
Route
Bents Fort Route
Beaver Cr.
Wolf Creek
Williams Pass
Robidoux Pass
Utah Cr.
Culebra Cr.
Hole in Prairie
MTS
D
GRANDE

U.of M.


36°
35°
34°
The Spanish Trail
Vegas
RIO VIRGEN
This line continues until it intersects the 35th Parallel
GREEN
SIERRA DE LA LINTERNA
CERRO
RIO SAN JUAN
Wells
Ojo del Cañon Bonito
Cañon Bonito
Ojo del Cañon Bisearra
Ojo del Carrizito
Agua Salada
CARRIZO
SIERRA
Po de Orayhe
Po de Una Vida
Po de Cuelpe
Po de Tonas
Po de Moqui
MOQUIS
Mesa de Moqui
Mesa de la Vaca
NAV
Ft De
RIO COLORADO
COLORADO CHIQUITO
Route suggested by Lt. Simpson U S T E in his report of a military reconnaissance of the Navajo Country and plotted from data furnished by LeRoux
the Spanish Trail Rout
from the Pueblo de Zuñi
William's Fork
RIO COLORADO
Mohave River
Mohave Villages
Proposed Waggon Road
CALIFORNIA
UNEXPLORED
APACHES
APACHES TONTOS
POTERO
SIERRA MOGOYO
San Francisco
Rio Salinas
Disappointment Cr.


NAVAJOES
SIERRA DE CHUSCA
Rio de Chaco
Canon de Chaco
Valley of Tune Cha
Tune Cha
Ojo Calientes
Pass Washington
Ruins of Pueblos
Canada de Torrejon
Ojo Amarillo
Ojo Espiritu Santo
Cerro Huerfano
Cerro de la Pelona
Cerro de Poh Utah
Canon de Chelly
Rio de Chelly
Mesa de la Vaca
Mesa de Moqui
S. de la Laguna
Pass Cuero
Ft. Defiance
Canoncito
Spring
Ojo Peñasco
Ojo de Trinchera
Ojo del Oso
Siete Lagunas
Laguna Verde
Cerro Agua Azul
MT. TAYLOR
Cebolleta
Cebolletita
Moquino
Pajuaque
Covero
Laguna
Ojo de las Gallinas
Zuñi
Inscription Rock
Pueblo de Zuñi
Old Zuni
Rio de Zuñi
ZUNI
IQUITO
and plotted from data furnished by Le Roux
Mal Pais
Po. el Acoma
Ojo de Leon
Rio Puerco
JEMEZ MOUNTAINS
Abiquiu
Mil. Post
Cuchilla
Po. Ojo Caliente
RIO GRANDE
TAOS
MORO PASS
P. del Alcalde
S. Juan
S. Ildefonso
Santa Fe
Galisteo
PLACER MTS.
Cerrillos
Mil. Post
SANDIA MTS.
Bernalillo
Sandia
Alameda
Algodones
Albuquerque
Atrisco
Ranchos
Tejeras
Placeres
S. Antonio
S. Pedro
Las Vegas
Upper Vegas
Tecolote
Valley de S. Agustine
Chaparito
Anton Chico
Pecos
Cimarron Route
Moro Route
Fort Union
Bent's Fort Route
Ocate
Wagon Mound
Little Tucumcari Hill
Rio Gallinas
Pajarito
Padillas
Isleta
Peralta
Valencia
Tomé
Casa Colorado
Tajique
Torreon
Manzano
Quarra
Abo
SIERRA DE LOS CAÑONES
SIERRA DE LOS LADRONES
Sabino
Joya de Cebolleta
Joyita
Socorro
Parida
Lemitar
Polvadera
Sevilleta
SIERRA DE LOS JUMANES
Gran Quivira
Canon del Arroyo
Luna
El Carrizo
San Cristobal
LLANO ESTACADO
Alamo Macho
No Water
Water
La Rapua
LLANO ESTACADO
ROJO RIO
Puerto de los Gallinas
SIERRA MOGOYON
SIERRA BLANCA
Ghaleya Pass
RED
MAN
CALIZO


TAOS
RIO GRANDE
MORO
Beaver Cr.
Wolf Creek
Scalp Cr.
Round Mound
Rabbit ear Cr.
Cimarron
Fort Union
Moro River
Upper Vegas
Valley de S. Agustine
PLACER
Albert's Route
CANADIAN RIVER
COO AL-PAH
Route to Fort Smith
Little Tucumcari Hill
CERRO TUCUMCARI
Pillar Rk.
Santa Bluffs
Valley River
White Sands Cr.
Washita R.
Encampment Cr.
LLANO ESTACADO
RIO PECOS
JICARILLA
COLORADO
SIERRA DE LOS JUMANES
Quarra
Chilili
Tajique
Torreon
Manzana
S. Antonio
Alamos Muchos
No Water
La Rayna
Water
36°
35°
34°

MAP
OF THE
TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO

Compiled by Bvt. 2nd Lt. JNO. G. PARKE. U.S.T.E.

assisted by Mr RICHARD. H. KERN

by order of

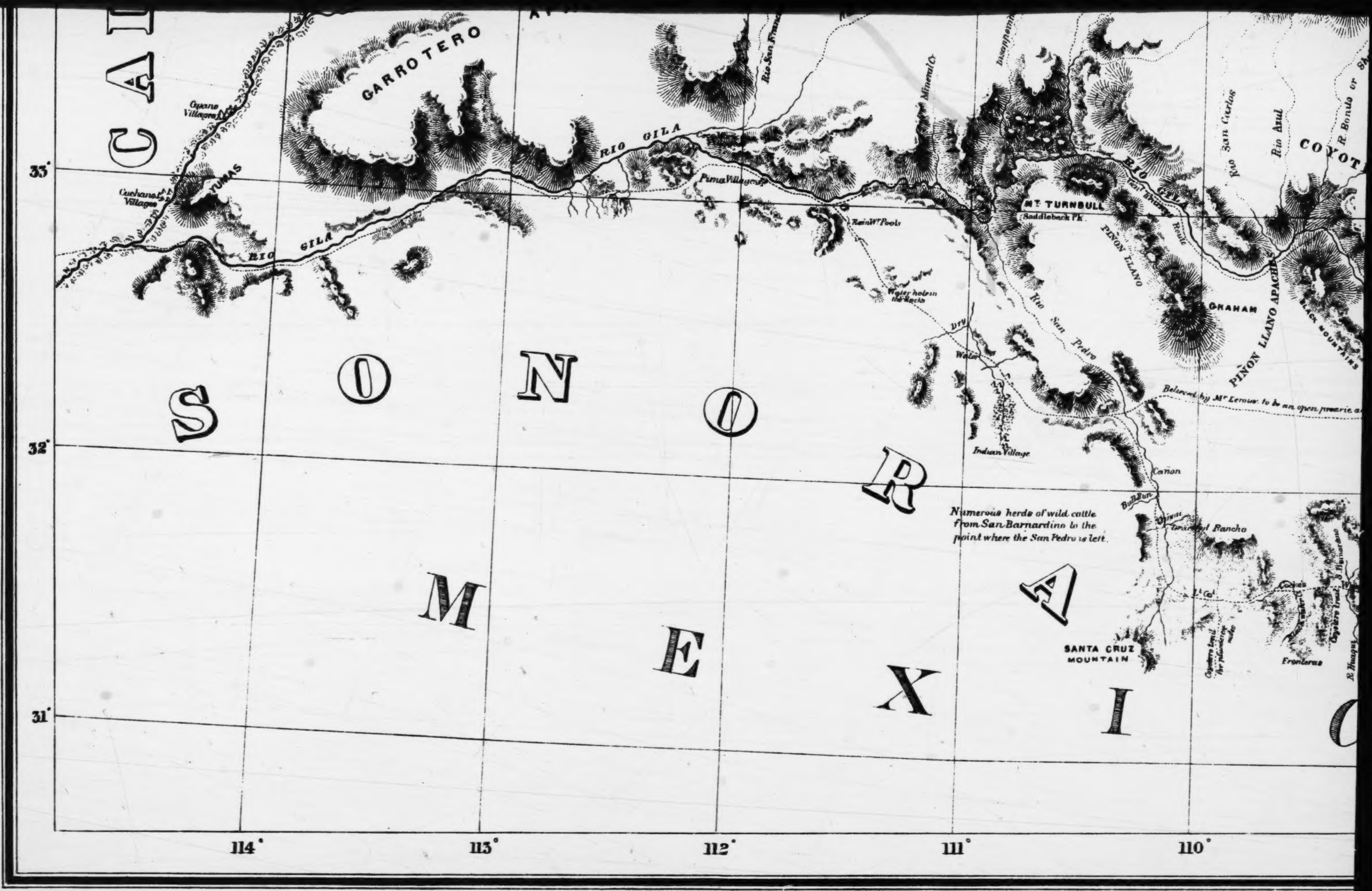
BVT. COL. JNO. MUNROE. U.S.A. COMDG. 9TH MIL. DEPT.

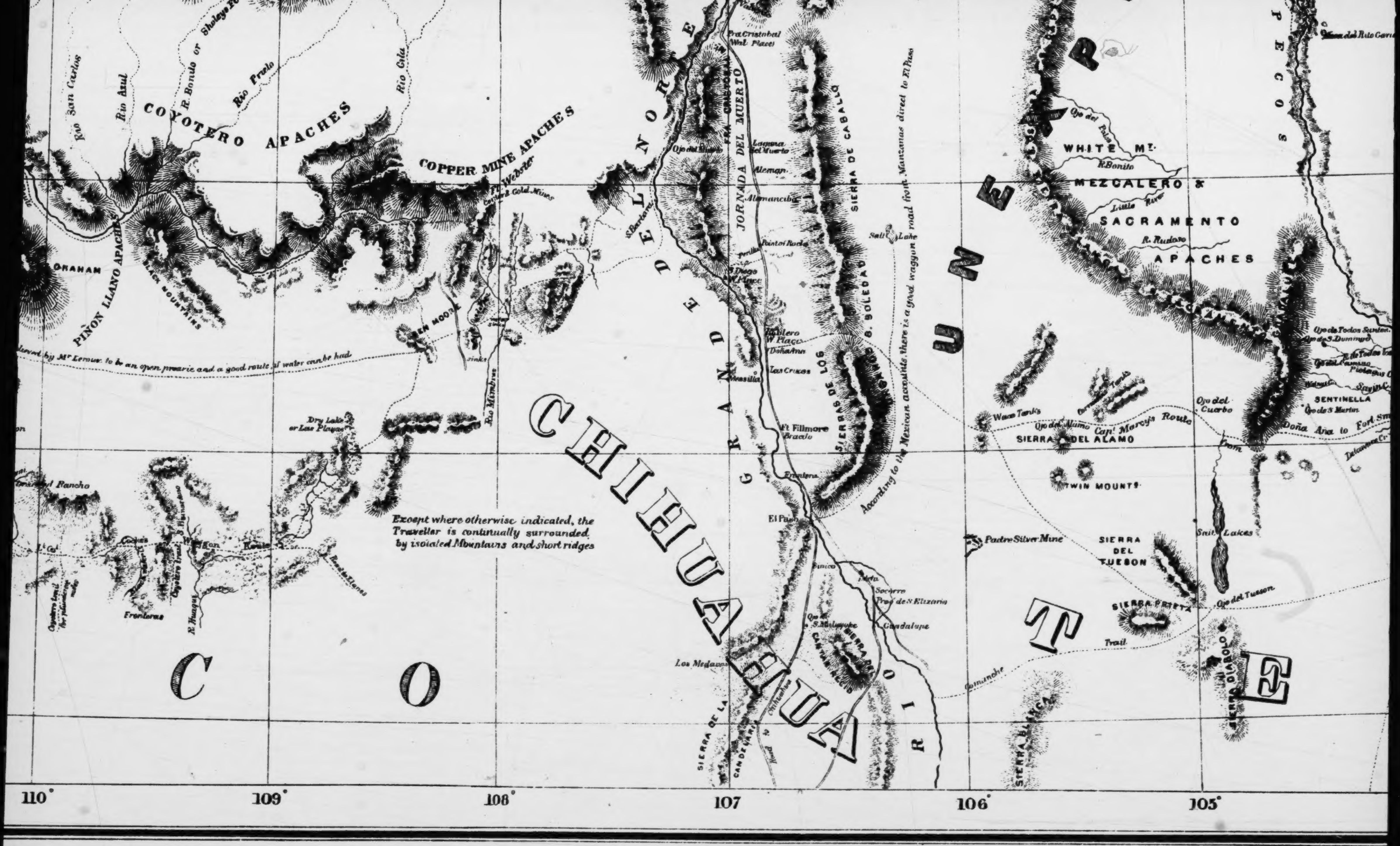
drawn by R. H. Kern.

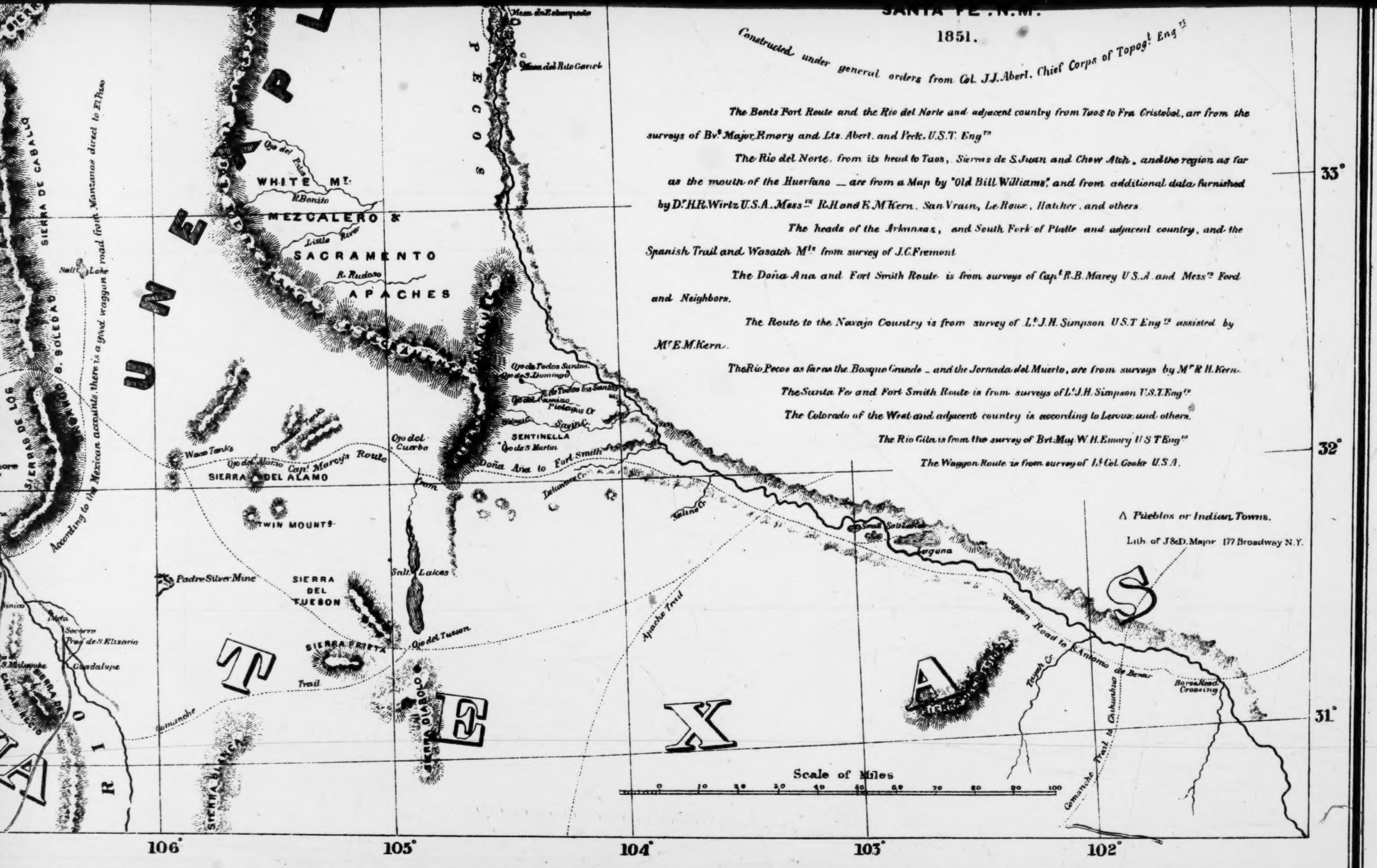
SANTA FE. N.M.

1851.

Constructed under general … Chief Corps of Topogl. Engrs.


CA
GARROTERO
Guano Villages
Cuchanos Villages
YUMAS
RIO GILA
RIO GILA
Rio San Franc
Pima Villages
Mineral Cr.
Rain Wr. Pools
Water holes in the Rocks
Dry
Water
Indian Village
MT. TURNBULL
Saddleback Pk.
PIÑON LLANO
Rio San Pedro
RIO GILA
GRAHAM
PIÑON LLANO APACHES
BLACK MOUNTAINS
Rio San Carlos
Rio Azul
R. Bonito or
COYOT
Believed by Mr. Leroux to be an open prairie a
Cañon
Bull Run
Rancho
Numerous herds of wild cattle from San Barnardino to the point where the San Pedro is left.
SANTA CRUZ MOUNTAIN
Coyotero trail
Coyotero trail
Fronteras
R. Huaqui
SONORA
MEXICO
33°
32°
31°
114°
113°
112°
111°
110°


COYOTERO APACHES
COPPER MINE APACHES
PIÑON LLANO APACHES
Rio San Carlos
Rio Azul
R. Bonito or Shelaye
Rio Prieto
Rio Gila
Ft. Webster
Copper & Gold Mines
Ben Moore
Rio Mimbres
Dry Lake or Las Playas
Rancho
Wagon Route
Fronteras
R. Huaques
Ojo del Muerto
Laguna del Muerto
Aleman
JORNADA DEL MUERTO
SIERRA DE CABALLO
S. Barbara
Salt Lake
Doña Ana
Las Cruces
Mesilla
Ft. Fillmore
Bracito
Frontera
El Paso
Sinico
Socorro
Pres. de S. Elzario
Guadalupe
Los Medanos
SIERRA DE LOS ORGANOS
S. SOLEDAD
According to the Mexican accounts there is a good waggon road from Manzanas direct to El Paso
DEL NORTE
GRANDE
RIO
CHIHUAHUA
SIERRA DE LA CANDELARIA
Road to Chihuahua
Except where otherwise indicated, the Traveller is continually surrounded by isolated Mountains and short ridges
Said by Mr Leroux to be an open prairie and a good route, if water can be had
WHITE MT.
R. Bonito
MEZCALERO & SACRAMENTO APACHES
Little River
R. Ruidoso
Ojo del Pinto
P E C O S
Ojo de Todos Santos
Ojo de S. Domingo
SENTINELLA
Ojo de S. Martin
Ojo del Cuervo
Doña Ana to Fort Smith
Ojo del Alamo
Capt. Marcy's Route
SIERRA DEL ALAMO
Waco Tanks
TWIN MOUNTS
Padre Silver Mine
SIERRA DEL TUESON
Salt Lakes
SIERRA PRIETA
Ojo del Tueson
Comanche Trail
SIERRA BLANCA
SIERRA DIABOLO
U N I T E
C O
110°
109°
108°
107°
106°
105°



SANTA FE . N.M.
PECOS
WHITE M^{t}.
MEZCALERO &
SACRAMENTO
APACHES
R. Bonito
Little River
R. Rudoso
Ojo del Padre
Salt Lake
SIERRA DE CABALLO
S. SOLEDAD
SIERRAS DE LOS
According to the Mexican accounts there is a good waggon road from Manzanas direct to El Paso
UNEXPL
Waco Tanks
Ojo del Alamo
Cap^{t}. Marcy's Route
SIERRA DEL ALAMO
Ojo del Cuervo
SENTINELLA
Ojo de S. Martin
Doña Ana to Fort Smith
Ojo de Todos Santos
Ojo de S. Dumingo
Salt Lakes
TWIN MOUNTS.
Padre Silver Mine
SIERRA DEL TUESON
SIERRA PRIETA
Ojo del Tueson
Socorro
Pres. de S. Elizario
Guadalupe
Trail
Comanche
SIERRA DIABOLO
SIERRA BLANCA
RIO
Apache Trail
Delaware Cr.
Saline Cr.
Laguna
Waggon Road to S. Antonio de Bexar
Toyah C.
Comanche Trail to Chihuahua
Horse Head Crossing
T E X A S
33°
32°
31°
106°
105°
104°
103°
102°

SANTA FE . N.M.

1851.

Constructed under general orders from Col. J.J. Abert. Chief Corps of Topog^{l}. Eng^{rs}

The Bents Fort Route and the Rio del Norte and adjacent country from Taos to Fra Cristobal, are from the surveys of Bv^{t}. Major Emory and Lts. Abert. and Peck. U.S.T. Eng^{rs}

The Rio del Norte, from its head to Taos, Sierras de S. Juan and Chew Atch, and the region as far as the mouth of the Huerfano – are from a Map by "Old Bill Williams," and from additional data furnished by D^{r}. H.R. Wirtz U.S.A. Mess^{rs} R.H. and E.M. Kern. San Vrain, Le Roux, Hatcher, and others

The heads of the Arkansas, and South Fork of Platte and adjacent country, and the Spanish Trail and Wasatch M^{ts} from survey of J.C. Fremont

The Doña Ana and Fort Smith Route is from surveys of Cap^{t}. R.B. Marcy U.S.A. and Mess^{rs} Ford and Neighbors.

The Route to the Navajo Country is from survey of L^{t}. J.H. Simpson U.S.T. Eng^{rs} assisted by M^{r}. E.M. Kern.

The Rio Pecos as far as the Bosque Grande – and the Jornada del Muerto, are from surveys by M^{r} R.H. Kern.

The Santa Fe and Fort Smith Route is from surveys of L^{t}. J.H. Simpson U.S.T. Eng^{rs}

The Colorado of the West and adjacent country is according to Leroux and others.

The Rio Gila is from the survey of Bvt. Maj. W.H. Emory U.S.T. Eng^{rs}

The Waggon Route is from survey of L^{t}. Col. Cooke U.S.A.

△ *Pueblos or Indian Towns.*

Scale of Miles

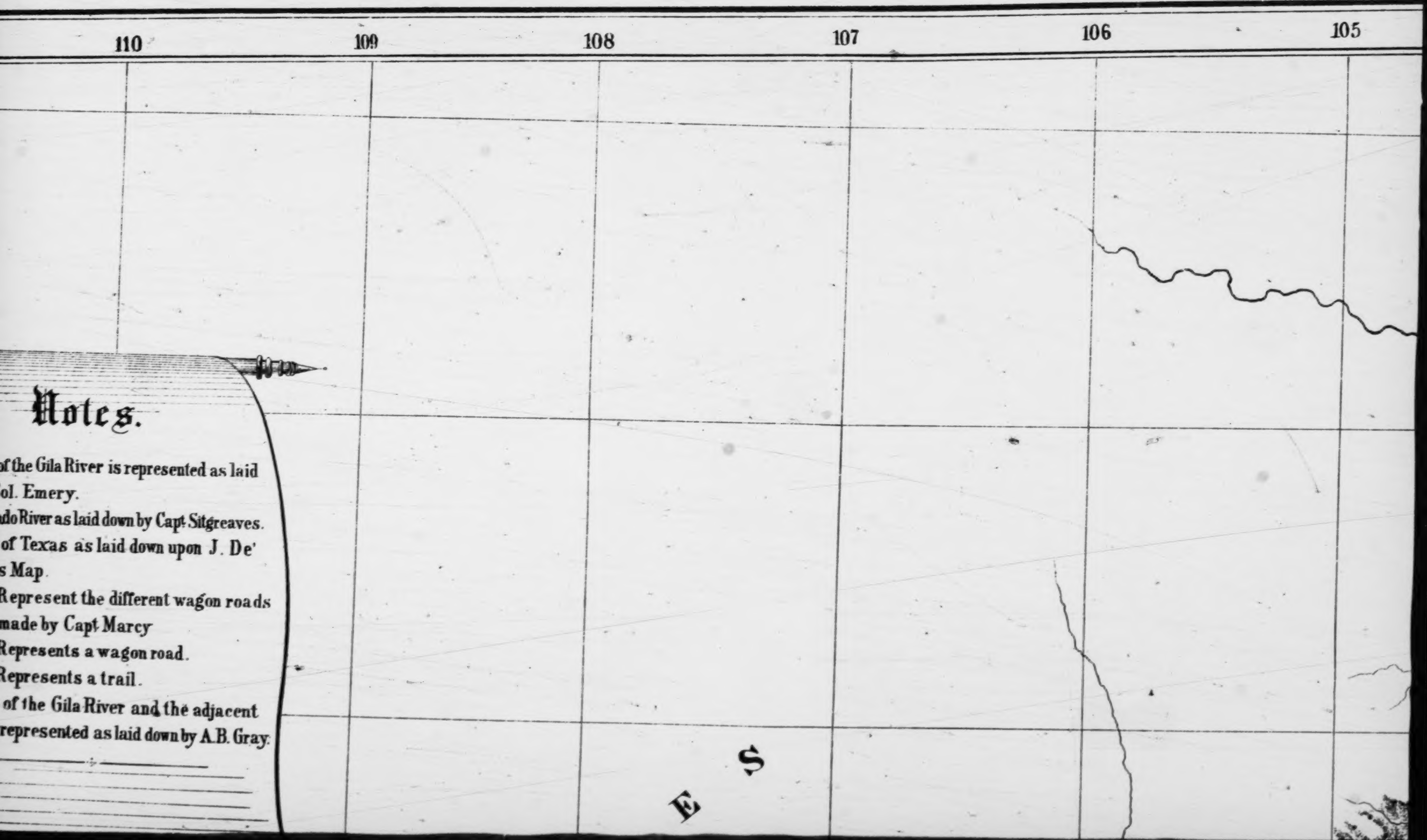
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Lith. of J&D. Major 177 Broadway N.Y.

114
113
112
111
38
37
Unexplored
Y
Ri

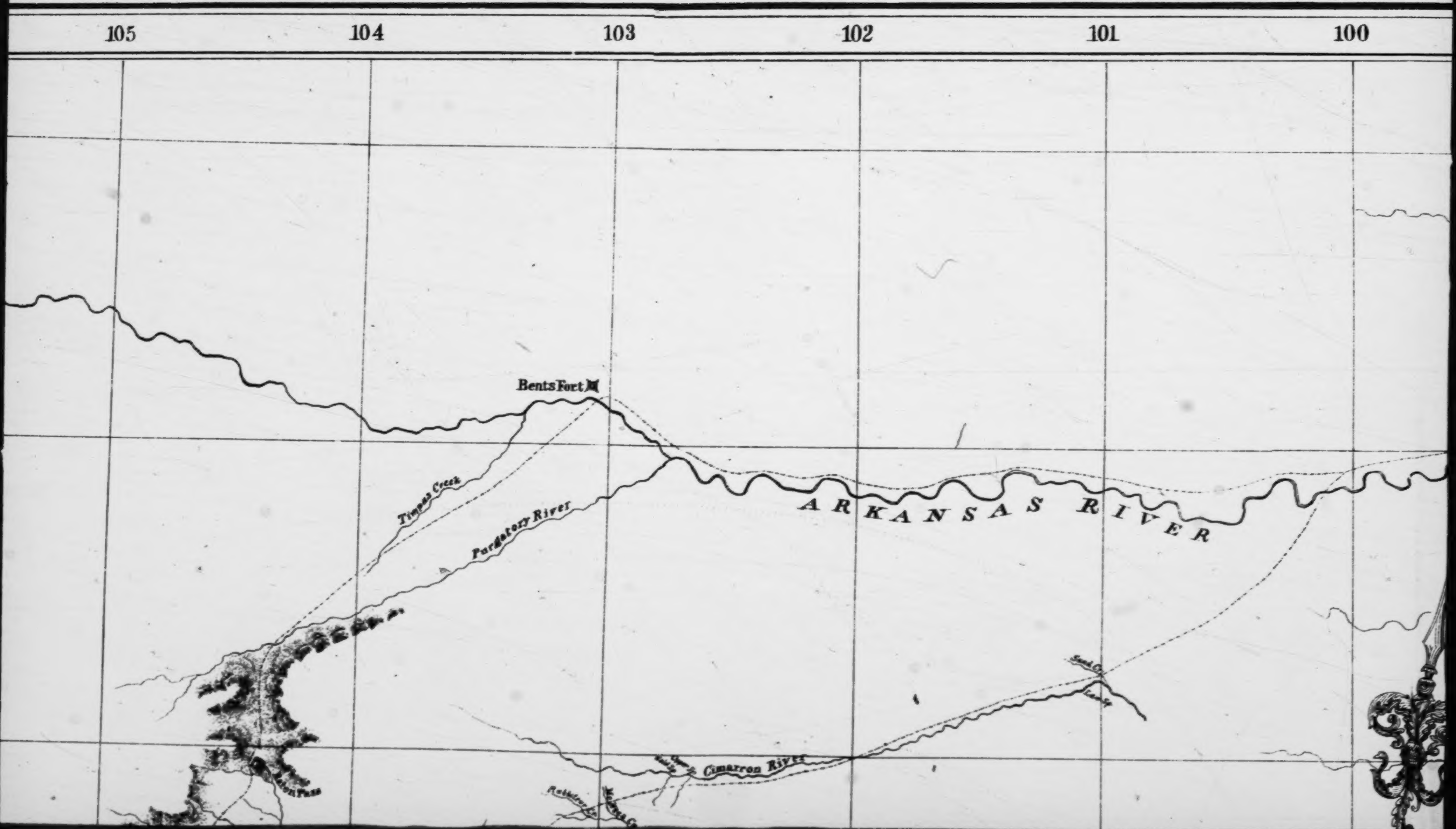
Note

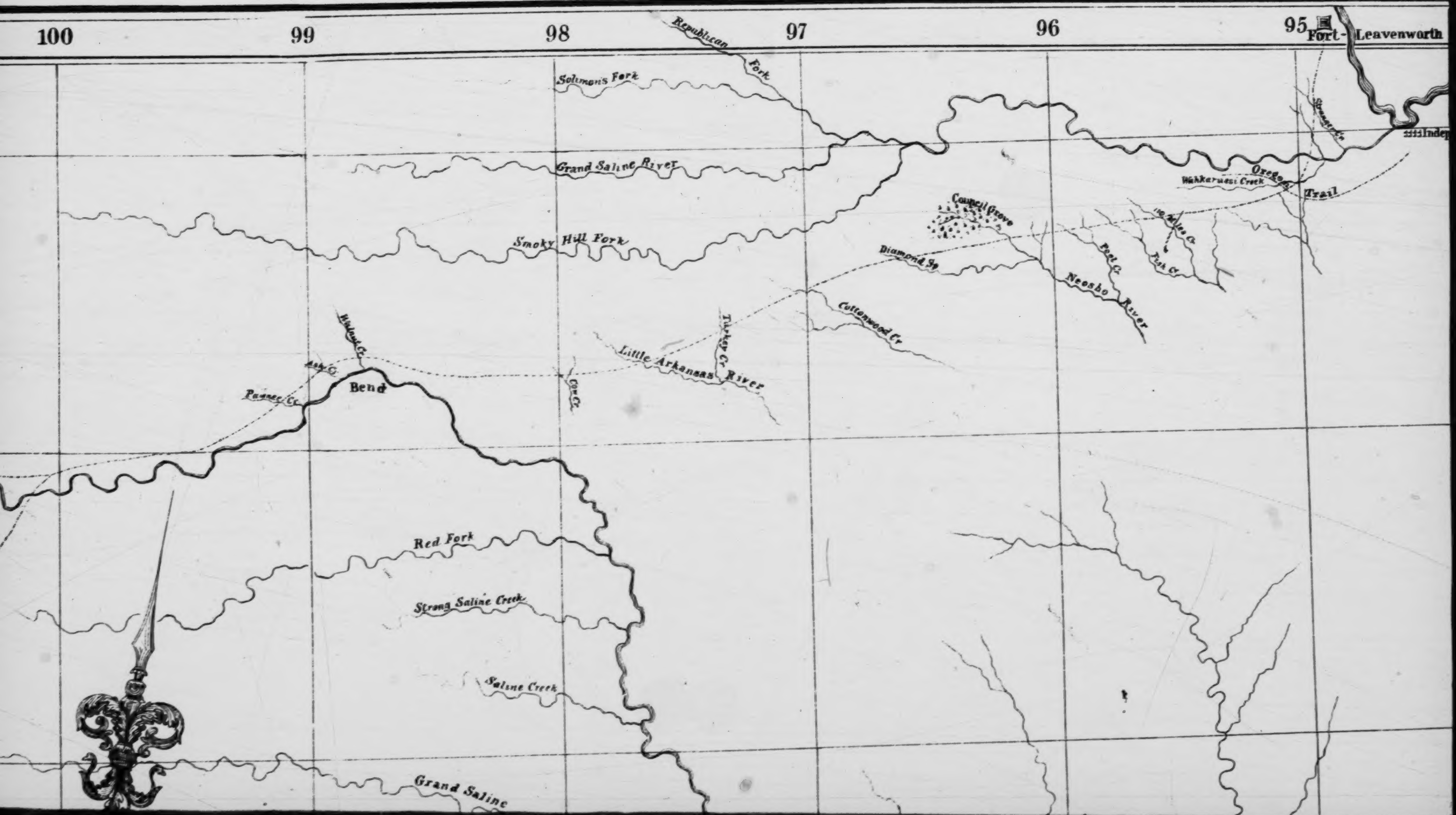
A portion of the Gila River is
down by Col. Emery.
The Colorado River as laid do
A portion of Texas as lai
Cordovas Map.
Represent the d
made by Capt M
Represents a wa
Represents a tr
A portion of the Gila River
country is represented as l

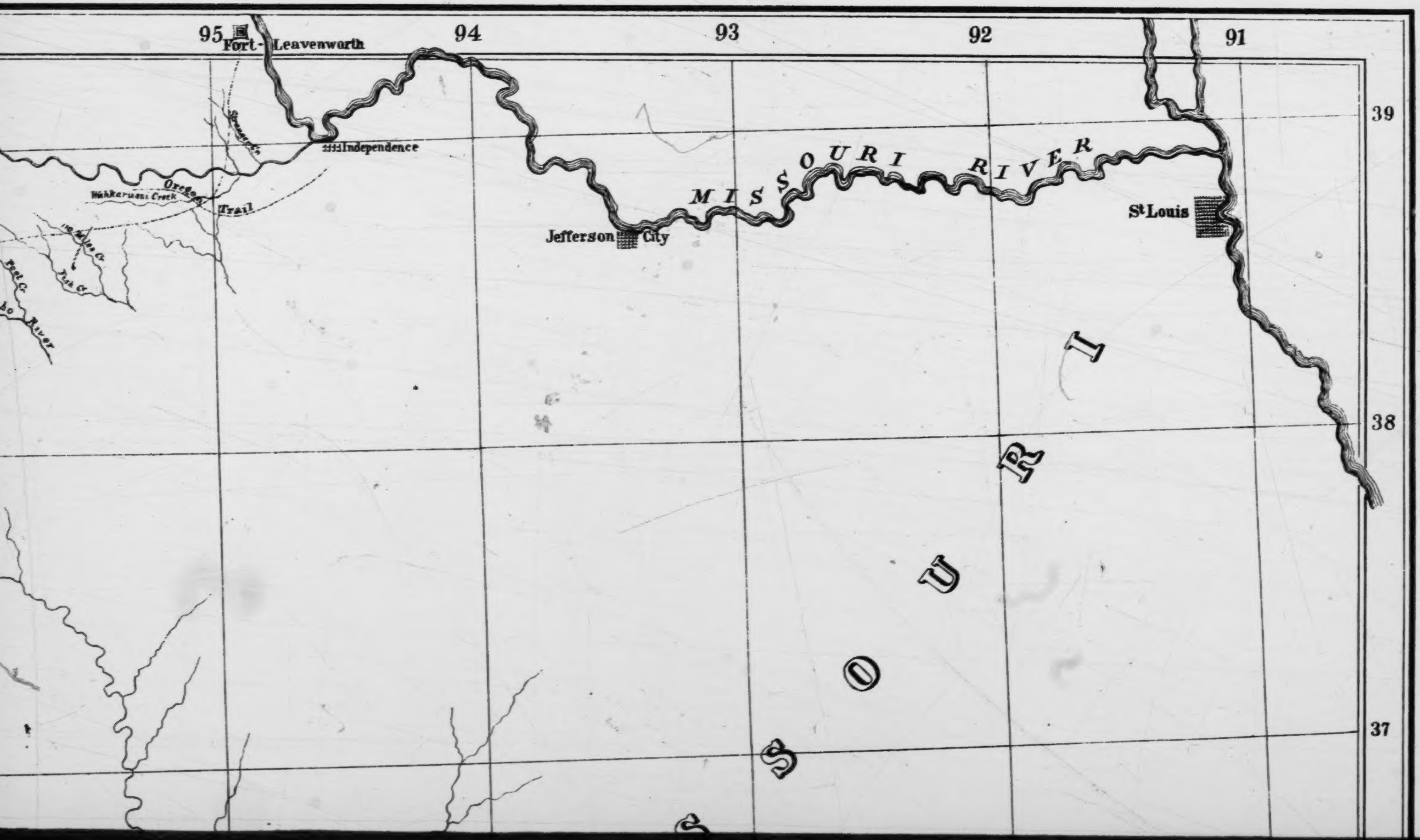


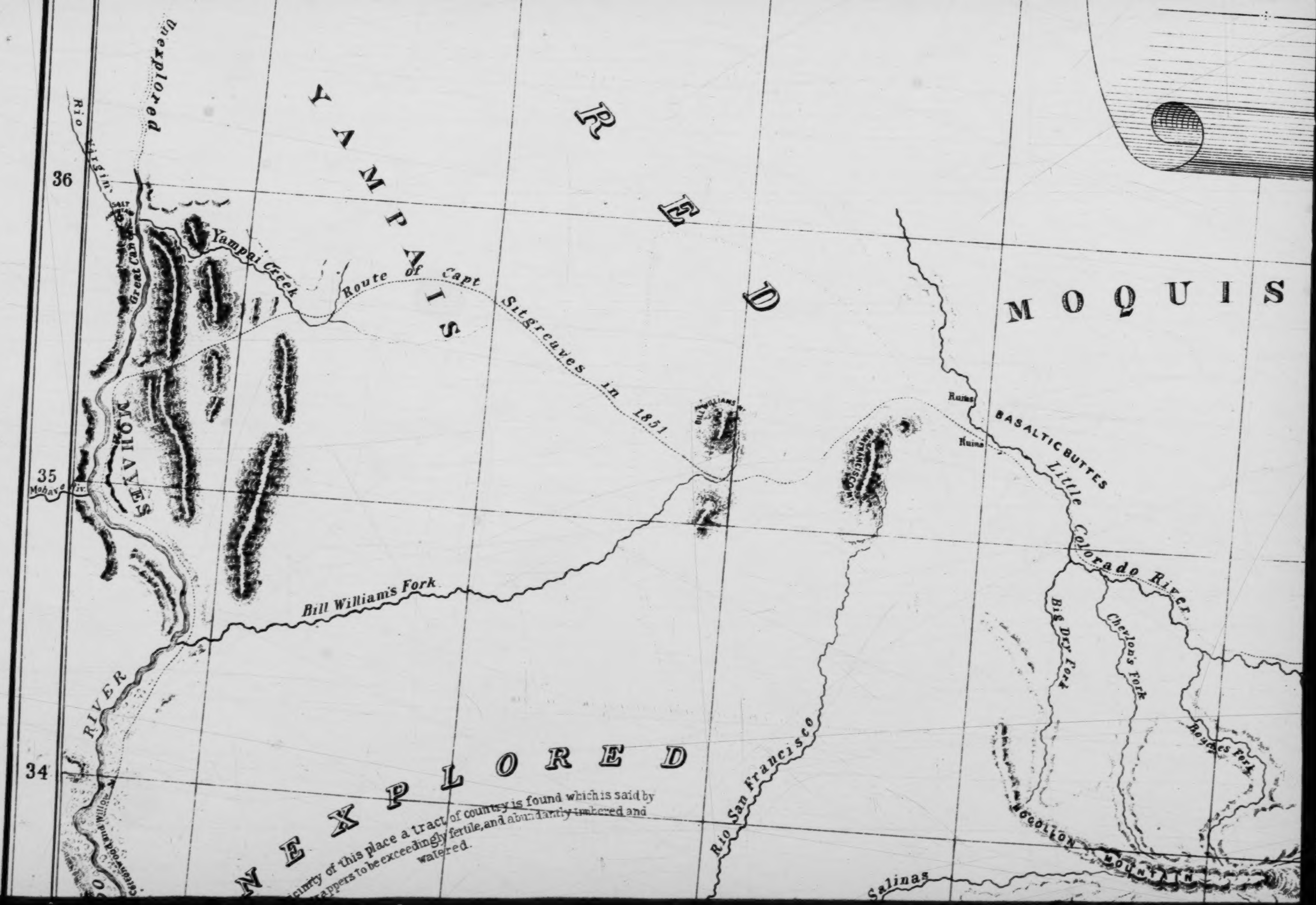
Notes.

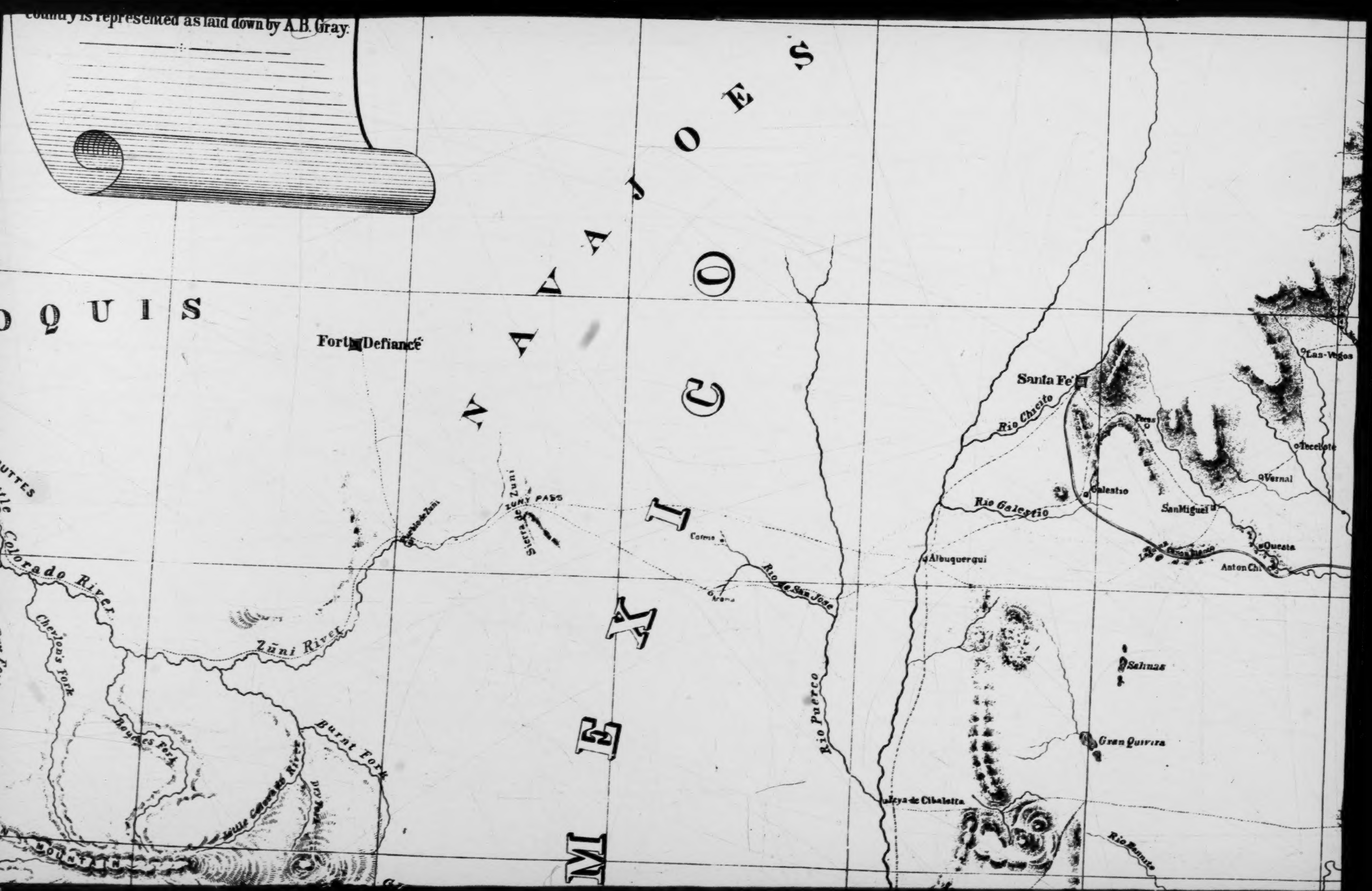
of the Gila River is represented as laid
ol. Emery.
ado River as laid down by Capt. Sitgreaves.
of Texas as laid down upon J. De'
s Map.
Represent the different wagon roads
made by Capt Marcy
Represents a wagon road.
Represents a trail.
of the Gila River and the adjacent
represented as laid down by A.B. Gray.

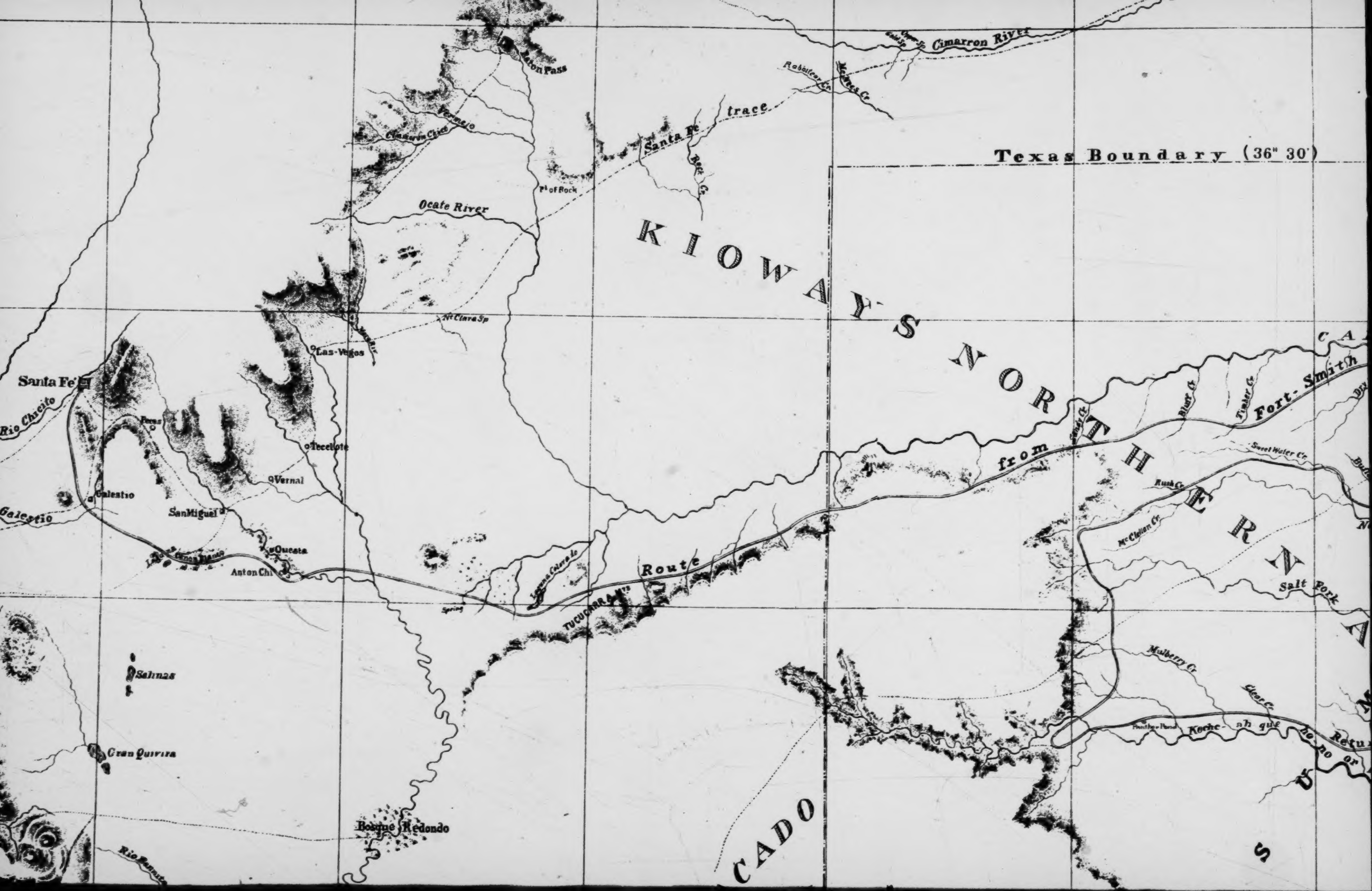
105
104
103
102
101
100
Bents Fort
Timpas Creek
Purgatory River
ARKANSAS RIVER
Raton Pass
Cimarron River
Sand Cr.
Lower Sp.
Rabbit ear Cr.
Mcnees Cr.

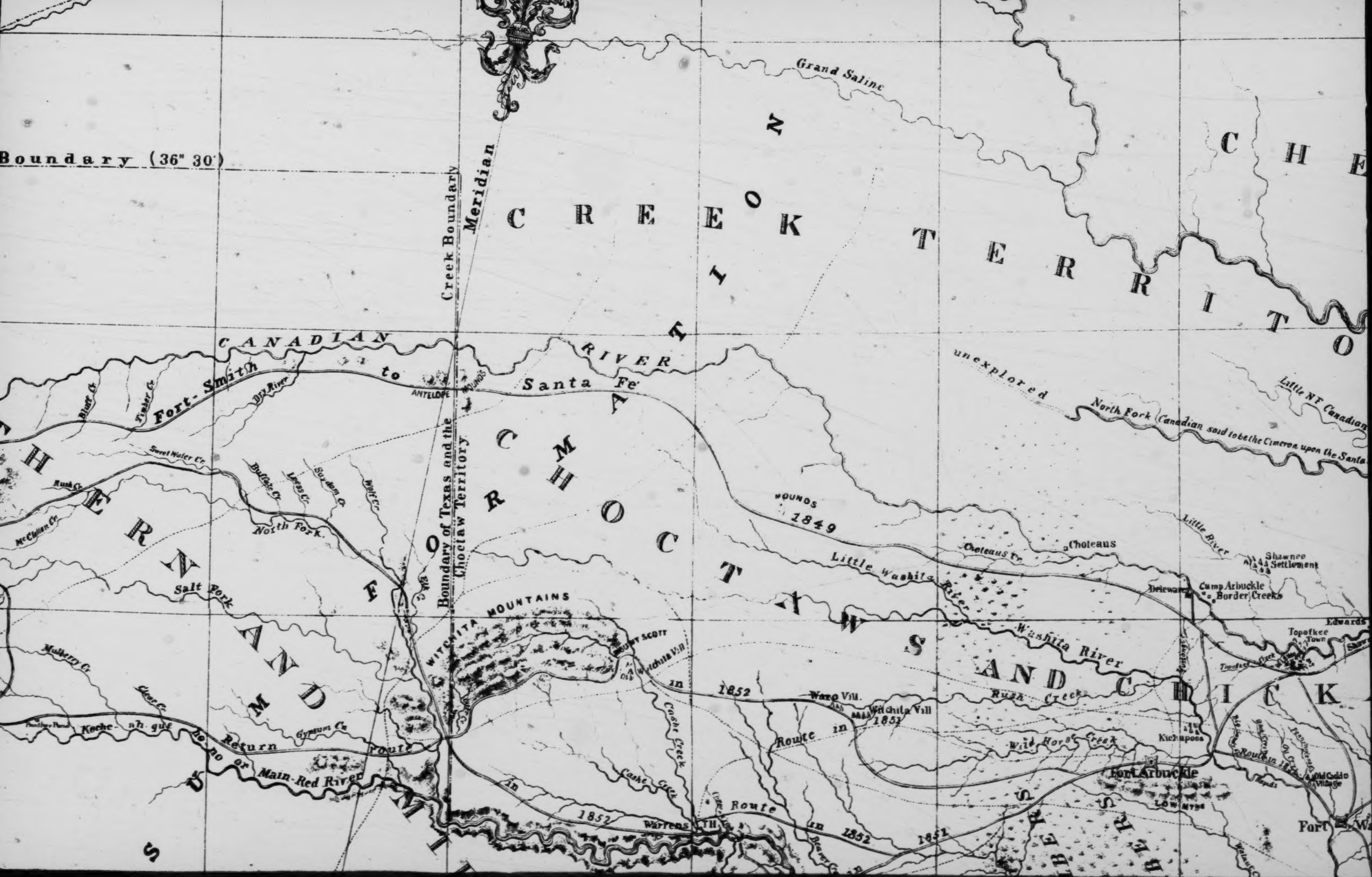

100
99
98
97
96
95
Fort-Leavenworth
Indep
Republican Fork
Solomons Fork
Grand Saline River
Smoky Hill Fork
Stranger Cr
Wahkarusi Creek
Oregon Trail
Council Grove
Diamond Sp
110 Miles Cr
Post Cr
Pool Cr
Neosho River
Cottonwood Cr
Turkey Cr
Little Arkansas River
Cow Cr
Walnut Cr
Ash Cr
Pawnee Cr
Bend
Red Fork
Strong Saline Creek
Saline Creek
Grand Saline

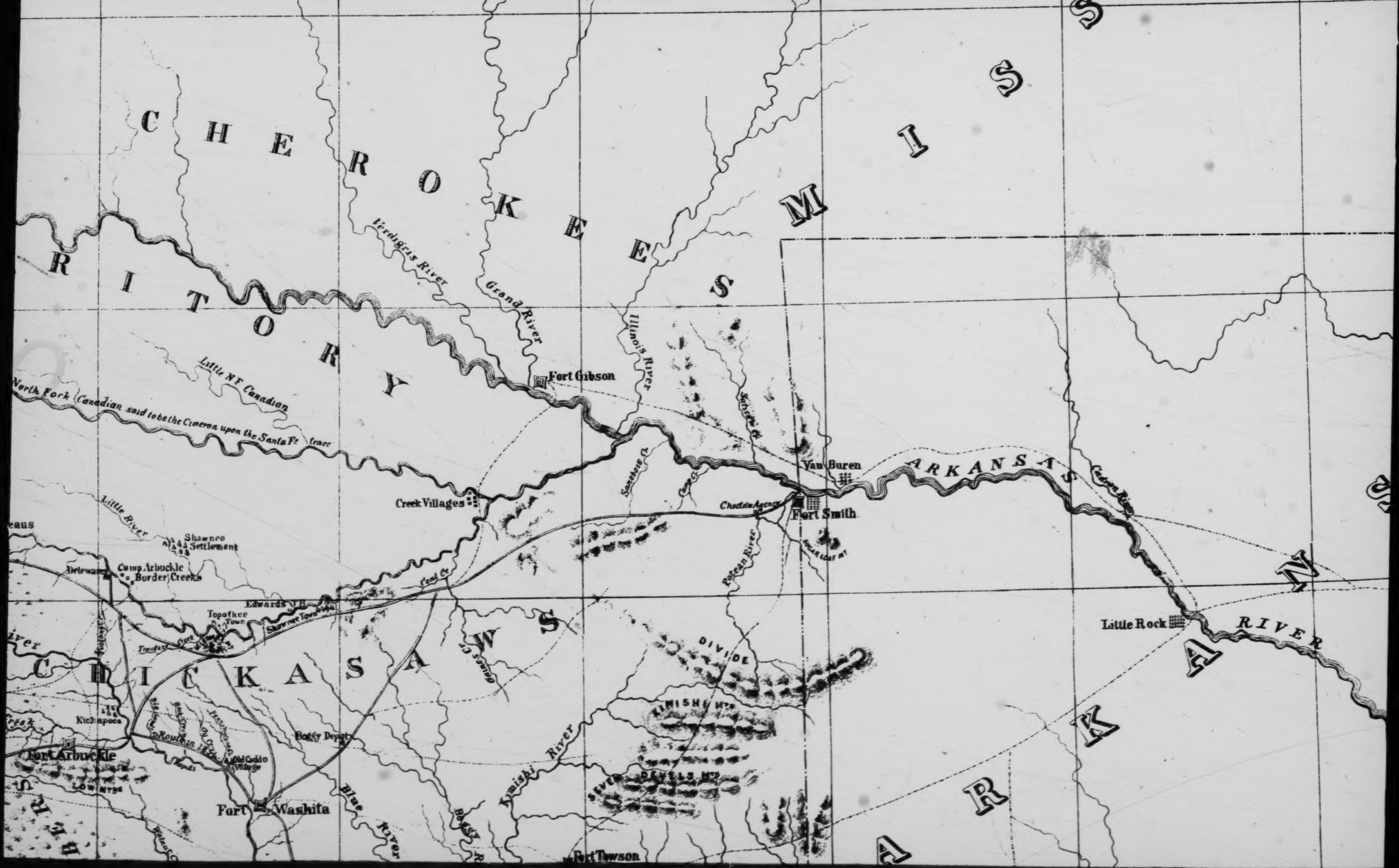

95
Fort-Leavenworth
94
93
92
91
39
38
37
Independence
Stranger Cr
Oregon Trail
Wahkarussi Creek
110 Miles Cr
Fish Cr
Peel Cr
bo River
MISSOURI RIVER
Jefferson City
St Louis
MISSOURI

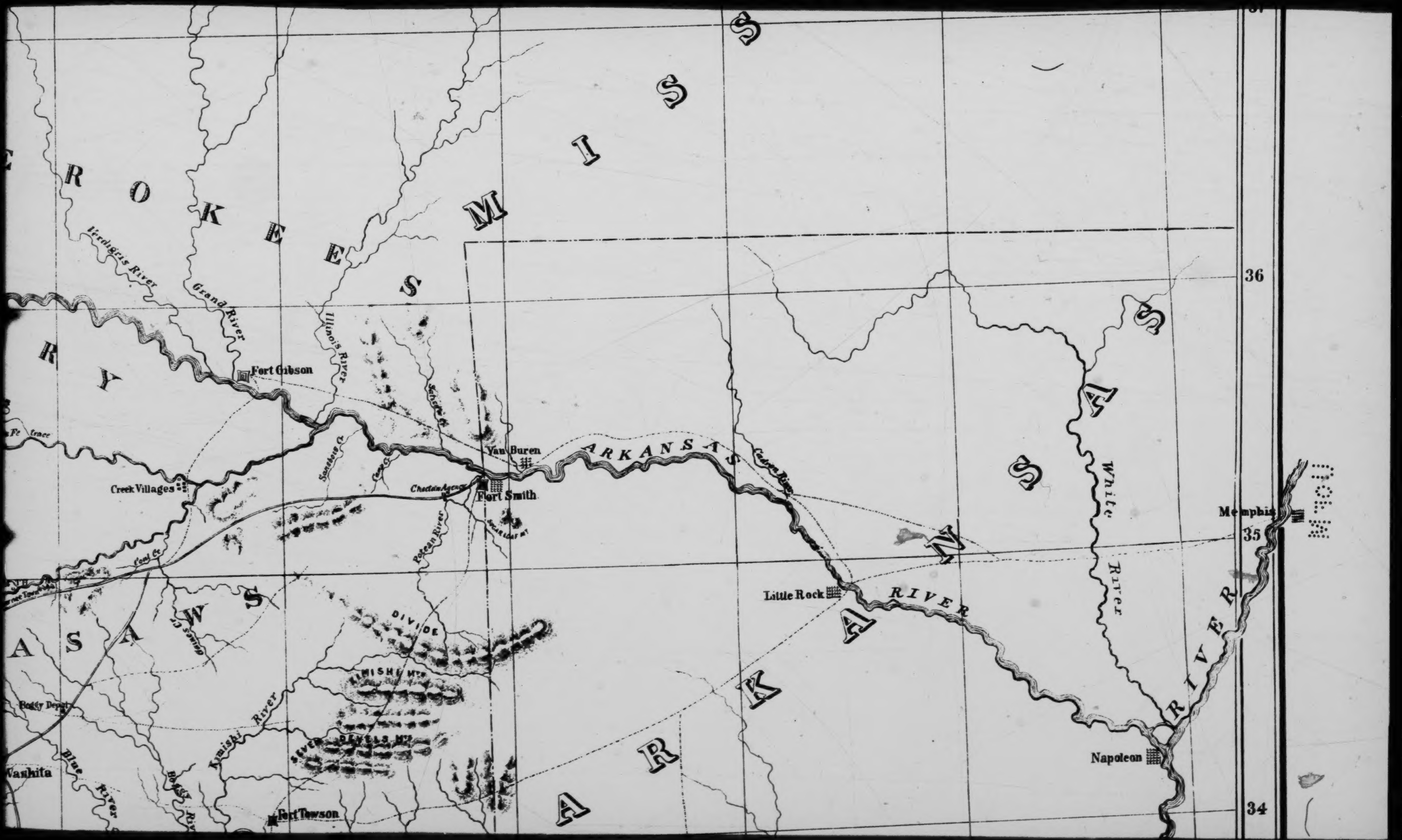

Unexplored
Rio Virgin
36
35
34
SALT
Great Canon
Yampai Creek
YAMPAIS
RED
Route of Capt Sitgreaves in 1851
MOQUIS
MOHAVES
Mohave Riv.
BILL WILLIAMS Mt.
SAN FRANCISCO Mt.
Ruins
Ruins
BASALTIC BUTTES
Little Colorado River
Big Dry Fork
Chevlon's Fork
Bill William's Fork
RIVER
Cottonwood and Willow
UNEXPLORED
vicinity of this place a tract of country is found which is said by trappers to be exceedingly fertile, and abundantly timbered and watered.
Rio San Francisco
Salinas
MOGOLLON MOUNTAIN
Royeyes Fork

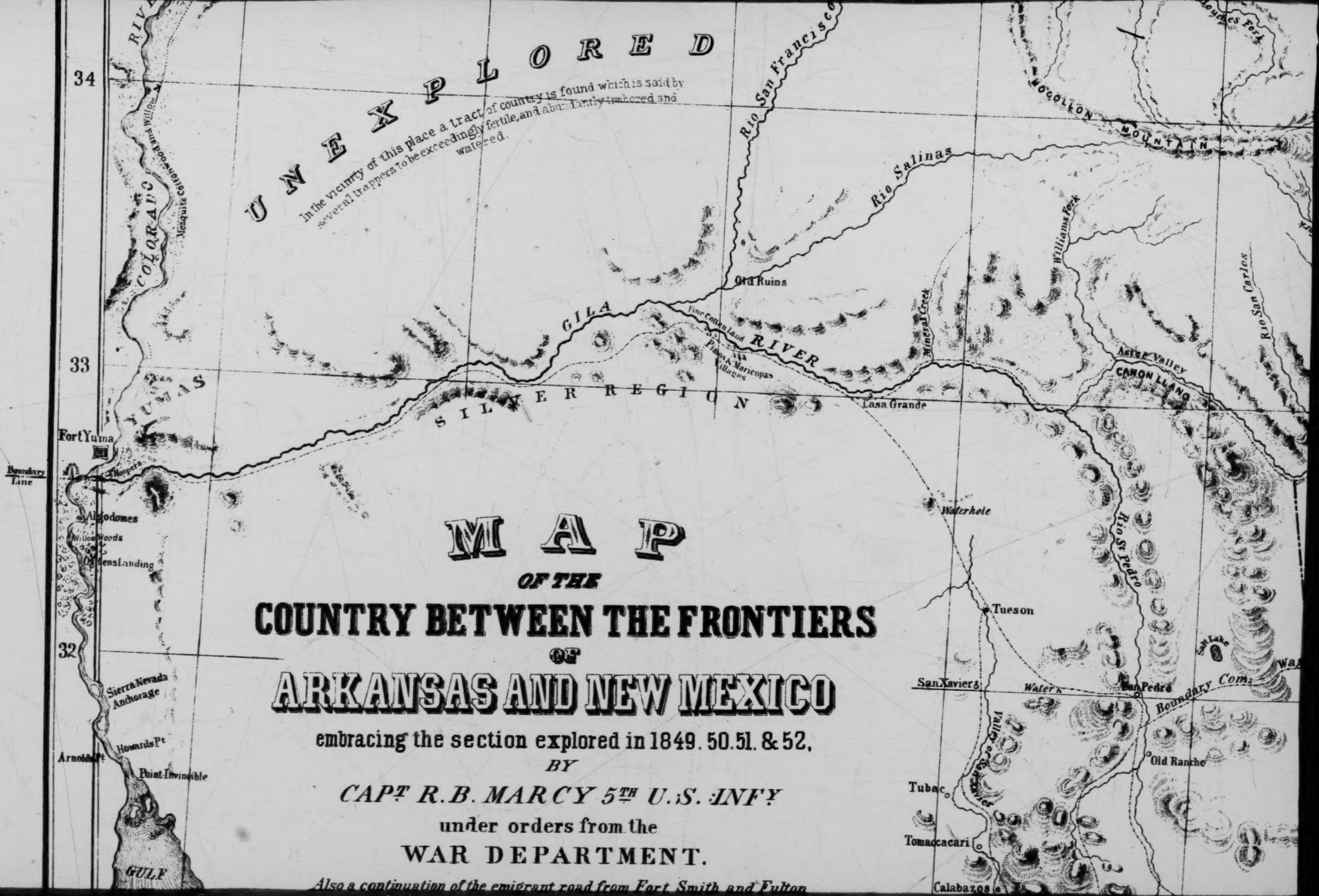

country is represented as laid down by A.B. Gray.
QUIS
NAVAJOES
NEW MEXICO
Fort Defiance
BUTTES
Colorado River
Chevlon's Fork
Boyne's Fork
Little Colorado River
Dry Fork
Burnt Fork
Zũni River
MOUNTAIN
Zuni
ZUNY PASS
Sierra de Zuni
Cotero
Arena
Rio de San Jose
Rio Puerco
Albuquerqui
Santa Fe
Rio Chicito
Rio Galestio
Galestio
Pecos
San Miguel
Las-Vegos
Tecolote
Vernal
Questa
Anton Chi
Salinas
Gran Quivira
Abeya de Cibaletta
Rio Bonito


Raton Pass
Cimarron River
Upper Sp.
Cold Sp.
Rabbit ear Cr.
McNees Cr.
trace
Santa Fe
Vermejo
Cimarron Chico
Rock Cr.
Pt. of Rock
Ocate River
Texas Boundary (36" 30')
KIOWAYS NORTHERN
Mt. Clara Sp.
Las-Vegos
Santa Fe
Rio Chicito
Pecos
Tecelote
Vernal
Galestio
Galestio
San Miguel
Questa
Anton Chi
Spring
Laguna Colorado
Route
TUCUCARRA Mts
from
Fort-Smith
Sandy Cr.
Bluff Cr.
Timber Cr.
Sweet Water Cr.
Rush Cr.
McClellan Cr.
Salt Fork
Mulberry Cr.
Clear Cr.
Panther Pond
Koche-ah qui ho no or
Retu
CA
CADO
S U
Salinas
Gran Quivira
Bosque Redondo
Rio Puerco


Boundary (36° 30')
Creek Boundary
Meridian
CREEK TERRITORY
NORTH FORK
CHE
Grand Saline
CANADIAN RIVER
Fort-Smith to Santa Fe
ANTELOPE MOUNDS
Boundary of Texas and the Choctaw Territory
CHOCTAWS AND CHICKA
unexplored
North Fork Canadian said to be the Cimeron upon the Santa
Little N.F. Canadian
Timber Cr.
Dry River
Sweet Water Cr.
Rush Cr.
McClellan Cr.
North Fork
Salt Fork
Mulberry Cr.
MOUNDS 1849
Choteaus Cr.
Choteaus
Little Washita River
Little River
Shawnee Settlement
Delaware
Camp Arbuckle
Border Creeks
Edwards
Topofkee Town
Washita River
WITCHITA MOUNTAINS
MOUNT SCOTT
Witchita Vill
Route in 1852
Waco Vill.
Witchita Vill 1851
Rush Creek
Kickapoos
Wild Horse Creek
Fort Arbuckle
Route in 1851
Old Caddo Village
Fort Wa
Cache Creek
Keche-ah-qui-ho-no or Main-Red River
Return Route
Gypsum Cr.
Panther Pond
Warrens T.H.
Route in 1852
1851
Beaver Cr.
LOW MTNS
SOUTHERN
MI
BER
S


CHEROKEES
RITORY
MISS
ARKANSAS
CHICKASAWS
Verdigris River
Grand River
Illinois River
Fort Gibson
Little N.F. Canadian
North Fork Canadian said to be the Cimeron upon the Santa Fe trace
Sallisaw Cr.
Sans bois Cr.
Van Buren
ARKANSAS
Choctaw Agency
Fort Smith
Sugar Loaf Mt.
Poteau River
Creek Villages
Little River
eaus
Shawnee Settlement
Delaware
Camp Arbuckle
Border Creeks
Coal Cr.
Edwards T.H.
Topofkee Town
Shawnee Town
iver
Kickapoos
reek
Route in 1849
Old Caddo Village
Boggy Depot
Fort Arbuckle
LOW MTS.
Fort Washita
Blue River
Boggy R
Kimishi River
DIVIDE
KIMISHI MTS.
SEVEN DEVILS MTS.
Fort Towson
Cadron River
Little Rock
RIVER


M I S S
E R O K E E S
R Y
Verdigris River
Grand River
Illinois River
Fort Gibson
Fe trace
Sans bois Cr.
Cane Cr.
Van Buren
ARKANSAS
Choctaw Agency
Fort Smith
Creek Villages
Potean River
Sugar loaf Mt.
Coal Cr.
A S A W S
DIVIDE
Kimishi Mts
Kimishi River
SEVEN DEVILS Mts
Boggy Depot
Washita
Blue River
Boggy River
Fort Towson
Cadron River
Little Rock
RIVER
A R K A N S A S
White River
Memphis
RIVER
Napoleon
36
35
34



MAP OF THE COUNTRY BETWEEN THE FRONTIERS OF ARKANSAS AND NEW MEXICO

embracing the section explored in 1849. 50.51. & 52.

BY

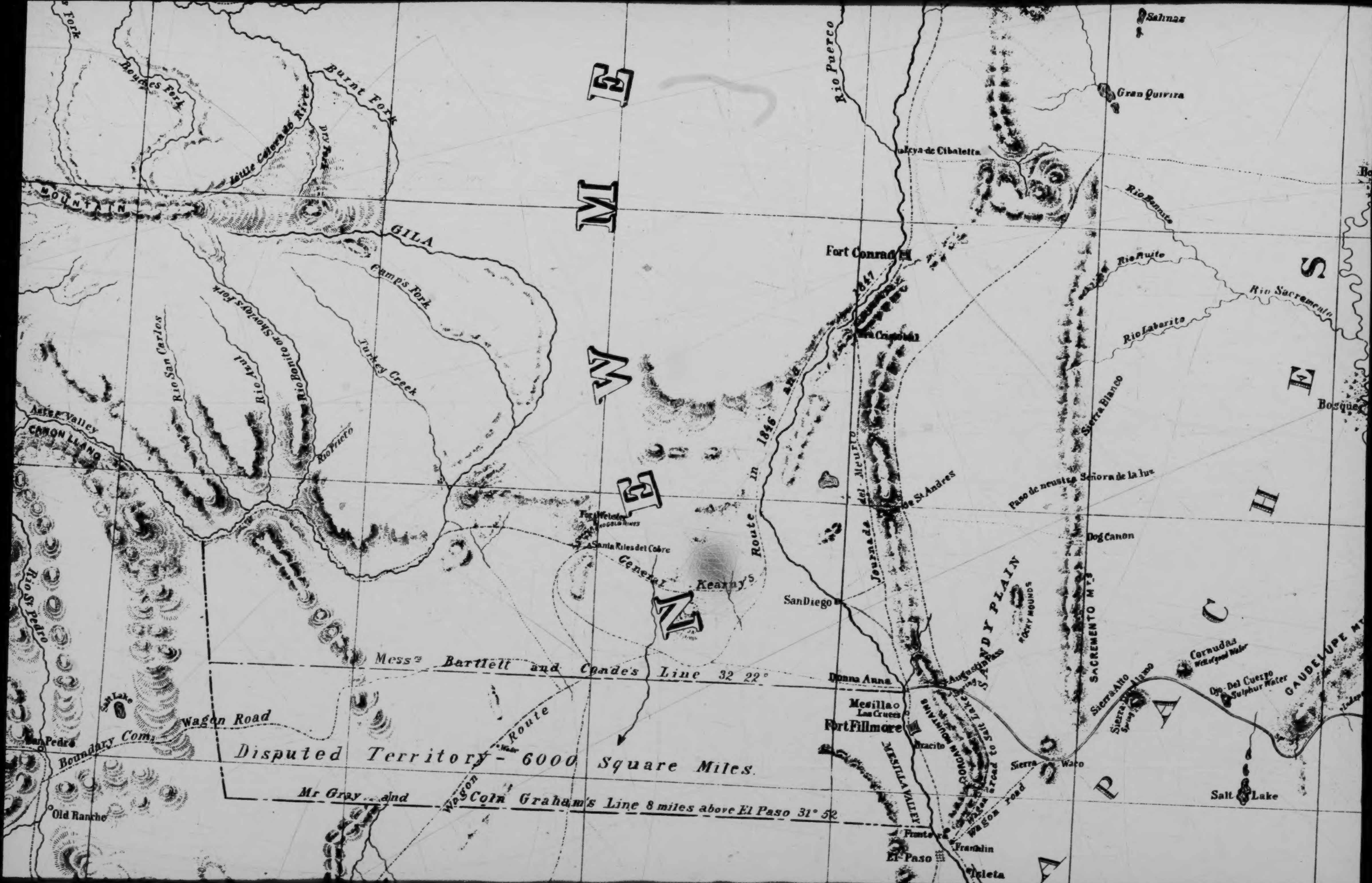
CAPT. R.B. MARCY 5TH U.S. INFY.

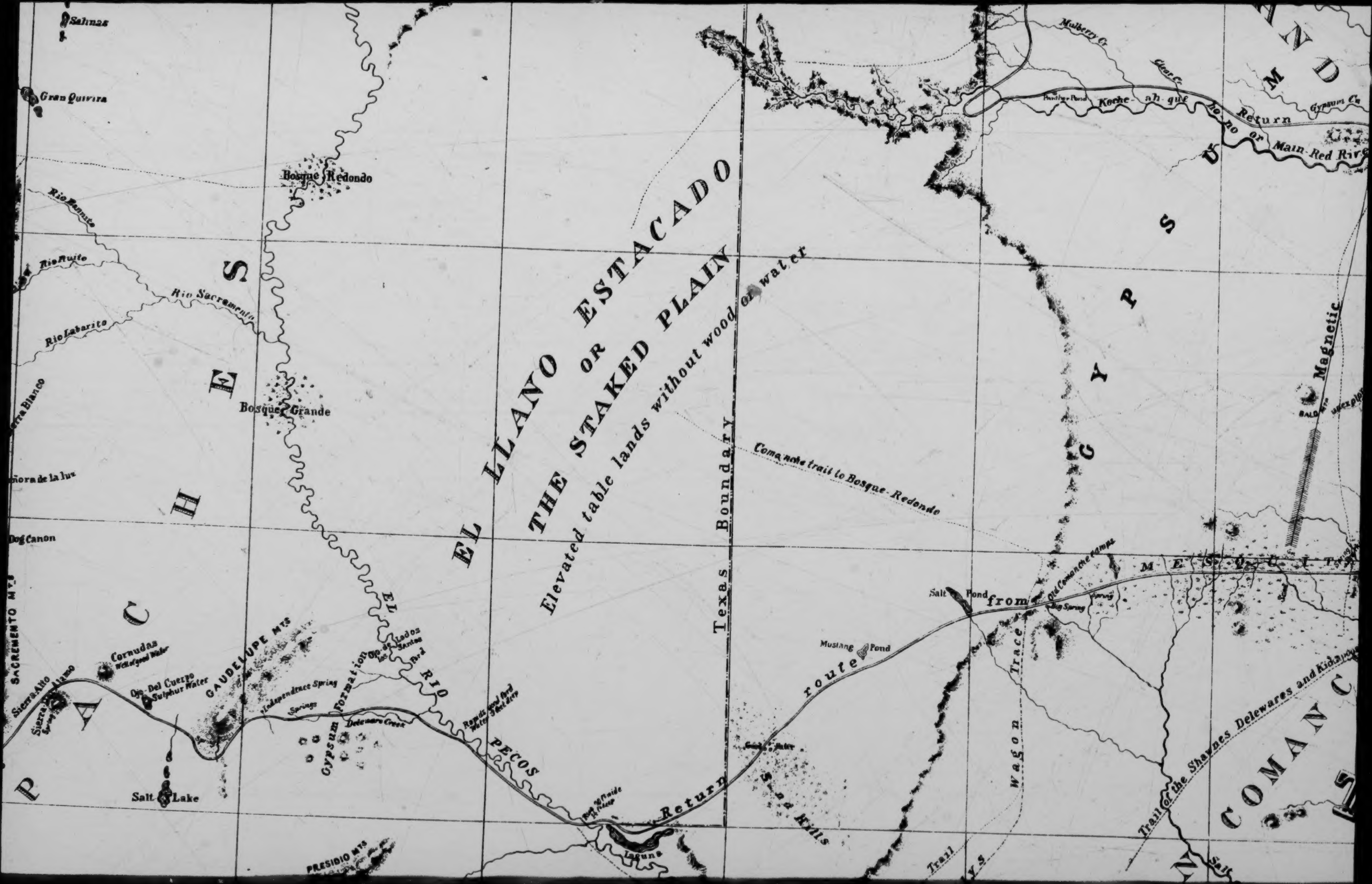
under orders from the

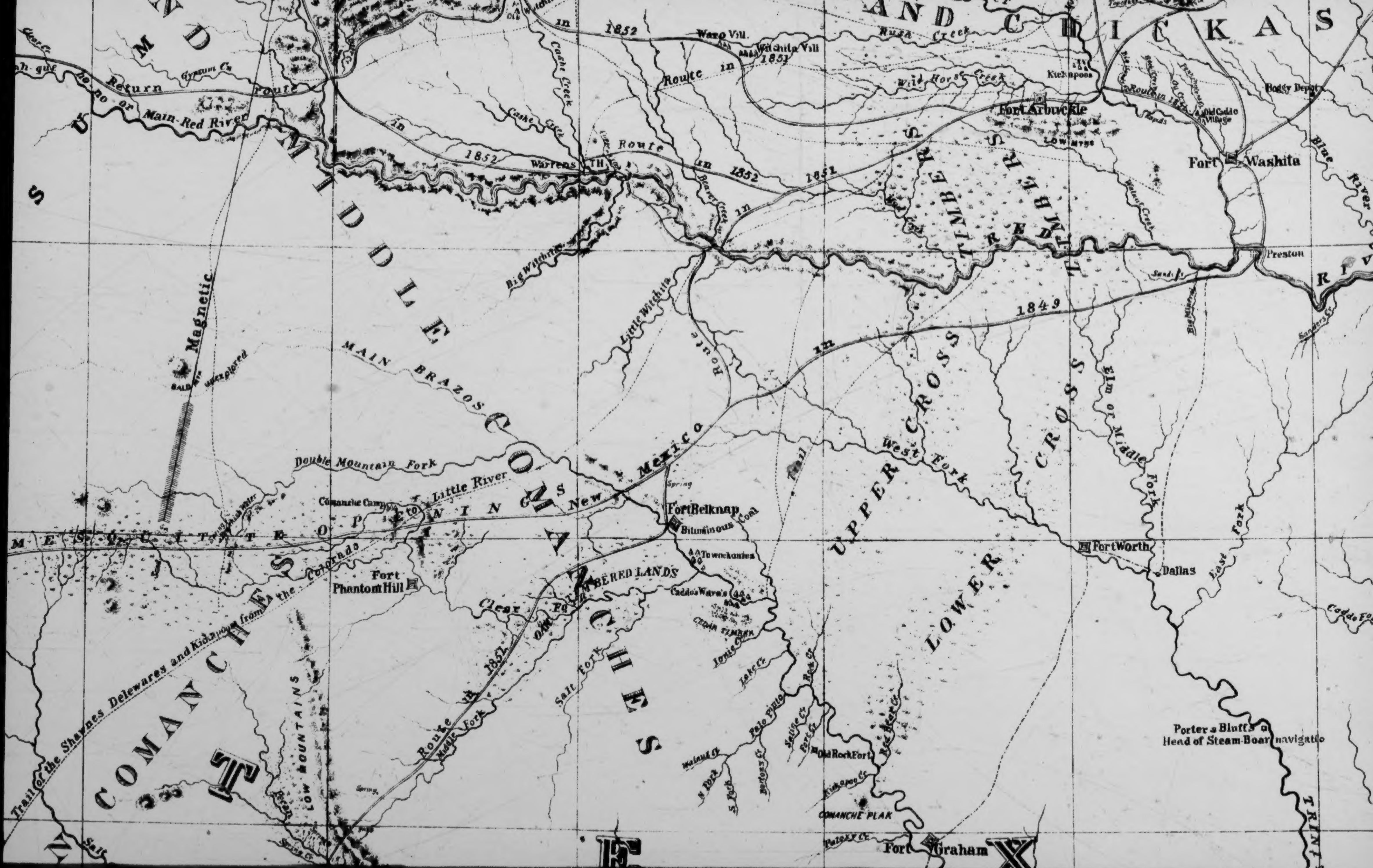
WAR DEPARTMENT.

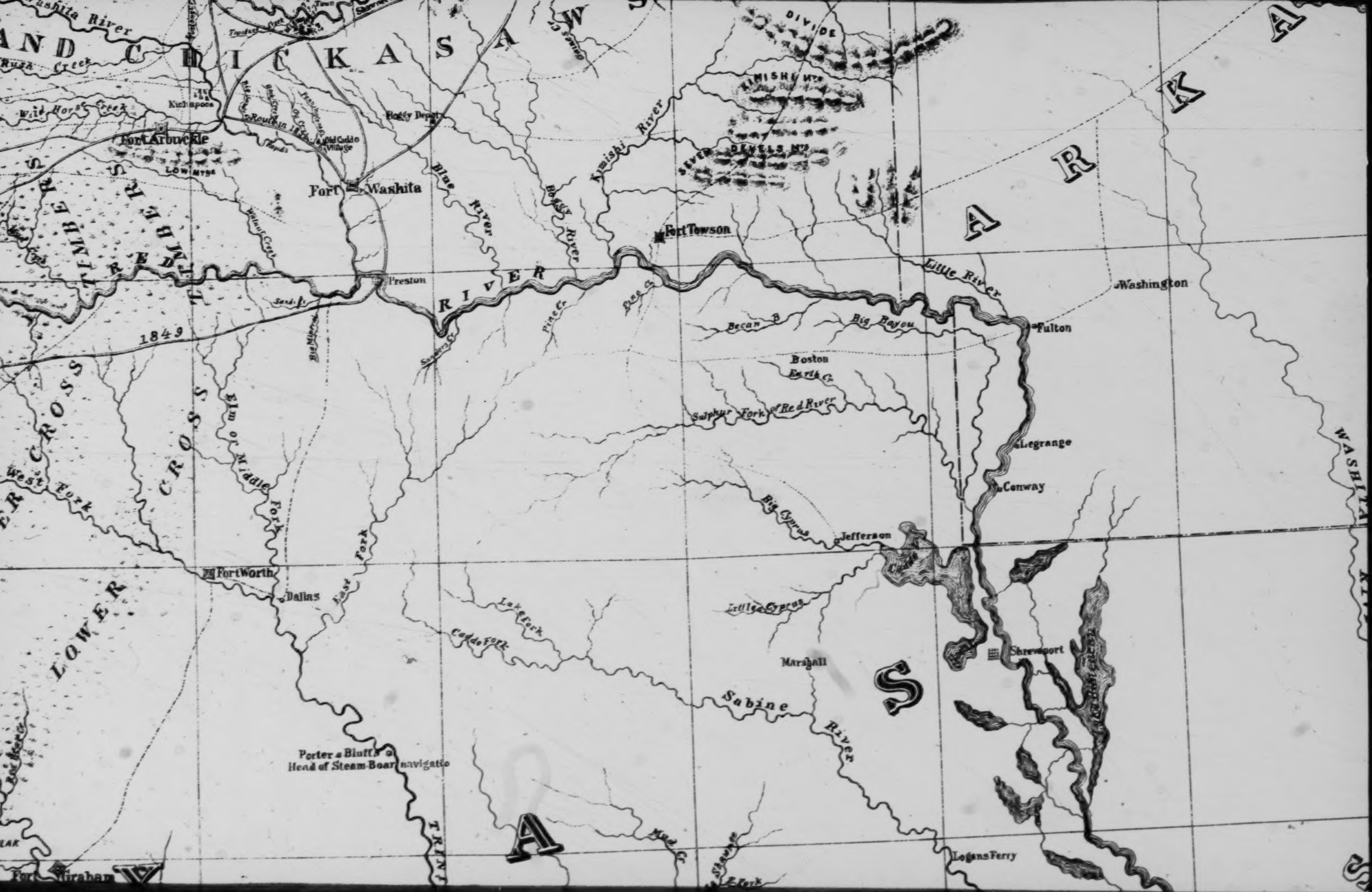
Also a continuation of the emigrant road from Fort Smith and Fulton

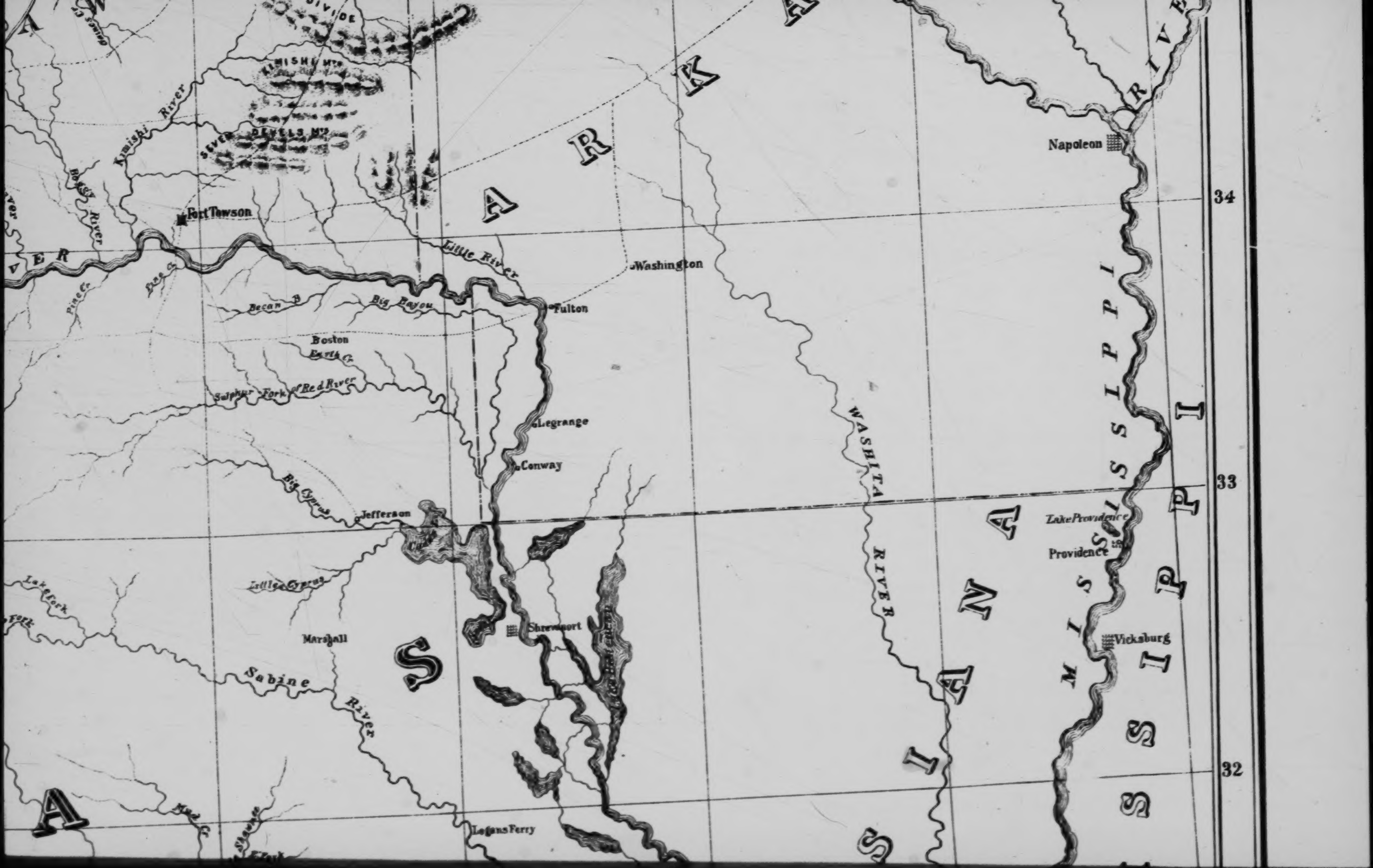
UNEXPLORED
In the vicinity of this place a tract of country is found which is said by several trappers to be exceedingly fertile, and abundantly timbered and watered.
34
33
32
COLORADO
RIVER
Mesquite Cottonwood and Willow
Rio San Francisco
Rio Salinas
MOGOLLON MOUNTAIN
Williams Fork
Rio San Carlos
Old Ruins
GILA RIVER
Fine Cotton land
Pimos & Maricopas Villages
SILVER REGION
Casa Grande
Mineral Creek
Aztec Valley
CANON LLANO
YUMAS
Fort Yuma
Boundary Line
Hoopers
Algodomes
Willow Woods
Ogdens Landing
Sierra Nevada Anchorage
Howards Pt
Arnolds Pt
Point Invincible
GULF
Waterhole
Rio St. Pedro
Tueson
San Xavier
Water
San Pedro
Boundary Com.
Salt Lake
Old Rancho
Valley of Santa Cruz
Tubac
Tomaccacari
Calabazos

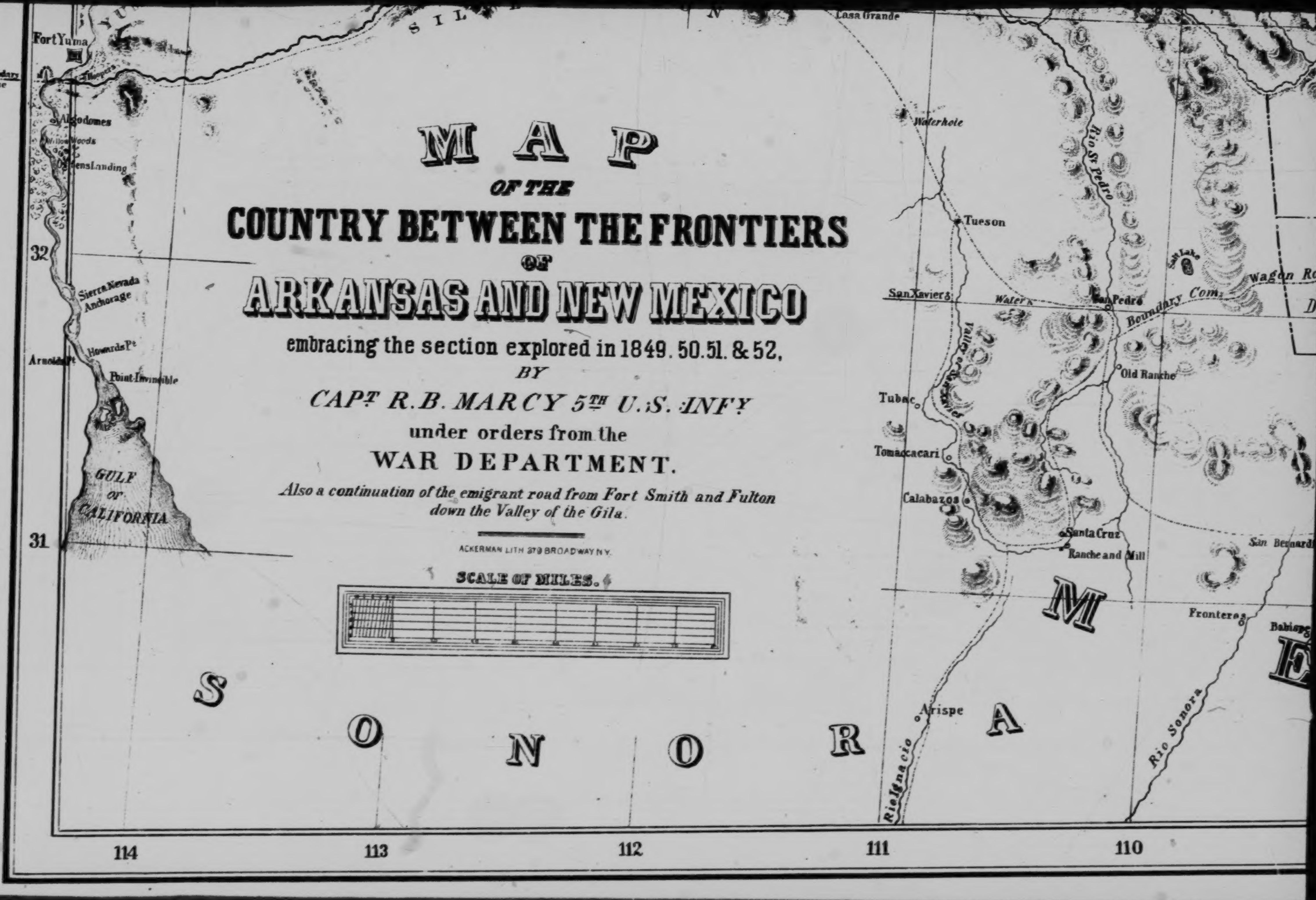

Fork
Bouches Fork
Burnt Fork
Little Colorado River
Dry Fork
MOUNTAIN
GILA
Camp's Fork
Rio Bonito or Shoolays Fork
Rio San Carlos
Rio Azul
Rio Bonito
Turkey Creek
Rio Prieto
Aster Valley
CANON LLANO
Rio St Pedro
Salt Lake
Wagon Road
San Pedro
Boundary Com.
Old Rancho
N E W M E
Fort Webster
COPPER MINES
Santa Rita del Cobre
General Kearny's Route in 1846 and 1847
Mess^rs Bartlett and Conde's Line 32 22°
Disputed Territory - 6000 Square Miles.
Mr Gray and Col^n Graham's Line 8 miles above El Paso 31° 52'
Wagon Route
Water
Wagon Route
Rio Puerco
Laya de Cibaletta
Fort Conrad
Fra Cristobal
Journada del Muerto
de St Andres
San Diego
Donna Anna
Mesilla
Las Cruces
Fort Fillmore
Bracito
MESILLA VALLEY
ORGAN MOUNTAINS
Augustin Pass
Spring
Road to Salt Lake
Wagon road
Wagon road
Frontera
Franklin
El Paso
Isleta
Salinas
Gran Quivira
Rio Bonito
Rio Ruido
Rio Sacramento
Rio Labarito
Sierra Blanco
Paso de neustra Señora de la luz
Dog Canon
SACRAMENTO M^TS
SANDY PLAIN
ROCKY MOUNDS
Sierra Alto
Ojo del Alamo
Spring
Sierra Waco
Cornudas
Well of good Water
Ojo Del Cuervo
Sulphur Water
GAUDELUPE M^TS
Salt Lake
Bosque
A P A C H E S


EL LLANO ESTACADO
OR
THE STAKED PLAIN
Elevated table lands without wood or water
Texas Boundary
Comanche trail to Bosque-Redondo
Salinas
Gran Quivira
Bosque Redondo
Bosque Grande
Rio Bonito
Rio Ruido
Rio Sacramento
Rio Tabarito
Sierra Blanco
Señora de la luz
Dog Canon
SACREMENTO MTS
A P A C H E S
Cornudas
Well of good Water
Sierra Alto
Sierra Alamo
Ojo-Del Cuerpo
Sulphur Water
GAUDELUPE MTS
Independence Spring
Springs
Gypsum Formation
Delaware Creek
Ojo de Los Santos
Ford
EL RIO PECOS
Rapids good ford Water 3 feet deep
Salt Lake
PRESIDIO MTS
Emigrant Crossing
Laguna
Return route from
Sand Hills
Mustang Pond
Salt Pond
Old Comanche camps
Big Spring
Spring
M E S Q U I T
Wagon Trace
Trail
Trail of the Shawnes Delewares and Kickapoos
COMANC
Salt
Mulberry Cr
Clear Cr
Panther Pond
Koche-ah-qui-ho-no or Main-Red River
Return
Gypsum Cr
M A N D
G Y P S U M
Magnetic
BALD MTS


AND CHICKAS
1852
Waco Vill.
Witchita Vill
1851
Rush Creek
Route in
Wild Horse Creek
Kickapoos
Fort Arbuckle
Low Mtns
Route in 1852
Old Caddo Village
Boggy Depot
Fort Washita
Blue River
Preston
River
Red
Timbers
Route in 1852
1851
Beaver Creek
Cache Creek
Warrens TH
Return Route
Gypsum Cr.
Main Red River
MIDDLE
COMANCHES
Big Witchita
Little Witchita
Route
in 1849
Sand Cr.
Big Mineral
Sanders Cr.
Magnetic
Bald Mtn
Unexplored
MAIN BRAZOS
Double Mountain Fork
Little River
New Mexico
Comanche Camp
Spring
Fort Belknap
Bitumunous Coal
Towackonies
TIMBERED LANDS
Caddo's Ware's
CEDAR TIMBER
Ionie Cr.
Lake Cr.
Palo Pinto
Walnut Cr.
N Fork
S Fork
Bartons Cr.
Saline Cr.
Fort Cr.
Rock Cr.
Old Rock Fort
Red Bear Cr.
Kickapoo Cr.
COMANCHE PEAK
Paloxy Cr.
Fort Graham
Trail
UPPER CROSS
TIMBERS
LOWER CROSS
West Fork
Elm or Middle Fork
East Fork
Fort Worth
Dallas
Caddo Fo
Porter's Bluffs
Head of Steam-Boat navigatio
TRINI
MESQUITE
TEXAS
Fort Phantom Hill
Clear Fork
Old Route in 1852
Middle Fork
Salt Fork
Colorado
Trail of the Shawnes Delewares and Kickapoos from the Colorado
LOW MOUNTAINS
Spring
COMANCHES
Salt
SOUTHERN
ND


Washita River
AND CHICKASAWS
Rush Creek
Wild Horse Creek
Kickapoos
Fort Arbuckle
LOW MTNS
Route in 1849
Old Caddo Village
Boggy Depot
Fort Washita
Blue River
Boggy River
Kimishi River
DIVIDE
KIMISHI MTS
SEVEN DEVILS MTS
Fort Towson
ARKANSAS
Little River
Washington
Fulton
RED RIVER
Preston
RED TIMBERS
Walnut Creek
Sand Cr.
1849
Big Mineral
Sanders Cr.
Pine Cr.
Pine Cr.
Becan B.
Big Bayou
Boston
Earth Cr.
Sulphur Fork of Red River
Legrange
Conway
Big Cypress
Jefferson
Little Cypress
Shreveport
Marshall
WASHITA RIVER
UPPER CROSS TIMBERS
LOWER CROSS
West Fork
Elm or Middle Fork
Fort Worth
Dallas
East Fork
Lake Fork
Caddo Fork
Sabine River
TEXAS
Porter's Bluff
Head of Steam-Boat navigation
TRINITY
Mud Cr.
Logans Ferry
Fort Graham


DIVIDE
KIMISHI Mts
SEVEN DEVILS Mts
Kimishi River
Boggy River
Fort Towson
VER
Pine Cr.
Becan B
Big Bayou
Little River
A R K A
Washington
Fulton
Boston
Earth Cr.
Sulphur Fork of Red River
Legrange
Conway
Big Cypress
Jefferson
Little Cypress
Lake Fork
Fork
Marshall
Shreveport
S
Sabine River
A
Logans Ferry
Mud Cr.
Shawnee
E.Fork
WASHITA RIVER
S I A N A
RIVER
Napoleon
MISSISSIPPI
Lake Providence
Providence
Vicksburg
M I S S
I S S I P P I
34
33
32



MAP
OF THE
COUNTRY BETWEEN THE FRONTIERS
OF
ARKANSAS AND NEW MEXICO

embracing the section explored in 1849. 50.51. & 52,

BY

CAPT. R. B. MARCY 5th U. S. INFY.

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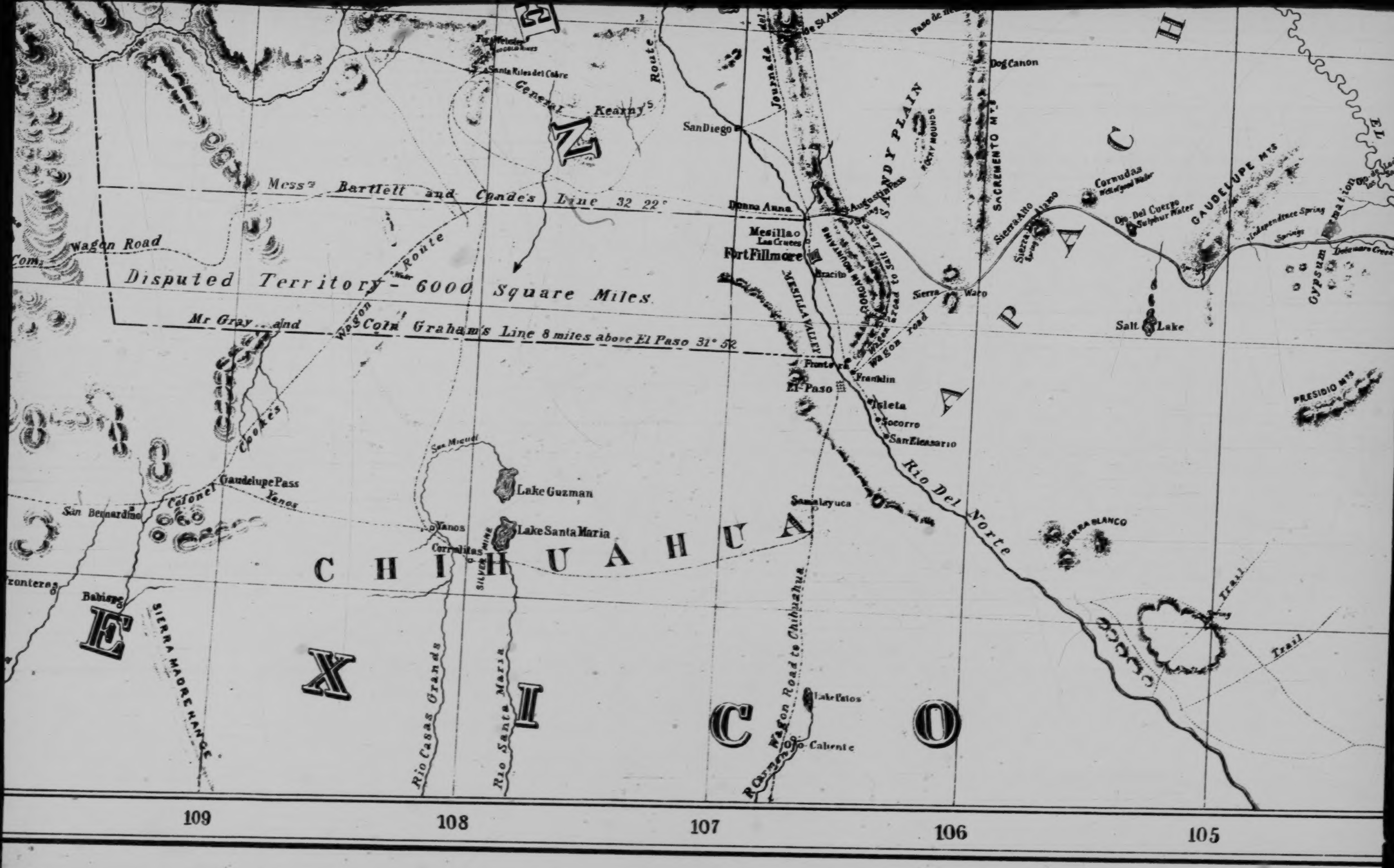
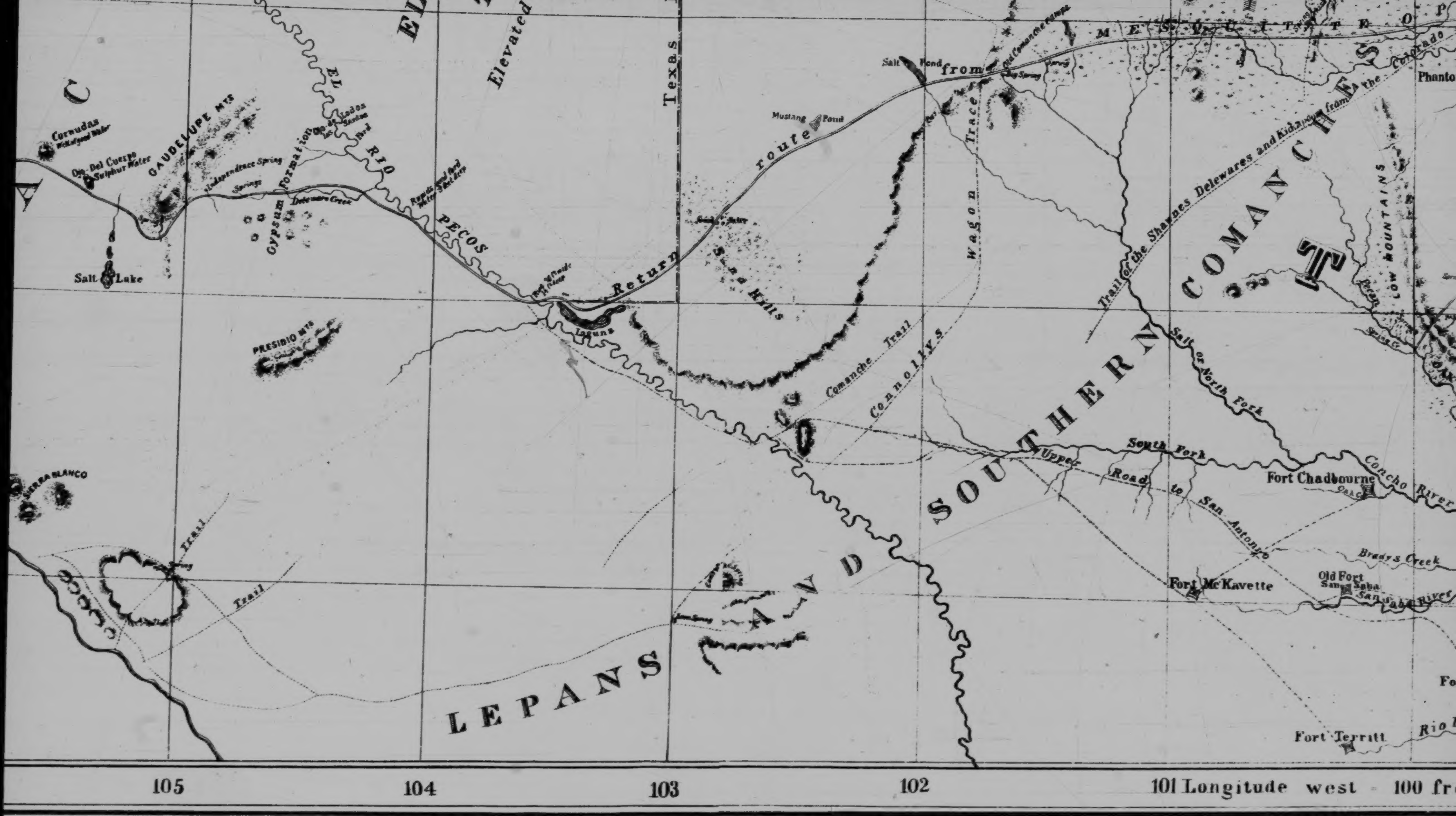
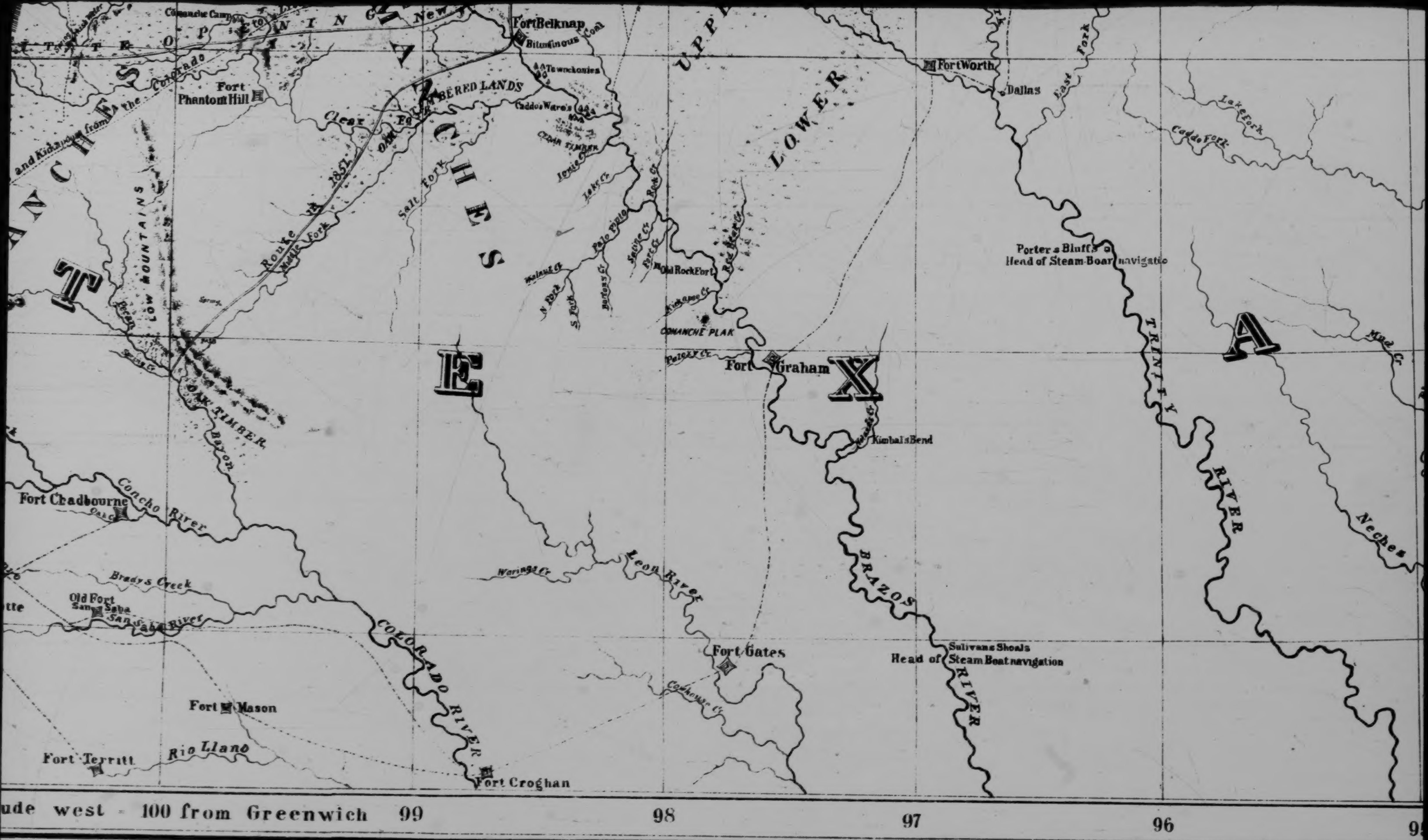
Also a continuation of the emigrant road from Fort Smith and Fulton down the Valley of the Gila.

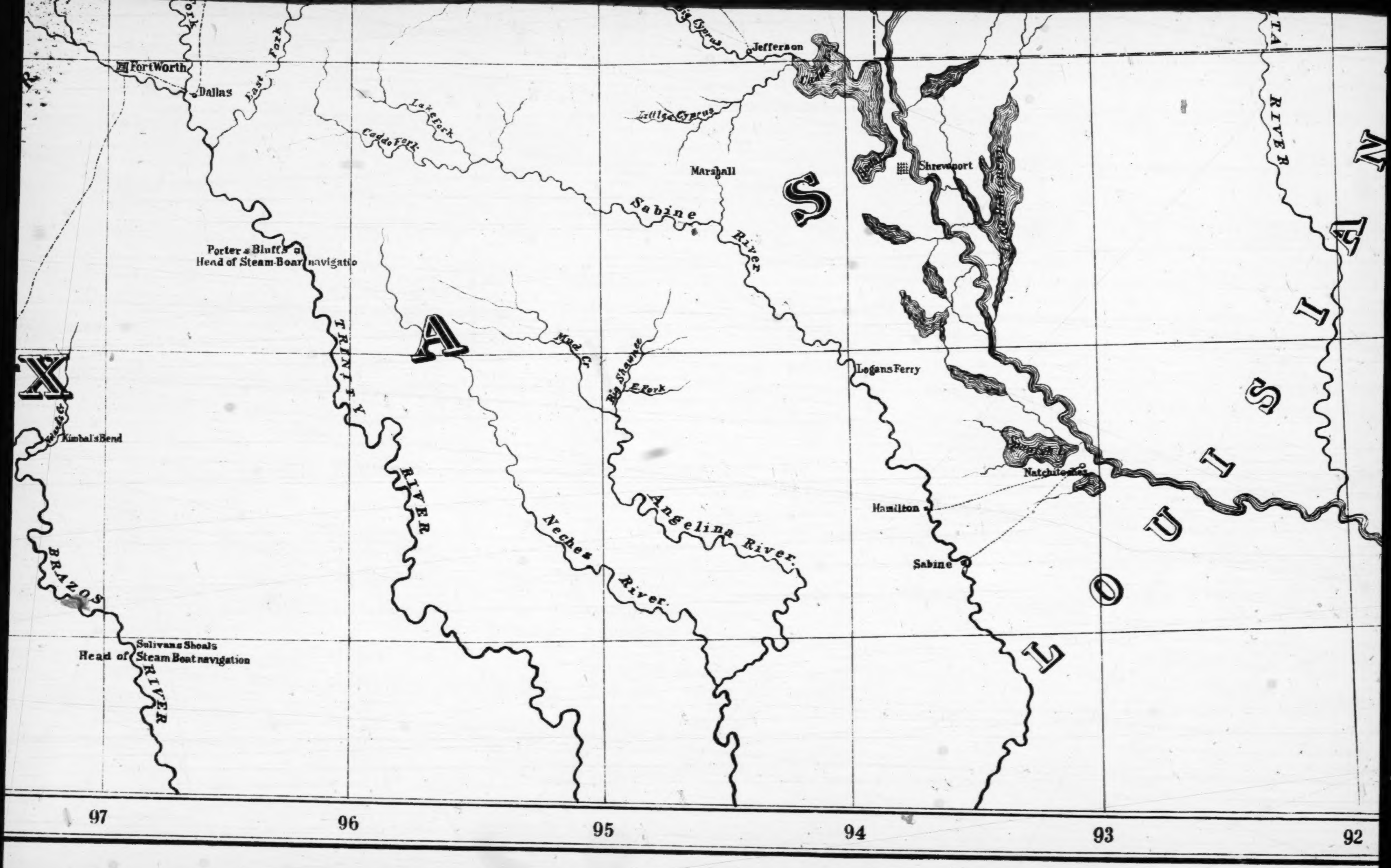
ACKERMAN LITH 379 BROADWAY N.Y.

SCALE OF MILES.
Casa Grande
SIL
Fort Yuma
Boundary Line
Algodones
Willow Woods
ensLanding
Sierra Nevada Anchorage
Howards Pt.
Arnold Pt.
Point Invincible
GULF of CALIFORNIA
Waterhole
Rio St Pedro
Tueson
Salt Lake
Wagon Ro
San Xavier
Water
San Pedro
Boundary Com.
Old Ranche
Tubac
Tomaccacari
Calabazos
Santa Cruz
Ranche and Mill
San Bernardi
Fronteras
Babispe
Arispe
Rio Ignacio
Rio Sonora
S O N O R A
M
E
32
31
114
113
112
111
110

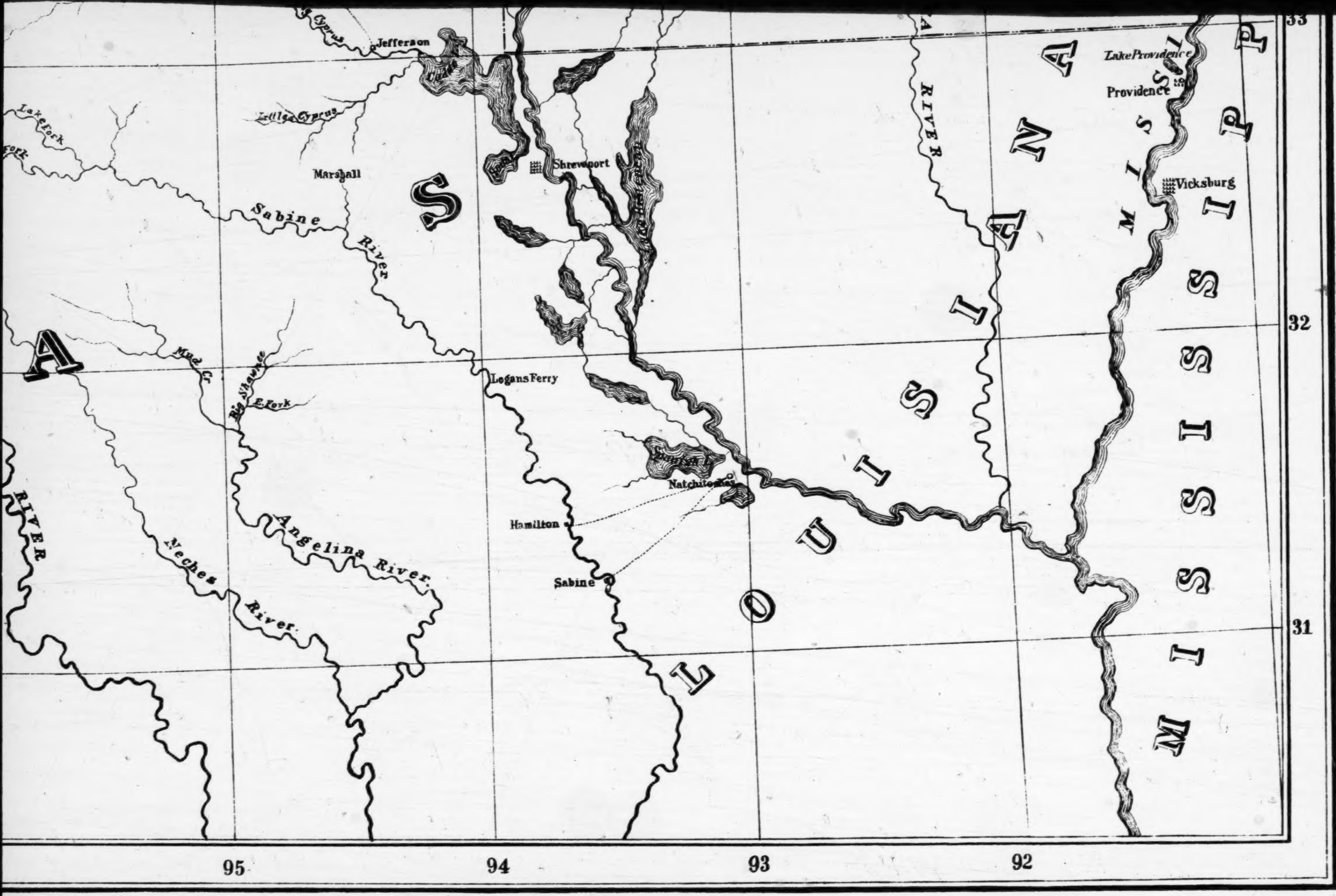

Fort Webster
Santa Rita del Cobre
General Kearny's Route
San Diego
Journada del Muerto
Dog Canon
SANDY PLAIN
ROCKY MOUNDS
SACREMENTO MTS
Messrs Bartlett and Conde's Line 32 22°
Donna Anna
Augustin Pass
Mesilla
Las Cruces
Fort Fillmore
Bracito
MESILLA VALLEY
ORGAN MOUNTAINS
Road to Salt Lake
Wagon Road
Com
Disputed Territory - 6000 Square Miles
Wagon Route
Mr Gray and Colⁿ Graham's Line 8 miles above El Paso 31° 52
Sierra Alto
Sierra Alamo
Sierra Waco
Cornudas
Ojo Del Cuerpo
Sulphur Water
GAUDELUPE MTS
Independence Spring
Springs
Delaware Creek
Gypsum Formation
Salt Lake
A P A C H
Frontera
Franklin
El Paso
Isleta
Socorro
San Elcasario
PRESIDIO MTS
Cookes
Gaudelupe Pass
Colonel
Yanos
San Bernardino
San Miguel
Lake Guzman
Lake Santa Maria
Yanos
Corralitos
SILVER MINE
Samalayuca
Rio Del Norte
SIERRA BLANCO
Trail
Trail
CHIHUAHUA
Fronteras
Babispe
SIERRA MADRE RANGE
MEXICO
Rio Casas Grands
Rio Santa Maria
Wagon Road to Chihuahua
Lake Patos
Ojo Caliente
R Carmen
109
108
107
106
105


A C
Cornudas
Well of good Water
Op. Del Cuerpo
Sulphur Water
GAUDELUPE MTS
Independence Spring
Springs
Gypsum Formation
Delaware Creek
Salt Lake
EL RIO PECOS
Op. de Lodos Santos
Ford
Elevated
Texas
Salt Pond
from
Mustang Pond
route
Return
Laguna
Sand Hills
PRESIDIO MTS
SIERRA BLANCO
Trail
Trail
Old Comanche Camps
Big Spring
Spring
M E S Q U I T E
Wagon Trace
Comanche Trail
Connollys
Trail of the Shawnes Delewares and Kickapoos from the Colorado
COMANCHES
SOUTHERN
LOW MOUNTAINS
Phanto
Salt or North Fork
South Fork
Upper Road to San Antonio
Fort Chadbourne
Concho River
Bradys Creek
Fort McKavette
Old Fort San Saba
San Saba River
LEPANS AND SOUTHERN
Fort Territt
Rio
Fo
105
104
103
102
101 Longitude west 100 fr


Comanche Camp
New
Fort Belknap
Bituminous Coal
Tawackonies
Fort Worth
Dallas
East Fork
Lake Fork
Caddo Fork
Fort Phantom Hill
Colorado
and Kickapoos from the
TIMBERED LANDS
Caddos Waco's
CEDAR TIMBER
Clear Fork
Route 1852
Salt Fork
Double Mtn. Fork
LOW MOUNTAINS
Lake Cr.
Palo Pinto
Rock Cr.
Red Ret Cr.
Old Rock Fort
Walnut Cr.
N. Fork
S. Fork
Kickapoo Cr.
COMANCHE PEAK
Paluxy Cr.
Fort Graham
Kimbal's Bend
Porter's Bluff
Head of Steam Boat navigation
TRINITY RIVER
Neches
Mud Cr.
OAK TIMBER
Bayou
Fort Chadbourne
Oak Cr.
Concho River
Brady's Creek
Warings Cr.
Leon River
Old Fort San Saba
San Saba River
COLORADO RIVER
Fort Gates
Cowhouse Cr.
Sulivans Shoals
Head of Steam Boat navigation
BRAZOS RIVER
Fort Mason
Rio Llano
Fort Terrett
Fort Croghan
UPPER
LOWER
COMANCHES
T E X A S
ude west - 100 from Greenwich
99
98
97
96
95



Fort Worth
Dallas
East Fork
Big Cyprus
Jefferson
Caddo L.
Little Cyprus
Lake Fork
Caddo Fork
Marshall
Shreveport
S
Sabine River
Porter's Bluffs
Head of Steam-Boat navigatio
TRINITY RIVER
A
X
Mud Cr.
Big Shawnee
E. Fork
Kimbal's Bend
Logans Ferry
Natchitoches
Hamilton
Sabine
Angelina River.
Neches River.
BRAZOS RIVER
Sulivans Shoals
Head of Steam Boat navigation
LOUISIANA
RIVER
97
96
95
94
93
92


Jefferson
Cypress
Caddo L.
Little Cypress
Lake Fork
Fork
Marshall
S
Shreveport
Sabine River
Logans Ferry
A
Mud Cr.
Big Shawnee
E. Fork
RIVER
Neches River
Angelina River
Hamilton
Sabine
Natchitoches
Spanish L.
LOUISIANA
RIVER
Lake Providence
Providence
Vicksburg
MISS
MISSISSIPPI
33
32
31
95
94
93
92